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From. MAR 24 1916.....

To. JUN 3 1916.....

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK PANTHER (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK PANTHER (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

War butts and
clippings.

Book IV.

From March 24th 1916 — June 23rd 1916

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (P.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17



FIGHTING IN THE AIR AT VERDUN BY GROUPS THE RULE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 23.—The battle of Verdun furnished the occasion for the first encounters resembling the air battles popularly pictured in the imagination before the war, when German aircraft were sent up in considerable groups to take note of the effect produced on French fieldworks by the heavy guns massed there so thickly and had to be dispersed when the French began sending six and eight-inch projectiles among them.

After assembling their heaviest artillery and their best regiments before Verdun, the Germans sent their air experts to the scene for overhead work. All the best of them were on hand, with the exception of Lieut. Immelmann, who remained in the Ardais.

At their head was the famous Lieut. Boelke. They found adversaries worthy of them in Lieut. Guyenmer, Adjutant Navarre, and such emulators of their exploits as a still anonymous recruit of 196 Contingent, who brought down a German flier on his first trip in actual warfare.

The German tactics in the air are the same as on the field, their aim apparently being to overwhelm their adversary by numbers.

They found the French to be sending up men singly to observe the movements of troops and the positions of the artillery, and they began sending their men up in couples.

The French accordingly doubled their scouts. Then the Germans quadrupled theirs, and since the first week in March, their flying squadrons here never have comprised less than ten machines, and often were numerically larger.

Groups of fighting machines were assembled by the French to meet

them, and engagements at heights of 2,000 yards, in which a score of machines were employed, were the result. The losses increased in proportion on both sides.

The French feel sure that they have had the better of it so far, although Lieut. Guyenmer was put out of action for a fortnight by flesh wounds in the arms, and machines landed every day with the pilot or observer wounded or killed, in two cases both occupants of a machine having been fatally injured.

These two machines, of the same group, came back and landed normally, but no one got out of either of them. The observer of one apparently was killed while it was in the air and the pilot died just after the landing.

The pilot of the other also lived barely long enough to bring his aeroplane home. He was unconscious when the machine landed. The observer died the following day.

Lieut. Guyenmer one day was engaged with two German fliers at once. One of his adversaries was observed to land so abruptly as to warrant the supposition that his machine was demolished.

FRENCHMEN'S TRUMP CARD.

Meanwhile bullets from the other had put one of Lieut. Guyenmer's arms out of action, but he succeeded in getting back to his base by employing the other arm skilfully.

While the Germans, in some of the engagements, have had the advantage of numbers, the French pilots appear to outdo them in audacity in manoeuvring. The French machines are equal in horizontal speed to all of those of their adversaries excepting the new types, and are quicker than any of them in getting into the air.

SALYBIA SUNK: ALL ABOARD SAFE.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 25.—Lloyd's report says the British steamship Salybia has been sunk and that the passengers and crew were saved. The Salybia, of 3,352 gross tons, 342 feet long and 45 feet beam, was built in 1904 at South Shields, and was owned by Scrutton, Sons & Co. of London. In the last available records the ship is reported as having left Barbados on March 3 for London.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Russians drive Austrians back to the Carpathians and win victory in Bukowina. British Admiralty today reported the sinking of the German submarine U-29. Kurds Turks massacre Christians at Urumiah, Persia.

Fallen Zeppelin of Latest Model

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times publishes today a lengthy account by the French aviation expert, Georges Prade, of the results of his study of the remains of a Zeppelin brought down February 21 at Revigny.

M. Prade believes the airship was of the latest type and compares its details with those of the Z-8 which was brought down in France in August, 1914. The writer says:

"In the presence of a shapeless heap of debris is not possible to reconstruct exactly the dimensions of the airship which bore the number LZ-77, but an examination of the beams warrants the conclusion that she measured 30,000 cubic metres. The metal used is somewhat different from earlier Zeppelins, being of aluminum toughened by a slight alloy of copper and zinc.

"The airship was about 160 metres in length. The ship has changed somewhat. All previous Zeppelins were symmetrical, both ends being alike. This one was much bulkier forward and tapered off toward the stern. This shape gave with equal capacity less resistance when advancing and, therefore, greater speed with the same power.

"She had five motors and five propellers, a crew of about twenty-three and six machine guns, two in each gondola and two on the platform above the envelope. She had no other guns."

BROTHERS MEET AT THE TRENCHES

How Pte. Harry Cochrane, 42nd Battalion, Highlanders, met his brother, Pte. Hector Cochrane, 60th Battalion, on the firing line is told in a letter from Harry to his parents, who live at 1404 Clarke street, Montreal.

He says: "I was coming along through a town and who did I see but Hector. The soldiers were looking fine. They were on their way to the trenches. I can't tell you where we are, but it is a hot place. Hector is only a mile away. I was home from the trenches with the mail when I heard some one calling 'Harry.' I ducked as I thought it was a shell, but it was Hector."

Affidavits in the case of Charles Rosenberg, who was sent to the penitentiary for seven years by Judge Lanctot on Saturday for stealing \$150 from telephone pay boxes, were filed with the court this morning. Argument on the motion for a reserve case, or new trial, made by Bernard Rose and James Crakshaw, Jr., was fixed for tomorrow morning.

Two Canadian Lieutenants are Married Overseas

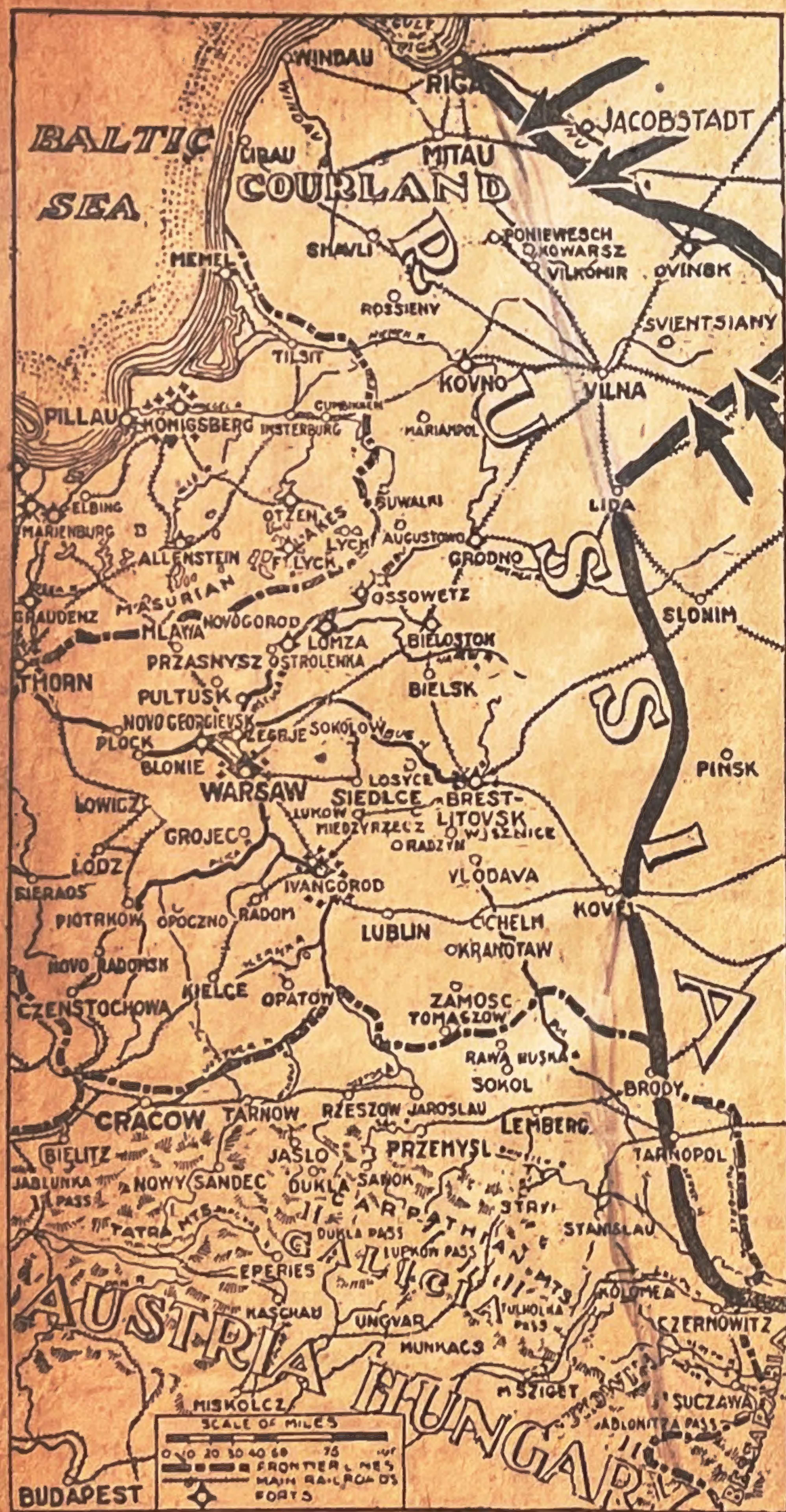
Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright).

MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, March 28.—The marriage has taken place at Newmarket, of Lieut. Malcolm, of the Hertfordshire Regiment, son of Alfred de Brissac Owen, of Toronto, to Winifred, daughter of the late John Beck, of Oshawa, Ont.

The death is announced at Bournemouth of Sophie, wife of Ross Hayner, late of Toronto.

WINDERMERE

THE EASTERN BATTLE FRONT TODAY



The arrows show the direction of the Russian offensive on the north-eastern front.

London, March 20. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Sir Reginald Brade, Secretary of the War Office, received a representative of the Associated Press, and gave facilities through one of his staff as escort, to see something of this huge war machine in full swing under the pressure of one of the greatest wars with which it has ever had to cope. It was an experience of several hours, exploring the labyrinths of the vast institution, fairly vibrating with energy at every point and yet proceeding with precision and efficiency in meeting the big part it is taking in the conduct of the war.

Some idea of the intensity of this war establishment may be had from the fact that its corridors are two miles long—a good brisk walk of an hour. And along these two miles is a good-sized city of people, over 4,000 engaged in the infinite details of this war work, great and small, all the way from Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, down to boy scouts and girl messengers. And this is only the central establishment, for the war exigencies have outgrown even this huge building, and many outside buildings, business blocks and other premises have been taken in as War Office branches. The sudden extension of censoring as a precaution of military defense has called into service a large army of censors and a number of large business premises in various quarters have been acquired for the military censors' branch. Three or four other branches are at other points, and practically the whole ordinance branch has grown into a separate government department, with a cabinet minister, Lloyd-George, at its head.

Centre of War Work

Yet the War Office still remains the throbbing centre of the war work; here the larger questions of strategy and the campaigns in various theatres of the war are worked out; here the Army Council and the Imperial General Staff, hold their meetings, and here the many branches of military work ramify from the headquarters of Lord Kitchener, General Sir W. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, Lieut. General Sir H. Solater, Adjutant General to the forces, Lieut. General Sir I. Cowans, Quartermaster General, and the two members of Parliament, who represent the civilian branch and keep the war branch in touch with Parliament, Mr. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, and Mr. Foster, Financial Secretary for War, with Sir Reginald Brade as Secretary of the War Office and of the War Council.

It is difficult to get into the War Office, and more difficult to get out—like the continental railway system. Guards turn away all those without papers from authorized sources, stating a definite purpose for the visit and a fixed time. Passing this barrier, one's name and address is taken, and a permit issued, and the addresses are always available if Scotland Yard wishes to investigate the antecedents of any one making unauthorized inquiries.

Four Thousand are Employed in the British War Office

Representative is Shown the Inner Workings of this Huge War Machine—Two Miles of Corridors, Taking an Hour's Brisk Walk, Forms One of the Greatest War Work Organizations in Existence

Work Under High Pressure.

Within the building there is an air of work under high pressure and with rigid military discipline, with many officers in uniform, old soldiers as messengers, and the boy scouts and girl messengers also in uniform,—the girls in brown khaki dress and blouse with brass buttons and a brass device on the collar.

There are two outstanding figures of interest at the War Office just now,—Lord Kitchener, the supreme head of the whole establishment; Lord Derby, whose scheme for increasing the army has brought him very much in the public eye, while across the road, at the Horse Guards is Field Marshal French, now Lord French of Ypres, who as commander of home defence, is now directing home defences in general and the aircraft defences in particular. Lord Kitchener's windows look out on the busy traffic of Whitehall, with the mounted Horse Guards across the way, and the bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Cambridge, in sweeping plume and full regalia of a field marshal, at the entrance. The offices are stately, with portraits of distinguished War Ministers. But under Kitchener they have taken on an air of the camp, with maps all about and on the walls, indicating the campaigns in many fields of British operation—in Flanders, at Saloniki, in Egypt and Mesopotamia, and of ally operations on the Austro-Italian front, in Russia, and other points.

Always a Soldier.

Lord Kitchener comes and goes, always as a soldier, in uniform. He goes in uniform to Buckingham Palace for his conferences with the King, and in uniform to the House of Lords, where he is a member, to announce government policies on the war. His busy hours at headquarters are in the morning and at night, attending war councils, seeing the chief staff officers and directing plans. He appears always calm and unruffled in the mass of is-

tails pressing from every side, and he returns the salutes of soldiers along the corridors with the same deference they give him: like Washington, who bowed to his servants because he would not permit his subordinates to outdo him in courtesy.

Lord Derby's quarters are across the corridor, and though he is a civilian and wears no uniform, he is surrounded by a military staff and is doing one of the most important military works—"establishing a reservoir," as he calls it, which will supply a steady stream of recruits as the military authorities need them. Instead of war maps, Lord Derby has a map of the United Kingdom hanging back of his desk, for his problem has been the assembling of men in proper quotas from different parts within the country. Field Marshal French's quarters are not far away, the centre of bustling activity in connection with the new air defences. Just what these are, is not being made known, except in the guarded announcements of Lord Kitchener to Parliament, as the theory of the war officials is that surprise is an essential element in the effectiveness of a war weapon. So that about all that is known is that Field Marshal French is working with Sir Percy Scott, the naval expert, in an extensive scheme of land and coast defences and warnings, with rapidly increasing air-defence guns around London and in all exposed parts of England.

120 Divisions.

But while these main figures of the War Office are most before the public, there is also a vast organization carrying on the innumerable day-to-day branches of military work. The main divisions are the General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the Civil and Finance departments, with most of the Ordnance branch now transferred to the Ministry of Munitions. Under these main heads there are some 120 divisions, taking in the whole range of military activities. The War Council is, in effect, made up of the heads of these main divisions, seven in all, with Lord Kitchener as president of the Council, and General Robertson, chief of staff, Adjutant

General Selater, Quartermaster General Cowans, Major General Von Donop, Parliamentary Secretary Tennant and Financial Secretary Foster as the other members of the War Council. The General Staff, with General Robertson at its head, makes the scientific studies of military defense, assembles all the available intelligence on different campaigns, furnishes the experts, and has charge of the military inter-communication by telegraph and signalling. Unlike the American system, the British Army Medical Service is under the Adjutant General. The extensive purchase of American horses, harness and supplies has come under the direction of Quartermaster General Cowans, who has general charge of food, clothing and supplies, land and water transportation of troops, supplying horses, etc.

The recent transfer of ordnance from the War Office to the Ministry of Munitions shows the remarkable development of ordnance, particularly artillery, since it first came into use. It was not until 1483 that England established an ordnance officer, the War Office records showing that Rauf Bigod was the first Master of Ordnance. That was the time the Germans were first using these strange engines called artillery, throwing enormous stones. So the English appointed a Master of Ordnance, and soon after Ferdinand of Spain also got some of these new engines of warfare and with them succeeded at last in battering down the walls of Grenada and driving the Moors out of Spain. From that time on artillery was a main factor in settling wars, and in England such men as the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, and the Duke of Wellington, were Masters of Ordnance. It is a curious fact that after Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, he returned to England and became the Master General of Ordnance. This matter of big guns has been growing ever since, until this war made it such a factor that a new cabinet minister took it over as a separate department.

100,000 Letters a Week

A visit to the registry branch of the War Office gave an idea of the immensity of the work going on, for this branch receives everything coming in and distributes the business to all branches. Over 100,000 letters are received every week, and of these an average of 40,000 go through the formality of registering. Once registered, a communication is an official record of the government, eventually under the control of the Master of the Rolls. The mere registering of this vast influx of 40,000 pieces of separate war business is a prodigious work. Ten youths were at a long table engaged solely in splitting open the envelopes. Fourteen sacks of war business had come in the first morning mail, and this was only the start. Room

BATTLE SIMMERS DOWN IN VERDUN REGION SAYS LATEST FRENCH REPORT

**Artillery Duels in Progress in Woevre, Paris
Announces Today—French Forces at Salo-
nika Active Along Serbo-Greece Frontier—
Russians Confident**

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, March 24, via Paris, March 25, 11:30 a.m.—An attempt at another Zeppelin raid over Salonika was made last night. The Zeppelin did not reach the city, however, being kept beyond the French lines.

A French biplane, whose observer was a Greek volunteer, Albert Misvchi, a native of Salonika, was shot down at a height of 8,000 feet, falling into Lake Doiran.

By Canadian Press.

TOKIO, March 25. — The Foreign Office declares that rumors concerning a revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are baseless. Japan and Great Britain have reached an amicable understanding concerning patrols in the Pacific for the inspection of ships.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 24, via London, March 25. — The Berliner Tageblatt's Macedonian correspondent says that French forces from the entrenched camp at Salonika have been showing activity in the neighborhood of Sievgeli on the Serbian-Greek frontier, where they fired the shots from heavy guns against German-Austrian pioneers, who were repairing bridges. The shots did no damage.

The French also carried out a bombardment in the vicinity of Doiran. A number of small skirmishes between patrols have taken place, the correspondent adds.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, March 25, 11:45 a.m. — The French official statement says that the past night was quiet in the Verdun region both east and west of the Meuse. Artillery duels were in progress in the Woevre region.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne a surprise attack against the trenches of the enemy at Courtes Chaussees resulted in our taking some prisoners and inflicting losses on the enemy.

"The night passed quietly both to the west and to the east of the river Meuse.

"In the Woevre district there has been an artillery duel near Moulainville. There has been no important developments elsewhere on the front."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 25.—German official reports of the activity south of Riga lay stress on the heavy Russian losses. This is an old trick, resorted to time after time when the enemy has suffered a reverse.

Naturally when positions such as the Germans have been strengthening all winter are taken in the course of a few hours, losses are inevitable, but there is ground for stating that the Russian casualties are by no means heavy.

"In any case the Germans retreated before the onrush of Russian troops supported by artillery which is now amply provided with ammunition, could know little about them. A force advancing can form a fair estimate of opponent's losses, but the force compelled to retire can only guess.

"The fact that at several places the Russians drove the Germans out of the trenches and occupied strong fortified positions, such as Vele and Selo gives the best possible grounds for confidence in the future. All that the art of the German engineers could devise had been done through the winter to make the front impregnable.

RUSSIANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Wire defences, concrete parapets and armored blockhouses, ingenious laid mines, reservoirs of poison and numberless machine guns must reasonably have led them to suppose that they were secure against attack.

Yet at the first determined effort the whole elaborate system of defence crumbled. Of course, the Germans retired to other positions equally strong, possibly stronger, but the Russian troops are now full of confidence of their ability to drive back the enemy.

In one district where the Germans were hoist by their petard and treated with liberal doses of flares, hrowers and gas, they curse the day their leaders adopted these means of warfare.

Here the Russians captured all who were not unconscious or dead. Hundreds surrendered, including officers.

Machine guns, searchlights, bomb throwers—everything fell into Russian hands.

Newspapers in Petrograd, according to a Reuter despatch from the city, publish a report that preparations are being made for the arrival of Emperor William in the near future at Vilna, where he is to supervise the direction of important operations. Detectives from Berlin, it is added, have already reached the city.

LONDON, March 25.—Information obtained from passengers on the Channel steamer Sussex, damaged by an explosion yesterday afternoon on the way from Folkestone to Dieppe, indicates there may have been a considerable loss of life.

One American is missing and supposed to have been lost. Another was injured seriously. Several Americans were rescued.

Opinion of passengers of the Sussex is divided as to whether the vessel was sunk by a mine or a torpedo. The explosion was terrific. It occurred just ahead of the captain's bridge and tore the front part of the steamer to pieces, killing or injuring a number of persons. Many were wounded severely by flying splinters.

The Admiralty states that 250 survivors have been landed in France and between 90 and 100 at Dover. A there were 386 passengers and about 50 men in the crew, 75 or more persons are still missing.

If sixty more persons were saved eighteen persons remain unaccounted for according to despatches.

SEVERAL AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED SHIPS HAVE BEEN KILLED, IS REPORT

Believed Some Lost Their Lives When Sussex Was Torpedoed—Washington Hears Four Killed When Dominion Liner Was Sunk—Action to Be Taken by United States

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Consular reports to the State Department today say the Dominion line steamer Englishman, sunk near the British Isles, was torpedoed and that four Americans are missing. The Englishman was a horse ship.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 25.—The Cunard liner Sussex was torpedoed, according to despatches received here today, but reached Boulogne under her own steam. John H. Hearley, a United Press staff correspondent, was among the Americans aboard.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 25, 12:15 p.m.—Edward Huxley, president of the United States Rubber Export Company, and Frances E. Drake, European manager of the company, are among the Americans rescued from the Sussex. They report that there was a heavy loss of life, including probably several Americans.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department today awaited further details of the damaging of the English Channel packet Sussex, carrying American passengers, before taking action.

If it is established that the Sussex was torpedoed, a new and serious dispute with Germany may arise. The American Embassies at London and Paris and consular agents, will be instructed to obtain affidavits from American passengers.

AMERICAN HAS VANISHED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 25.—The chief engineer of the Sussex was killed by the explosion and the purser was wounded seriously.

An American, whose name is not known to survivors who have reached London, was talking with the Baldwin family, close to the aptain's bridge, when the explosion occurred. He has not been seen since that time and is supposed to have been lost.

The explosion occurred at about 3 p.m., when the Sussex was an hour and a half out of Folkestone. The wireless apparatus was destroyed and no help arrived until nearly midnight.

Had it not been for the water tight compartments the Sussex would have sunk and the loss of life would have been heavier.

PATROL BOAT MADE RESCUE

The fate of the Sussex is not yet certain. One message says she was towed to Boulogne, and another says she was beached.

A number of Americans cross the Channel by almost every passenger steamer, most of them on business. Bookings are not made in advance for particular steamers. Passengers having passports entrain at London and their names are taken when they go aboard steamers.

A large number of Americans obtained permits to go to France during the last week, and it is a virtual certainty that a number of them were on the Sussex.

GERMAN RAIDER SUNK IN NORTH SEA BY STEAMER

LONDON, March 25, 1:50 p.m.—A German raider has been sunk in the North Sea. Five German officers and 115 men, out of a total of 300, were captured. The British lost seventy-four men.

The British armed merchantman Alcantara, which sunk the German raider, the Greif, was herself sunk.

The fight occurred in the North Sea on February 29. The Greif was sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara by a torpedo. The British losses were made up of five officers and sixty-nine men.

The following official statement was issued:

"An engagement occurred on February 29 in the North Sea between the armed German raider Greif, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel, and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, Captain T. E. Wardle. It resulted in the loss of both vessels, the German raider being sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara apparently by a torpedo."

The Alcantara was a large liner belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of Belfast. She had been in the service of the British Government for some time. Her gross tonnage was 15,300. She was 570 feet long and was built in Glasgow in 1913.

HIGHLAND UNIT LOUDLY CHEERED ON LEAVING CITY

73rd Battalion Makes Early Start for "Somewhere in Canada" — Thousands Forsake Beds to Give Soldiers Parting Encouragement — Very Fine Troops

MONTREAL'S HIGHLAND B



The 73rd Royal Highlanders, Overseas Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Peers, on the occasion of the inspection of the battalion by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on the Champ de Mars, officers are in front of their companies. The battalion, which changed into its kilts yesterday, was people wished them God speed this morning as they went away in two special trains.

rushed to the sides, the men had the windows up in a second, and there were handshakes and shouting of messages, inquiries for this or that man, and general wishes of good luck. There was a profusion of flags and pennants carried by the men and the scene was an animated one. Then the front half of the train backed on to the rear half and was coupled up, the bell on the engine started to ring its steady warning, officers or non-commissioned officers stood on the steps of each car, and the first train began to move out.

The cheers were redoubled by the hundreds of people who were inside on the trucks, and were taken up by the crowd waiting around the main entrance to the station—the

people there could not see the trucks moving off, but heard the cheers of the more fortunate ones, and added volume to them.

The second train, composed of thirteen colonist cars, was filled at the same time as the first train, the men marching down the central platform and entraining with much celerity. The crowd along the tracks had considerably increased—there were all classes of people there, and they were waving handkerchiefs and cheering for a quarter of an hour, when once more the clanging of the engine bell was the signal for hurried handshakes—the men were too high up for embraces,—and shouting of messages.

"Back soon" was the shout

"Come back soon" of one woman, and quickly came the answer.

"We'll break the back of the Germans first."

As the last train pulled out there was a caboose on the end of it, and standing on the back platform was Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, the commanding officer of the battalion, Major Sparling, the second in command, Major Peterson and other officers. As the crowd watched the train steaming out they saw this group at the back and there was a specially hearty cheer for the commanding officer of what was admitted to be one of the finest bodies of men that has left Montreal.

The 73rd Royal Highlanders Overseas Battalion left the city this morning.

The battalion that marched out of the Guy street barracks this morning at half-past six, and proceeded to Bonaventure station, where the men entrained for "somewhere in Canada," consisted of a splendid looking lot of men. They had the real Highland air, for they had yesterday discarded their puttees and slacks, and had put on their kilts—and with the ribbons of their Glen-garries fluttering in the early morning breeze, they presented a striking appearance.

READY TO START.

All the heavy equipment of the battalion had been sent on in advance, and so when the reveille sounded about four o'clock, the soldiers had only to attire themselves in light marching dress, carrying in their packs their blankets and such light equipment as was needed on the train.

They were given a hearty breakfast at five o'clock, and had plenty of time to get ready. The officers were also up early, and with a few guests from other battalions in the city, had a farewell mess breakfast. Then the officers dispersed to look after their respective companies, and when the fall in sounded every man was ready and quickly got into position.

The crowd outside the barracks was very big, the people had been carrying on erratic conversations with the men up on the third storey as best they could, but when the bugle sounded and the men doubled out to their parade ground, the crowd

gave itself up to cheering. Gun from other battalions kept the air clear of the general public, while roll was called and every man was found to be in his place.

Then the pipers, the brass and bugle bands took their places at the head of the battalion, and with stirring tunes led the way between a continuous double line of cheering people to the station. There must have been several thousand people who had made an early getaway from their beds in order to see the Highland laddies start. So great was the crowd along St. James street that traffic was completely held up for a considerable time while the troops were getting ready to march off and while they were sorting themselves out and entering the Bonaventure Station, there to embark. Each train was provided with dining cars, and the foremost coach was crammed full of bread and meat and other food for the men.

MANY WOMEN THERE.

The crowd comprised more women than men—mothers down to bid farewell to a brave son; wives with children in their arms or hanging on to their skirts, stood patiently in the crowd until they spotted their loved ones and then, disregarding all military rules and regulations broke into the ranks and bid them farewell, marching along with the battalion until the gates of the station were reached. It was an impossible task to keep the ranks steady in the short march to the station—nearly every other man had some relative down to see him off, and officers "looked the other way" at the breaches of discipline that naturally occurred.

But when the Highlanders got to the station it was another matter. The full strength of the 148th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, with all his officers, was there to see that none but those who duties to perform on the station platform were admitted. It was a hard task separating the soldiers from their wives and sweethearts, but the order was inexorable and had to be obeyed. The 148th men, in close formation, with fixed bayonets lined the outside and inside of the station from the entrance down to the level crossing, while they were spread out at twenty-yard intervals all along the edge of track 5, so that no one could approach either of the two trains, standing on tracks 3 and 4, in which the men were to leave.

ALONG THE TRACKS.

But where there's a will there's a way, and when the people found that they could not get near the trains through the main entrance, well they simply went down to the first level crossing, got under the swing gate, and walked along the track to the trains. Those who had friends in the second train were more fortunate than the others, for the first train, consisting of fourteen coaches, was hidden from view on one side by the second train, while on the other there was the long line of soldiers with fixed bayonets. The train was so long, however, that it had to be cut in two at the crossing to allow of the passage of traffic, and so the front part pulled out a little beyond the line of sentries, and the crowd

BATTALION LEFT THE CITY TODAY



Davidson, who left their barracks this morning at half-past six en route for overseas. The photograph was taken on the streets on Monday last. The commanding officer is seen on the extreme right of the picture in the foreground, while the company is highly complimented by the Duke of Connaught on its smart appearance and knowledge of military drill. Thousands of

THE STREETS FROM THE BARRACKS TO THE STATION WERE LINED WITH THE MEN OF THE 163RD BATTALION, FRENCH-CANADIANS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT.-COL. DESROSNIERS, AND ALSO THE 148TH BATTALION, THESE TWO UNITS LINING THE ROUTE AS A COMPLIMENT TO THE HIGHLANDERS.

At the station were Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, O.C. of the 5th Royal Highlanders, the mother regiment of three battalions now gone on active service, and a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the home regiment. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, A.D.T. and S. was in charge of the transportation arrangements, which worked with the greatest smoothness. Lieut.-Col. J. C. O. Slack, divisional paymaster, and other officers from headquarters were also present.

A farewell luncheon was given yesterday by Sir Charles Peers Davidson to his son, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, Mrs. Davidson and the officers of the 73rd Battalion with their wives, at the Mount Royal Club. Others present were: Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Sir William Peterson, Mrs. G. S. Cantin, Mrs. F. W. O. Loomis, Mrs. Victor Buchanan, Mrs. A. D. MacTier, Mrs. McFadden, and others connected with the Highland regiments already overseas.

The officers of the 73rd Highlanders are: Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, O.C. Majors H. C. Sparling and W. G. Peterson, J. G. Carsley, H. I. Brown, captains; P. C. H. Tryon, J. M. Bell, H. W. Morgan (adjutant),

G. I. Drummond, P. G. St. George, I. W. Watts, L. S. Foster, J. B. Patterson (paymaster), J. J. McCaskill (chaplain), Lieuts. J. M. Riddell, K. Turnbull, H. P. Stauley, H. S. Pedley, D. I. Gilmour, G. H. Eadie, G. S. McLennan, B. Simpson, C. H. Armstrong, P. Armstrong, H. M. Scott, J. M. Morphy, F. R. Alford, J. S. Mackenzie, E. G. Shepherd, H. H. Patch, F. R. Robinson, W. L. Davis, V. W. MacLean, J. J. Walker, T. S. Owens, P. P. Hutchison, A. J. Nosworthy, P. E. Corbett, H. F. Webber (hon. captain and quartermaster), and A. H. A. Morphy.

SIX WOUNDED WERE ALL HIGHLANDERS

Montreal Members of 42nd
Battalion Hard Hit in
Action Recently

WOUNDED FOR THIRD TIME

Pte. W. S. Cassidy Twice Hurt
by Shrapnel and Had Not
Been Long on Duty Be-
fore Third Wounding

That the 42nd Battalion was under fire towards the end of March was shown in yesterday's casualty list, at least six of that battalion being among the ten Montreal soldiers who were wounded. Among those severely wounded was the name of Private Alexander Black, who was admitted to the No. 3 General Hospital at Boulogne on March 26 for "gunshot wound multiple." His wife, Mrs. Jessie Black, of 210 Ryde street, received a letter Tuesday night from her husband which was dated March 18.

In the letter he said that they were about to march to a famous place and that he only wished he could tell her the name of it. At the time of writing he was well and in good spirits. His brother, William F. Black, of the 13th Battalion, Fifth Royal Highlanders, enlisted when war broke out and has been at the front ever since. He was twice wounded, the last time on May 31st, but both were slight. He is 31 years of age and his brother Alexander, who was in the Dominion Express at the C.P.R. station before going to war, was 33 years old. Two young children remain at home with his wife.

PTE. ROBERT CARR.

A soldier and a son of a soldier is Robert Carr, of the 42nd Battalion, who was reported wounded in yesterday's casualty lists. He was born in Scotland, his father having been a sergeant in the Seaforth Highlanders. He enlisted when eighteen years of age and at the outbreak of the South African War he transferred to the Third Royal Highlanders, of Dundee. He went through the South African campaign with that regiment. After his return to Scotland he remained in the territorial forces until he came to Canada six years ago. A year after his arrival here he joined the Fifth Royal Highlanders and when the present war broke out he transferred to the 42nd Battalion for overseas service. He has two brothers fighting in France and he has been heard from frequently, directly and indirectly. In the trenches he seems to have found himself in his element and his communications have all been of a cheerful nature. Up to the present time he had escaped sickness and wounds. He is 37 years of age and single. He made his home with a sister at 99 Chestnut avenue, St. Henry.

PRIVATE JAMES STUART.

Pte. James Ferguson Stuart, of the 42nd Battalion, reported suffering from shock, is a lad of 19 years, the son of Peter Stuart, of 49 Walker avenue, St. Henry. He was a member of the Fifth Royal Highlanders one year previous to transferring to the 42nd for overseas service. He wrote home regularly, his last letter being received by his mother a week ago Saturday. It was dated March 5th. He had just left the trenches, his company having been relieved by a detachment of the 60th. He expressed his sympathy for the men of the 60th, who, he stated, had lost their way and been delayed some time in reaching the trenches and were soaked to the skin when they took up their duty. He was employed for a time in the C.P.R. Angus Shops, and just before he enlisted for active service was employed as a driver by Murphy's, Limited.

PTE. WM. S. CASSIDY.

Private William S. Cassidy, another member of the 42nd Battalion, has been reported wounded for the third time. In his first engagement he sustained a slight scalp wound from shrapnel, which, however, did not necessitate his removal from the trenches until his company was relieved. Three months a slight scalp wound from shrapnel, this time severely in the leg. His last letter was to the effect that he was recovering rapidly and would soon be on duty again. He is 28 years of age and married. His wife lives at 66 Murray street.

PTE. THOMAS COOMBES.

When Mrs. Mary Coombes, of 196 Fulham street, failed last week to receive the regular weekly letter from her son, Private Thomas Coombes, of the 42nd Battalion, who was among the wounded in yesterday's casualty list, she feared the worst, and her fears were partially realized on Tuesday, when the official telegram arrived from Ottawa saying that her son had been admitted to No. 8 Stationary Hospital, Wimereux, March 26, for gunshot wounds in the arm.

Although greatly relieved to learn that it may not prove fatal, Mrs. Coombes is still anxiously awaiting further news of her only son. Previous to his being wounded he never missed a mail home, and his last letter told of how well he had kept since arriving in France—had not caught even a cold—nor had he suffered from trench feet. Private Coombes enlisted in the 42nd in May, when he was twenty years old. He is a plumber by trade.

PRIVATE VICTOR McQUILKIN.

Pte. Victor McQuilkin, of the 42nd Battalion, who was mentioned in yesterday's casualty list among the wounded, was admitted to No. 8 Stationary Hospital, Wimereux, on March 26, suffering from gunshot wounds in the face and scalp. A telegram to this effect was received by Mrs. Richard Lewis, of 364 St. Antoine street, on Tuesday. Mrs. Lewis, who is Pte. McQuilkin's mother-in-law, has a son, Arnold Lewis, at the front with the 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders, who was wounded in the desperate fighting around Ypres last April. He was struck by shrapnel in the leg, and only left the hospital a fortnight ago. In a letter to his mother he said that he would undoubtedly be detailed on light duty, and expected to act as cook for the officers. Pte. McQuilkin's wife is in England with relatives. He is 27 years old, and was employed as a bookkeeper in Toronto before enlisting.

The fighting at St. Eloi was responsible for the wounding of the ten Montreal soldiers whose names appeared in the casualty list yesterday. The 42nd Highlanders Regiment featured among those named, for the majority of the fallen were of this local battalion. The following five were all admitted to hospitals at Boulogne, Wimereux, or Camiers on the same day—March 26th: Alexander Black, 210 Ryde street, with multiple gunshot wounds; James Ferguson Stewart, 49 Walker avenue, with shock; Robert Carr, 99 Chestnut avenue, with gunshot wounds in thumb; William Sarsfield Cassidy, 60 Murray street, with multiple gunshot



PRIVATE ALDERIC LANDEVIN.

SOLDIERS FROM THIS
CITY FALL IN SEVERE
FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI

Among the Names of Ten Local Men Named in Casualty List There
Are Many With Imperial Service Records — Biographical
Sketches — Several With Forty-Second Highlanders.

wounds; and John Price, 1,182 Messier street, with gunshot wounds in the scalp and hand. Two others, whose homes in this city a Mail representative visited yesterday are members of the 22nd French-Canadian battalion, who from accounts are maintaining the high prestige they have won in the severe fighting of the past. They are Albert Page, 402 Seigneurs street, admitted to hospital on March 23rd, with gunshot wounds in the face; and Alderic Langevin, 610 Berr street, admitted to hospital on March 26th, with gunshot wounds in the throat and shoulder. Three others named yesterday who were all incapacitated in the St. Etienne fighting, were Victor McQuillan, 364 St. Antoine street; Thomas Coombes, 196 Fullum street;



PRIVATE ALEXANDER BLACK.

and Arthur A. Mackay, 372 Fifth avenue, Rosemount.

That the 42nd Highland Battalion of Montreal and the 60th Battalion, Victoria Rifles, also of Montreal, are fighting together in the same region, is evidenced by the information sent home by James Ferguson Stewart, one of the men reported wounded yesterday, to his father and mother, who reside at 49 Walker avenue, St. Henry. He said, writing on March 15th, that the 60th Battalion relieved them that night, after an all-day march. This was the first time the 60th went into the trenches. Private Stewart said he felt sorry for them as the weather was very miserable, and he had got soaking wet that day. The 42nd boys gave the 60th a hearty reception, which was enthusiastically reciprocated.

Following are biographies of seven of the Montreal soldiers who have been wounded:—

of very quiet disposition. His last letter, written on the night of the 15th of March, told of the 60th battalion from Montreal marching in to the trenches just being vacated by the 42nd. Private Stewart said the men of his regiment were then wet through as the weather was very inclement, and they were glad to see the 60th men coming to relieve them. The latter had been on the march from four o'clock in the morning, he said. Young Stewart worked for Murphy Bros., grocers, St. Catherine street west, before he went to the war. He was a member of Calvin Presbyterian Church. A cousin, John Nimmo, is at the front with a British cycling corps.



PTE. JAMES FERGUSON STEWART

Robert Carr.

Private Robert Carr, 99 Chestnut avenue, St. Henry, who was admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Wimeraux, on March 26th, suffering from gunshot wounds in his hand sustained while fighting with his regiment, the 42nd Battalion of Montreal, was born 37 years ago in a military atmosphere, and since then has seen as much fighting as any in his battalion. He first saw the light of day in the barracks of the 78th Seaforth Highlanders, of which his father, of over 23 years Imperial service, was a member, at Fort George in Scotland. Like his father, Robert was of a fighting disposition, and he saw fighting for the first time in South Africa where he served with distinction in the 3rd Royal Highlanders of Dundee. He received the King's Medal at the conclusion of the conflict. While living in this city he had been employed by the E. O. M. Cape contracting firm. But Private Robert Carr's commendable Imperial record is not maintained by him alone. Over in France at the present time he has three other relatives fighting with Canadian regiments, one of them a brother, Sergeant C. Carr with the 6th Field Ambulance. The latter also served in the South African war and he was awarded the King's and Queen's medals.

Alexander Black.

Private Alexander Black, 210 Ryde street, Point St. Charles, who went with the 42nd Highlanders, has been wounded and admitted to No. 2 General Hospital, Boulogne, on March 26th with multiple gunshot wounds. He is an old soldier, having served for eight years in the Imperial Army fought in the Boer war with the Black Watch, and did duty in India, as well. He has a brother, William F. Black, who has been at the front with the 18th Battalion since they landed there. He has been wounded twice. Alexander Black is 33 years of age, and was born in Scotland. He was four years in Canada before going to the war, and was employed by the Dominion Express Company. His last letter written during the intervals of incessant bombardment by the Germans from "Somewhere in Belgium," on March 18th, arrived a few hours after the telegram came announcing his wounds. He was in perfect health then. His wife lives at 210 Ryde street, Point St. Charles.

James Ferguson Stewart.

Private Stewart, who is only nineteen years old, was born in Falkirk, Scotland, and had lived in Canada eight years before he went overseas. He was admitted to No. 8 Stationary Hospital at Wimeraux, on March 26th, suffering from shock. His father and mother live at 49 Walker avenue, St. Henry. The injured young soldier was exceedingly anxious to go to the war when the present conflict broke out, his mother told a Mail representative yesterday, although, she added, he was

at Ottawa. She lives at 1132 Messier street. The wounded Highlander was born in Broughton, North Wales, thirty-four years ago, and had been a resident of this city five years before the call to arms came to him. He worked during that period as a fireman for the Canadian Pacific Railway on their Southern Division. He enlisted in the 42nd Battalion on February 25th, 1915.

Albert Page.

Albert Page, private with 22nd French Canadian Battalion, was wounded in the face in recent fighting and was admitted for treatment into No. 18 General Hospital at Camiers on March 23. His mother is Mrs. Louise Page, 847 Notre Dame street west, and his wife, nee Anna Charbonneau, 402 Seigneurs street. Private Page is 40 years of age and had been employed as a machinist in the Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles for 27 years. He had served in regiments in this city for 21 years, so had good military training to serve him in the present great conflict. Yesterday, a day after the news of his wounding came through, his wife received a letter written from the front on March 19th in which he stated that everything was



PRIVATE JOHN PRICE.

"O.K." although they were in the front line of trenches. He wrote to his mother saying that he had been slightly wounded some time ago, though he was only in the hospital a short time. He was a member of the Musicians' Union in Montreal. His mother and father are both dead. The latter was at one time the chief of police for the old town of St. Cune gonde. Private Page was a member of St. Joseph Church congregation.

Alderic Langevin.

Wounded on March 26 for the second time since he has been at the front. Private Alderic Langevin, of the 22nd French-Canadian battalion, is now in No. 3 General Hospital at Boulogne, suffering from gunshot wounds in both the throat and shoulder. He is 24



PRIVATE ALBERT PAGE.

years of age, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Page, 610 Berri street. He was wounded the first time on February 7 when he received gunshot injuries to the scalp. Private Langevin is a native of Montreal, and was an electrician by trade.

The other two patriots are Private R. Thompson, serving with the First Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, and Gunner Isaac Barden, with the 21st Westmount Battery. Private Thompson is the third representative of the family who can claim Boer War honors, for he served in South Africa with distinction in the Highland Light Infantry, coming out the possessor of the King's Medal.

Private Robert Carr is a member of Calvin Presbyterian Church.

Private William Cassidy.

"Things are going along fine. If they keep on we shall be home by June," is an extract from the last letter received from Private William Sarsfield Cassidy, of the 42nd Battalion, Highlanders, whose wife resides at 60 Murray street. He was



PRIVATE ROBERT CARR

admitted to No. 3 General Hospital at Boulogne, on March 26th, suffering from gunshot wounds. Private Cassidy's last letter, written on 17th of March, was pencilled in a front line trench during incessant bombardment for he commenced it at 4.45 a.m. and did not finish the four sheets sent until 8 p.m. the same night. He said in one part that as soon as he commenced to write his letter the Germans started sending in shells and he had to move his position several times. The wounded soldier is 28 years of age and was born in Richmond, Que., having lived in Montreal three months before he went to the front. His brother is George Cassidy of the Customs House.

John Price.

Suffering from gunshot wounds in the scalp and hands, Private John Price of the 42nd Battalion Montreal Highlanders, was admitted to No. 8 Stationary Hospital at Wimeraux, on March 26. His wife received this information from the Militia authorities

MANY MONTREAL SOLDIERS CASUALTIES

42nd and 60th Battalions Thought to Have Fought at Somme

The 42nd Highlanders, unit the 3th Highlanders, has been in action, is thought the crack part in the fighting but nothing is known of the soldiers' wounds. His wife two weeks ago that the regiment leaves for a famous town. From letters received that the 60th battalion, which the late Captain belonged, and the 42nd fighting together. The latter list contains the number of Montreal soldiers who have been wounded in action.

Pte. Alex.

Private Alexander Street, Point St. Charles battalion, is in hospital suffering from wounds. He is an old fighter with the Boer South African war. of age, and was in Canada before the war broke out.

Private J. F.

Private J. F. Stead, 25 years of age, a native of the Dominion, is in the Dominion hospital in No. 8 hospital shell shock. His wife, 49 Walker avenue, he declared the 60th lived there after the trenches.

Pte. Robert

Private Robert Carr, 42nd, resided at 92 St. Henry. He is in hospital with gunshot wounds. He was born in the famous 73rd Seaforth years ago at Fort land. His father, for that regiment, fought in the South. He worked for a contractor, in this other relatives fight in Canadian units in France.

Pte. William

Private William

2nd is suffering from gunshot wounds in No. 3 hospital. His wife resides at 60 Murray street. He was born at Richmond, Quebec, 28 years ago. His brother, George Cassidy, is employed at the Custom House. In his last letter Home Private Cassidy declared that "Things were going fine, and if they keep on we shall be home by June."

Pte. John Price.

Private John Price, of the 42nd, is also suffering from gunshot wounds. He was wounded in the scalp and hands, and is in No. 8 hospital. His wife lives at 1132 Messier street. Private Price was a fireman on the southern division of the C. P. R. before enlisting.

Private Albert Page.

Private Albert Page, of the 22nd, has been wounded in the face. The 22nd has been holding the front line of trenches, according to his letters to his mother and wife at 847 Notre Dame street west. He is fifty years of age, and was for 27 years as employee of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles.

Ptea. A. Langevin.

Private A. Langevin, of the 22nd, has been wounded for the second time. He is in No. 3 hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the throat and shoulder. He lived at 610 Berri street, and is a native of Montreal.

Pte. Thomas Coombes.

Private Thomas Coombes, of the 42nd, is in No. 8 hospital with gunshot wounds in the arm. Private Coombes lived with his mother at 196 Fullum street, and enlisted last May, when he was twenty years of age.

Pte. Victor McQuilkin.

Private Victor McQuilkin, of the 42nd, is in hospital with gunshot wounds in the scalp and face. He is 27 years of age, and was a book-keeper in Toronto before enlisting. Mrs. Lewis, of 364 St. Antoine street, Private McQuilkin's mother-in-law, who received official word from the war office, has a son with the 13th battalion. He was wounded at Ypres last April, and has only just left hospital.

GERMAN TRADE SCHEME FAILS.

London, April 6.—The German plan for establishing a customs union and an economic federation between the Central Powers and their Allies has fallen through, according to the Morning Post Budapest correspondent. The failure of the plan, the newspaper adds, was due to the opposition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, who took the ground that it would increase their industrial and commercial dependence.

LT. WOOLSEY WOUNDED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 5.—Lieut. Woolsey, of the 24th Battalion, has been wounded by a bomb. He is being treated at Boulogne.

WHEN THE 73RD WENT AWAY.

IT was the morning the 73rd went away.

Not a line had appeared in the press to tell the time of their departure. Yet a great crowd witnessed the get-away. Relatives and friends of the departing soldiers thronged outside the Guy Street barracks. But that was the nearest they were allowed. For more than a block away from the platform at Bonaventure station a solid line of fixed bayonets sternly warned away the friends of the men.

It was just at the last moment: the train was about to pull away from the station platform, when a man came running down the street. He met that row of cold steel. The bayonet tips glinted in the first light of the new day's sun — for it was six o'clock in the morning.

But the man never paused. In his arms was a bundle—a pure white bundle.

"Halt!" cried the guard.

But the man rushed on, unseeing. His only thought was of the moving train.

He dared the soldier guard. Past the fixed bayonets he dashed. Onlookers gasped. He was strangely unafraid.

And, more strangely, not a bayonet moved toward him. He flashed by. He gained the station platform. The train gave its first start. He raced from open window to open window. A soldier saw him coming. He cried out, and then the runner paused. He placed that great white bundle in the soldier's arms for a minute. The train was moving, very slowly. It had been the promise of Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson that the troop train would pull out slowly, that the relatives lined along the tracks might grasp the hands of their loved ones for a last good-by.

The soldier gave the white bundle a look of wondrous love, lifted back a fold of cloth and gazed down upon a new born son. The baby had been born during the night—that last night when no man had been permitted to quit barracks.

But the father saw his child, his First Child, before he went to war.

Participation in these grim reminders of war has caused such a shock in Montreal as the death in action of Capt. the Hon. Fred. Shaughnessy, younger son of Baron Shaughnessy. It was not merely because of the high position and brilliant prospects of the young officer in civil life that it struck home so to his friends, and especially his friends in the garrison. There were few young officers among the Montreal battalions so universally liked as Fred. Shaughnessy, and there were few keener soldiers, despite the fact that he was not a man of powerful physique. Both in civil life and his military work there was an unconscious absence of "swank," and a genial courtesy that endeared him to everybody.

JUNIOR CLERK IN C. P. R.

WHEN he was a junior clerk in the C. P. R. with the opportunity to secure promotion if he made good, he dug into his work as hard as the poorest clerk in the place, and behaved exactly as though he was there to earn his living and keen to get on. Often he used to remark that it was pretty tough in some ways to be the president's son, because, no matter how friendly he might be, no matter how conscientiously he worked there would always be more hustle and attention to business when he was around—for fear he might mention something to the chief. Of course he never did, and, despite the handicap of being the president's son, it was not long before he was one of the best liked boys around the headquarters.

A POPULAR SUBALTERN

IT was the same with his work as an officer with the Vics. He went seriously at his work, took his share of everything going, and paid such attention to his drill and books that he speedily became one of the smartest subalterns in that once fine regiment.

I remember one little incident that illustrated in a way the natural courtesy of his manner. The Vics. were having a full dress parade on the Champ de Mars, in the days when a full dress parade meant considerable military glory. Lieut. Shaughnessy was standing at ease behind his company when a dirty little boy of Hebrew appearance touched his arm and demanded, "Please, mister, can you tell me the time?"

Lots of officers would have brushed the kid away and not even looked at him. Lieut. Shaughnessy did not. He smiled brightly at the lad and told him the time. Not much to it, but just an illustration of the man's character.

LED THE STRENUOUS LIFE

AT Valcartier it was the same, when he was training, now as Captain Shaughnessy, for active service. With gay manner he took his duties very seriously. He was reputed to have the smartest company in the 60th; and worked hard to maintain that reputation. There was little spare time for an officer commanding a company during those strenuous days of training, but Captain Shaughnessy used to get up extra early in the morning and add an hour to his work at night in order voluntarily to make himself an expert signaller and telegraphist, to increase his military efficiency against the day of battle. The death of such an officer is a distinct loss to the army and the country.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S SACRIFICE

THERE was at one time a disposition in certain circles to criticize Lord Shaughnessy that he was taking an active part in recruiting for others, but that neither of his sons were in khaki. The death of Captain Shaughnessy vividly illustrates the injustice

to go to the front with his own battalion. His elder brother, the heir to the barony, also waited to go with his own battalion, the 199th Irish Rangers, and he is now one of the most active officers with that growing battalion, holding the responsible position of adjutant. Even on the Sunday after receiving word of his brother's death, he did not relinquish his duties, but, like a good soldier, accepted the fortune and misfortune of war.

In addition to this, Mr. Rene Redmond, Lord Shaughnessy's son-in-law, is at the front as an officer with the 60th. No great family in the Empire could point with more pride—few with more sorrow—to its war sacrifices than can Lord Shaughnessy, and his noble message the day after hearing of his son's death was an inspiration to the people of Canada.

CANUCKS IN IT AGAIN

IT was no surprise to the troops here when on Monday came the announcement that the Canadians had taken part in the big fighting around St. Eloi. Reading between the lines, with the position of various battalions as indicated by the grim returns that filtered through, it was evident that a good part of the Canadian line was getting the service it went over for. It is not without significance that since then recruiting has shown a distinct improvement. The Canadian men are anxious enough to go and do their bit to fight for their country; but they are not anxious to enlist and then stay many weary months in barracks, and then more months at Valcartier and Shorncliffe while the battles they went to fight are being finished without them.

TO FILL EXISTING BATTALIONS

A SMALL announcement was made a few days ago by the militia authorities to the effect that no more battalions would be authorized until those under way were completed. That was a pretty complete vindication of the much criticized and much applauded speech made by Lord Shaughnessy at the Montreal Board of Trade. The Government has now done at least part of what he suggested. It was time. For a period before the Minister of War went abroad there was a perfect fever for authorizing new battalions in places where already the older units were having a hard struggle to get to strength.

It made the older ones sore to see so much competition, and did no advantage to the service. It will, for instance, be a relief to the officers of the 199th to know that they will not have other regiments on top of them long before they have got their recruiting done, as happened to the 148th.

CLEVER RECRUITING STUNT

LIEUT.-COL. MAGEE has hit upon the most effective recruiting device since he started organizing his battalion. He has given up academic efforts at getting men by educating them by speeches to the necessity for service. Now he has sent his men out into the highways and byways of the city, from end to end, and they are bringing home to the young men of military age in very practical fashion the fact that their King and country need them.

Along Craig street they swarm, and a young man cannot stand a minute on a street corner without having a smart young chap in khaki approach him with the question why he will not enlist. After this has happened half a dozen times a day to a young man, he begins to realize that he is wanted. A good many evidently do so, since recruiting returns for the 148th have more than doubled since this campaign started.

that time that it became necessary to send out re-
cruiting sergeants, but a few were sent out by the
and Highlanders. The sight of the recruiting offi-
s, with their gay ribbons, attracted a great deal
of attention, and they were stared at and followed
by small boys as they carried on their work. Now
no one notices them, even when they stop men and
try to induce the C.M.C. to join.



ENLIST!

Not Only a Duty, it's Opportunity!

Tear Out, Sign and Mail To-day

To the 148th Battalion,
197 Peel St., Montreal.

I offer myself for enlistment
Overseas Service. Where do I
report for medical examina-
tion?

Name _____

Address _____



A duty that no other man can dis-
charge for you.
An opportunity U.
country that service to your
a century. comes but once in
Men of sound physique, good morals
and fighting spirit are wanted by

Headquarters:
197 Peel St.,
MONTREAL

148th Battalion

A. A. MAGEE,
Lt.-Col.

148th
Overseas Batt.

C.E.F. offers YOU the oppor-
tunity to serve your Country—
—In a Picked Regiment, side
—by side with your Chums
—here and overseas, under
—well trained Officers and
—N.C.O.'S.



NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
PROVINCE _____
COUNTRY _____
PATTERN NO. _____
No. _____
No. _____
No. _____
Name, Mrs. or Miss _____
Street and No. _____
Province _____
Country _____
Patterns will be sent to you by mail.

Associated with McGill

"Somewhere in Flanders"

POST-YULETIDE REFLECTIONS

MY DEAR BYSTANDER--

SO Yule has come and gone, and labouring—as I am—beneath a weight of matutinal misery which is the inevitable sequence to the deglutition of copious quantities of French wine mixed with undiluted rum, essential to the proper observance of Christmas festivity, I do most heartily endorse the sentiment expressed by my servant in his letter to his wife this morning—"trusting this *don't* find you as it leaves me at present!"

IT was quite a merry Christmas, but I don't think there was much talk of fraternising between the lines this season as was the case in 1914; for any man who has ever seen the colour of his mate's face as he gasps and sobs in agony to free his lungs from gas will never feel he wants to make pleasant chatty conversation to a German so long as he still remains his enemy.

CONTRARY to fairly general expectation, the Boches did not attempt to attack, though early in the afternoon they broke out into a frenzied hate which finished abruptly at 5 p.m., the idea, apparently, being to get the daily frightfulness off their chests in a hurry so as to allow them to give up the remainder of the day to the delights of jollification, and as this arrangement was found to be very suitable by all concerned, during the rest of the afternoon and night not a single shot was fired.

THE concert at which I was privileged to be present was an overwhelming success, and did the men a vast amount of good, particularly Private Nibsworth, who had been in hospital convalescing from a bad attack of pleurisy. For this special occasion he was given permission at noon to spend exactly one hour at the concert. At the high tide of his alcoholic ebullition, at about the hour of midnight and while in the act of giving his celebrated imitation of Mr. George Robey, he had the misfortune to mistake his friend, Private Tupper, for a ——— German, and being counted out in the middle of the third round, he went back to his hospital in an ambulance, greatly benefited by the change of air and surroundings.

PERHAPS the success of the evening was "The Two Drolls" (Backchat Comedians), whose backchat, commencing with the usual humorous

badinage common to the occasion, degenerated rapidly under the mellowing influence of the Bacchanalian banquet into a mutual exchange of offensive personalities that contributed vastly to the enlivenment of the entertainment, though they were closely run for popularity by a sentimental corporal who rendered "I Know of Two Bright Eyes" with such a world of pathos and feeling that towards the second verse, carried away by a sudden wave of alcoholic emotion, he caused no little embarrassment to the Colonel by coming to a sudden full stop, and regarding the orbs of that gallant officer with such a display of tender solicitude and yearning as to reduce the house to a condition of weeping hysteria.

WHEN the last sounds of revelry had died away in the blackness of the night I set out to take a short cut home 'cross country, and learnt for the first time of the amazing obstacles presented by a railway junction in the dark to the belated pedestrian burdened by a superfluity of compulsory stimulant.

TO be accurate, it had been a junction once, but as a result of sustained Teutonic effort it now bears a closer resemblance to a vast railway accident than to a shuffling ground for rolling stock.

I HAD forgotten my torch, and relied upon the trench flares to guide me on my way. I stumbled over torn-up metals, fell down shell craters containing two feet of water and one of mud, manœuvred through an erstwhile signal box, climbed over the shell of an engine boiler or something, and found myself back by the jaded booking-office where I had first started from. I did this twice, but by the time I had gone through the performance over again the flares had practically ceased to go up at all.

AND then a great weariness came suddenly upon me, and I realised the futility of further toil on the occasion of the season of joyous Noel. So selecting the hulk of a first-class carriage I took particular note of the position of the *Signal d'alarme*—a useful thing to know in the case of a sudden German offensive—and resisting all temptation to *se pencher en dehors*, I curled comfortably upon a nice piece of soft upholstery, and passed gently into the arms of Morpheus.

Yours ever, JACK JOHNSON



["A HORSE, A HORSE, MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE"]

(From a sketch by Sergt. Cowell, a wounded Australian from Gallipoli)

Humours from the Front—No. 33



WHEN ONE WOULD LIKE TO START AN OFFENSIVE ON ONE'S OWN
RECIPE FOR FEELING LIKE THIS—Bully, biscuits, no coke, and leave just cancell



“Why Don't They Come?”



Why be a mere spectator here when you should be playing a man's part Overseas?

Man—They need you at the Front. Why not go with the 148th, a Regiment of picked men — Clean-living, hard-hitting Canadians, who love sport but love their country more. You'll like them—and they will like you. That counts—even in war.

A rifle and uniform awaits you!

Join the 148th today

Headquarters, 197 Peel Street (above St. Catherine)
Telephones Uptown 1316-1168.

A. A. MAGEE,
Lt.-Col.

Affiliated with McGill Contingent, Canada Officers' Training Corps.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE IN THE FAR EAST



Map illustrating the Grand Duke's advance, which threatens to smash up the Turkish Empire.

Local military authorities have complained, with some bitterness, of the slowness of recruiting in the Montreal district. In other localities the local battalions seem to be filling up rapidly, but here the current of recruits is slow and apparently diminishing. To enquire into this situation The Star instructed correspondents in various Provinces to describe the methods used to attract recruits there and the results. It would seem that the comparison between the activity of the recruiting system in Montreal and elsewhere is even more striking than the comparative slackness of enlisting here, of which the authorities complain.

P.T.O.

Special to The Montreal Star.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 7. — With over 12,000 men already enlisted for overseas in Nova Scotia and 3,000 on home defence, Colonel Borden and The Citizens' Committee have started undaunted to raise about 4,000 more men to form the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. The nucleus of this brigade is the 85th Battalion, now complete at Halifax. The others will include the 185th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Day, recruited in Cape Breton; 193rd Battalion, Lieut.-Col. John Stanfield, in Hants, Col. Chester, Cumberland, Antigonish and Guysboro, and 219th Battalion, in Halifax, Lunenburg, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings.

There is every indication, too, that there will be little difficulty in securing the number of men required, as through the unusual campaign now going on almost 1,500 recruits have been obtained within a week, nearly 500 of them in Halifax. This campaign is apart from the regular recruiting, as during this same time men have enlisted for the 64th, 106th, 112th and other branches. The 85th recruited up to strength with almost phenomenal speed.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS.

The great success of the present recruiting is due to the methods introduced. Col. Borden first had letters sent to the school children about the men required for the Highlanders, and the children went home and talked about it. On the opening Sunday every clergyman in the city spoke from the pulpit of the duty of the young men. At the Academy of Music the same afternoon a mass meeting was held. Military bands marched to the meeting and contributed to the programme. There were songs and choruses by the soldiers and a number of short speeches by prominent men.

The next day the campaign was opened in the city. The 85th had their headquarters in a store in the principal street. A sentry box was placed outside with a sentry, while the men of the 85th went about the city obtaining recruits.

Preparations had been made for a systematic canvassing of the various offices in the city. Right into the offices, stores and factories the soldiers went. Buglers stood at corners, blowing the call to fall in. A street car covered with recruiting banners and filled with musicians went about the city inviting any eligible man to a free ride to the recruiting station. Automobiles were similarly used. As a result business men, professional men, mechanics, laborers, newspaper men and men from all walks of life were included in the number who volunteered.

That the results have been gratifying is the fact that 108 men enlisted the first day and 102 the second. So it is throughout the Province. Some 400 men of the 85th Highlanders went to various sections of the province, interesting young men, and the 85th hockey team went to Cape Breton, all with the purpose of creating interest. Col. Borden and Dr. Cutten, formerly of Acadia University and now of the Highland Brigade, are visiting towns in the county holding public meetings and making addresses. They are accompanied by the 85th Band, one of the finest in Canada.

Col. Borden opened his campaign February 29, and he is to address twenty-one meetings in as many days. In every town the speakers and the band visit they have been greeted by crowds, and a number of recruits have been gained at each place.

New Brunswick Nobly Answered Call to Service

Special to The Montreal Star.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 7. — By continuous effort supported by thorough organization, the Province of New Brunswick has been able to keep pace with the demands for men for overseas service. At the beginning of the war the Province was prosperous, with very few men out of work. It had already been swept of thousands of its young men by the exodus to the Western Provinces and the United States. Under these circumstances the number of men available was not as great as in some other parts of the Dominion. In spite of these conditions, however, New Brunswick has enlisted about 11,000 men. Most every method invented has been used to stimulate recruiting, all with more or less success.

One principle settled by this time in the minds of those interested is the necessity for sustained and systematic effort. As a result of representations made to Ottawa, Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, Invalided home, has been appointed as a general recruiting officer for the Maritime Provinces and Capt. Tilley has been made recruiting officer for New Brunswick. A recruiting officer has been appointed for each county, where also a recruiting committee, chiefly of civilians has been organized as well.

NOBLE RESPONSE.

When the first call came the men of New Brunswick responded nobly, and have been coming forward readily ever since. The most popular method of recruiting has been through meetings, and for long periods meetings have been held each evening in the large recruiting rooms in a central location in St. John. In addition, special mass meetings have been held, in summer weather outdoors, in busy parts of the city. At present the chief effort along this line is the big meeting each Sunday evening after church hours in the Imperial Theatre.

Speakers of all classes have been used, but the sentiment in favor of speakers in uniform has been increasing, and men who have seen service at the front or those who are in their way, are regarded as the most effective.

Patriotic music is regarded as an essential for all meetings. Advertising of all kinds has been used effectively. St. John newspapers have helped generously through their news columns, and display advertisements have been found profitable. Illustrated posters, some of them electrically illuminated, window cards and posters, have driven home some of the chief arguments, and circulars have been used to good advantage.

NOVEL METHOD.

Recently an effort has been made to secure lists of eligible men from the voters' lists, employers' payrolls, internal society rolls and similar sources. In St. John such a list has been compiled and circular letters are being sent to the men. Personal solicitation by recruiting sergeants has been tried, but not with great success. The "pals' platoon" has been found to work well. In these activities recruiting com-

mittees of citizens have taken the lead.

There are in the Province at present one battalion of infantry and one battery of artillery fully recruited, and five battalions of infantry not yet complete, the latter having secured about 3,300 out of the 5,500 men needed.

Ontario Never Had Better Days for Recruiting

Special to The Montreal Star.

TORONTO, March 7. — Great variety and energy, with more or less adaptation to local situations, are the characteristics of recruiting throughout the Province of Ontario since the new year. At no time since the first weeks of the war has success been greater than in the past two months.

The unique feature, so far as organization is concerned, is the Citizens Recruiting League, with its central organization, travelling secretaries and bureau of speakers in Toronto, and its county and city organizations in the unit areas from which battalions are being drawn. These civilian agencies work in co-operation with the military and have seldom clashed.

In the military branch the most novel feature of organization is the Central Depot. This is believed, from Ontario's experience, to be very necessary in places where more than one unit is recruiting and rivalry and duplication of effort might exist. The Central Recruiting Depot in Toronto systematizes the work of enrollment and medical examination, leaving the recruit free to choose his own battalion, or other unit.

The latest development from Ottawa, the county battalion, is still on trial. Some of the counties have raised about three-quarters of their first county unit and now enlistment has slackened. The necessity of stimulating enlistment, if the unit is to go into real training within reasonable time, is evolving new methods. Battalions are sending their bands through the hamlets, soldiers are sent home on week-end leaves with the express idea of bringing others back to camp with them. These methods are proving highly successful. For instance, Trenton soldiers took twenty-four from their little town last week.

UP TO GOVERNMENT.

From several counties where there has been difficulty in raising the last few hundred for the battalion there come a rumor for conscription, but it is thought generally that if the Governments do something to secure farm labor the rural enlistments will be all desired.

Registration has been attempted in only one section, South Wales, where the soldiers found three thousand men still available. In the cities enlistment holds up and Toronto is setting new records almost weekly. At least nine battalions are now seeking men here and none are worrying. None desire to get up to strength too soon and be forced to go into barracks for the few weeks remaining before spring. All expect to be up to strength in time for the opening of Niagara Camp.

COUNTIES' RESPONSE.

Second county battalions are being authorized in several counties where the first battalion is not yet filled. This argues confidence on the part of the military authorities.

The chief agency in recruiting is still the spoken word. Recruiting meetings continue to draw undiminished crowds and the response grows as the speakers gain experi-

ence and realization of the seriousness of the struggle grows. Personal canvass of all likely material on the streets, in places of employment, and particularly in places of amusement continue to produce re-

10,000 Men Since First of Year, Record of West

Special to The Montreal Star.

WINNIPEG, March 7. — Military District No. 10, which includes Manitoba and Saskatchewan—though it is possible that this great territory may be divided shortly—has secured over fifty thousand recruits in all, and ten thousand since the first of the year. Recruiting is on the up-grade, the returns for the past fortnight showing twenty-six hundred, as against a bare two thousand for the preceding fortnight.

So far as Winnipeg is concerned this improvement is largely due to the voluntary work of the Citizens' Recruiting League, which has been in existence barely a month, let alone has accomplished wonders. Its campaign has taken the form of patriotic addresses which have been carried on in all quarters of the city where a group of men, in factory or in hired hall, can be got together to listen.

But the league is going further. It is now proposing to carry out a military register of the entire city, taking at first bachelors and widows

ers capable of bearing arms. The first suggestion was that this should be done by the city police, but there were objections, and now the happier plan is to use private soldiers.

The great success of the league is leading to the formation of similar bodies in other cities of the military district. Its inception is owing largely to the efforts of Meldrum McMeans, ex-member for South Winnipeg in the Provincial Legislature. Of his two sons, one has been killed at the front and the other is a prisoner.

NOBODY ESCAPES.

Each of the dozen battalions enrolling is carrying on an individual recruiting campaign as well, and it is impossible for an eligible civilian to pass along the street without being stopped at almost every block by recruiting sergeants. This represents a good deal of waste effort through overlapping, and it is understood a scheme is being evolved by the military authorities to get together on a common basis.

Another objection to the present system is that a skeleton battalion anxious to fill up its quota will take every man offering, and then proceed to "weed out" after the ranks are full, a practice that works an injustice on men who have thrown up their employment to enter the ranks, only to find themselves rejected on a subsequent and more severe medical inspection.

IN THE COUNTRY.

In the country districts lively recruiting campaigns, assisted by motion picture shows, are being carried on, and there is a very liberal response from farmers. Indeed, some anxiety is already felt about labor for getting the crop next month.

now the officers commanding the various regiments are turning their attention to other schemes to stimulate interest.

The same principles that have proven so successful in his business life are being applied by the commander of the 158th, Duke of Connaught's Own Battalion of Vancouver, Lieut.-Col. Charles Milne. A system which is a happy combination of the personal equation and rivalry has been evolved. The "follow up" plan of salesmanship is a component part of the scheme. All the members of the battalion have a part to play and rivalry between the companies and the platoons of each company is estimated by the prospect of securing a handsome trophy.

Each officer and soldier is required to fill out cards with the names of friends and acquaintances who can be regarded as "prospects." All the leading employers of labor in the city are communicated with and arrangements made with them to visit their business premises and canvass the employees who are reported as likely recruits. Parties are detailed to visit the men and present arguments calculated to persuade them to join the colors and a careful record is kept on approved "follow up" lines.

The system is proving most effective. The 158th started out with the slogan of "A hundred new men in five days." It expects from the results of the first two days of the contest that a great many more than the designated number will be signed up in the allotted period.

The officer commanding the British Columbia Military District is stated to have been so impressed by the system adopted by the 158th that he has issued instructions to have it applied throughout the Province.

Last summer a Central Recruiting Depot was established on the old court house grounds in the centre of the city in a marquee and patriotic concerts were held regularly while the fine weather lasted to stir up interest. Each of the battalions and units taking on men also run separate enlistment stations located in different parts of the city.

During the past few months the average number of recruits enlisted has been running about 1,800 a month for the entire Military District of British Columbia. The majority of the men have been signed on in Vancouver and surrounding districts. The average enlistment has been about a thousand a month from Greater Vancouver, the Central Depot providing half of the volunteers.

Recruiting agents are conducting tours through all the sections of the Province where men are available and each of the overseas battalions has its own officers and men out, holding meetings and sounding the call for volunteers.

Recruiting in the British Columbia military district fell off considerably last month, according to official figures issued yesterday. In January there were 3,384 recruits, while in February only 2,100.

Speaking generally, the people of the Prairie Provinces are now thoroughly awakened to the need for men. Instead of a man seeking a reason why he may stay at home, the tendency is to find ways and means, by married men especially, to make the sacrifice that will enable the aspirant to join the ranks.

Reports from the military division represented by Alberta show much the same condition. With the foreign-born population eliminated, the ratio of Prairie recruiting must be very high. Fit young men in muff are becoming a rare sight on the streets and such as are left find themselves conspicuous.

"Business Plan of Recruiting Success in B.C.

Special to The Montreal Star.

VANCOUVER, March 7.—Up to the present no spectacular methods have been found necessary in British Columbia to attract recruits to the colors. There has been a steady response ever since the commencement of hostilities and no difficulties have been experienced in filling up the new battalions and furnishing the drafts for different branches of service. Meetings, parades and military displays have been held

BRITISH TARS SHOW NO PANIC IN DISASTER

An officer on one of the sunken British battleships, writing to a friend in Philadelphia, says:

We were steaming along in one of the roughest spots in the British Isles at about sixteen knots. I was on deck having a smoke at 10:45 a.m., when "bang!" a cloud of coal dust you could cut with a knife came from nowhere, and I awoke up to the fact that we had been struck by a mine or torpedo. We were on our way to refit, and some of our ammunition had been taken out. One magazine was absolutely empty, and the mine or torpedo went right into it (piece of luck No. 1). It went right through into the starboard engine room, and the people there had just time enough to clear out and that is all. All watertight doors were closed (slice of luck No. 2). You have read in reports of disasters at sea such things as "There was no panic," haven't you? I have always been skeptical on the matter; but, by jove, old man, I saw the most marvelous results of discipline I ever thought of during

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM



The Tragic Meeting of the British Trawler and the Sinking Zeppelin

WHEN Captain Martin, of the British steam trawler King Stephen, a month ago made out through his glasses the form of a big German Zeppelin floating, disabled, in the North Sea, he put the helm over and came close alongside. Crowded on the top of the gas envelope of the airship were thirty German soldiers under the command of a German captain.

To the German commander's fervent request to be saved from the sinking Zeppelin, Captain Martin said thoughtfully:

"Well, if there were not so many of you I would take you off, but there's too many. Supposing I take you, and you sling us overboard and navigate the trawler to Germany. That would be an Iron Cross for you, but it wouldn't be much for us."

The German officer pledged his word that they would do nothing of the kind but the captain of the fishing vessel, after pondering the situation, finally said:

"There are thirty of you, and we are nine. You are armed, and we have no so much as a pistol aboard. I cannot take the risk. Besides, I remember what you Huns have done and what you might do again. Perhaps you are just returning from dropping bombs on our wives and babies. In peace time, of course, I would save you. But I do not feel inclined to interfere with the fate that God has marked out for you."

As the steam trawler drew away the German crew, realizing that they were abandoned, cried, "Mercy, mercy, save us!" and then shook their fists in rage at the captain.

Did Captain Martin, of the steam trawler King Stephen, do the right thing? Would he have been an amiable idiot to have invited on board his little vessel this enemy crew—thirty to his nine? A thing considered, was it likely that these thirty fighting men would have kept their word and allowed themselves to be taken meekly to the nearest English port as prisoners of a little unarmed fishing vessel?

Was Captain Martin's act a most inhuman one? Should he have saved these thirty lives no matter what the possibility of the consequences might have been to him? Is a German officer's word of honor more valuable than "scrap of paper?"

Aside from all of the foregoing considerations, was it proper or manifestly none of his business for this simple fisherman to consider just what errand these thirty men had been engaged upon? Was it proper for him to weigh in his mind the righteousness or the villainy of a Zeppelin raid, with the cruel destruction of innocent, defenseless women and children?

Was the picture which rose to his mind of the possibility that at that moment his wife and little ones and his home might have been destroyed by this very crew of thirty men—was this a reasonable factor for the skipper to take into consideration?

Was Captain Martin a very sensible skipper—or an inhuman monster?

This little scene on February 2 on the bosom of the North Sea when Captain Martin met the commander of the ill-fated Zeppelin L-19, is one of the most picturesque episodes of the war. Here

are some of the different points of view that have been expressed by various newspapers in Germany, France and England, as collected in the columns of the Literary Digest.

Commenting on Captain Martin's reasoning and conclusions, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger writes:

"This fresh infamous action provides yet another of those disclosures which the present war has furnished us, of the brutality of the British character of which we 'barbarians' were so little aware that it took us a long time to realize its possibilities."

The Berlin Kreuzzeitung compares this episode with the Baralong incident, and considers that—

"The attitude of the King Stephen was more cruel than that of the Baralong crew, who made short work of the 'hated enemy'." If the crew of the King Stephen feared an attack from our shipwrecked Germans they could have disarmed them; but who believes in such a fear, which would have been simply and solely proof of base cowardice?"

Why no speedy attempt was made to rescue the shipwrecked airmen is a mystery to the Hamburger Nachrichten, which says:

"When the trawler King Stephen and her cowardly crew reached Grimsby and made a report, why were not adequately armed and manned ships sent out immediately to search for the shipwrecked men, and perhaps even to bring in the Zeppelin? It seems that a great deal of time was wasted. Was it due to fear of the German heroes? Two vessels went out later to search the North Sea area and returned with the cheerful news that

no traces could be found, and so it was concluded that the Zeppelin had sunk. Paris, having suffered from two Zeppelin raids, refuses to spare any sympathy for the crew of the L-19. The Journal des Debats states the opinion of the French capital when it says:

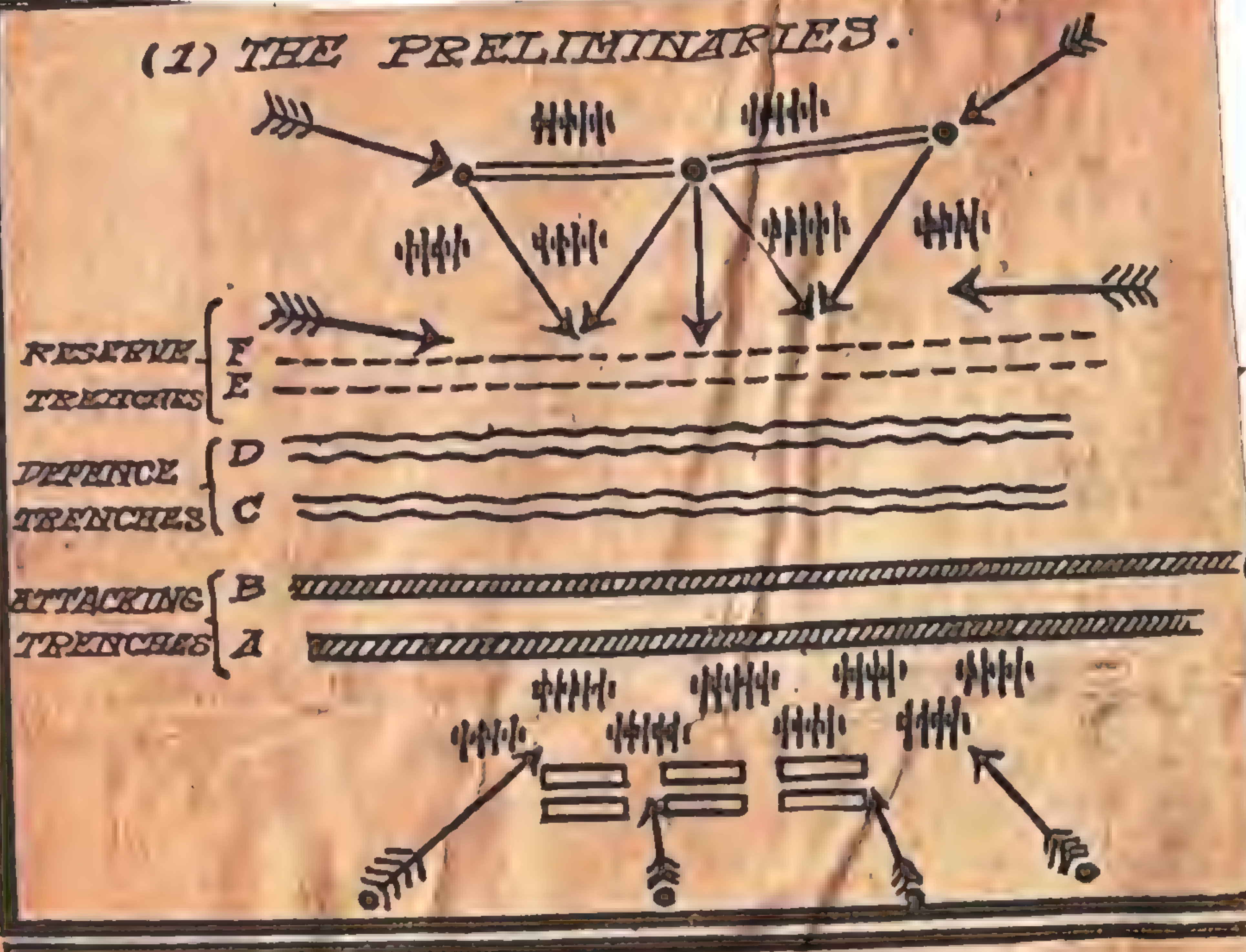
"The wretched murderers on board the L-19 succumbed, probably after terrible agony, not by virtue of any harsh law of retaliation, but as the natural consequence of a measure of precaution which nobody can blame the British sailors for having taken. Everybody else would have done the same under similar circumstances. The Germans can not any longer expect, as of right, the benefit of those usages which civilized nations have gradually adopted to soften the rigors of war. It was the Germans themselves who willed it so, and therefore they have no reason to complain, or invoke the justice of God, when they are victims of their own special barbarity."

The English papers agree in describing the skipper of the King Stephen as a very sensible man, and generally take the attitude that the Germans themselves are to blame if their promises are not accepted at their face-value. Thus the London Saturday Review remarks:

"If the captain of the King Stephen had taken aboard the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin L-19 he would have played the part not so much of a brave man as of a fool. Once securely aboard, the crew of the Zeppelin, in all likelihood, would have 'strafed' the unarmed,

armless men of the British trawler, and headed for—Germany! As a result, we should never have known for sure of the wreck of the Zeppelin, which was very good and cheering news; while the world would have been cumbered with some thirty ruffians it can very well spare. There is no need to mince one's words over an incident such as this." The more restrained and dignified London Spectator is in substantial agreement when it says: "It is utterly repugnant to British seamen not to help persons in distress, even though those persons have outraged every decent man's feelings by acting as the instruments of criminal warfare. But we can not escape the conclusion that the fate of the Zeppelin's crew was the Nemesis which must often overtake criminals. The British seamen simply could not take the Germans' word. They could not trust them. That being so, Englishmen know exactly where to lay the blame when they read in German newspapers that English seamen are 'disgraced forever.'"

(1) THE PRELIMINARIES.



Apparently the violent new German offensive against Verdun is to end in much the same way as the French offensive in the Champagne last Fall. In both cases considerable advance was made over a front several miles long without the main defensive line being broken. In the French attack there was a surprise element which made possible the capture of twenty thousand prisoners. In the Verdun drive the French were well prepared and have apparently lost fewer men, except in actual fighting, and those in far smaller proportion than the attacking Germans.

The diagrams above are prepared by experts to illustrate how front line defences may sway to and fro under an attack and counter-attack, without much permanent advantage to either side.

Diagram No. 1 illustrates the first stage of a carefully prepared assault. The assailants concentrate artillery and men for the preliminary bombardment. Opposing spies and airmen readily detect these movements and defensive concentrations are hurriedly advanced.

The artillery fire of the attackers must first break down the barbed wire and the strong fronts of the first trenches. These are deep, and have shelter caves, steel protections, small forts or redoubts, and other devices. The work of destruction takes time, and

the defenders are busy from the time the first shot is fired.

Preparations are rapidly made to draft in men by rail and road from other parts of the line, guns and ammunition are brought up, and so well planned is the system that soon after the attack is launched the defenders are building up reserve forces behind the line where the breach is threatened. New trenches are being prepared and occupied, additional guns are mounted, and the artillerists

are ready with the exact range of any trenches which may be captured.

Diagram No. 2 shows the concentration of artillery fire upon the place in the enemy trenches selected for the attack. The barbed wire is smashed to pieces and the front lines of trenches so shattered as to produce temporary and local stupefaction, as a result of which the front trench is successfully rushed. The infantry dash

Diagram No. 3 illustrates the third stage of a successful attack—that is, an attack which has made considerable headway and seized and consolidated trenches formerly held by the enemy. This captured salient is exposed to fire and attack in flank, as well as in front, and unless important strategic positions are involved, often compel withdrawal sooner or later to the former line.

In the case of the Verdun attack, if the fortress itself is captured, the Germans will claim an important gain, but otherwise their losses will undoubtedly be out of all proportion to the value of the trenches captured. The attacking losses are inevitably heavier than the defensive, and Allied strategists ask nothing better than that Germans assist in the "war of attrition" by drawing away German soldiers who cannot be replaced.

forward under the fire of their own guns, elevated now so as to spread the curtain of fire over the rear of the defending trenches, to hinder the advance of reinforcements, which, as diagram No. 2 illustrates, are being hurried from all directions toward the threatened point. Having occupied the first one or two lines of trenches, these are hastily consolidated for defence against counter-attacks, but even as the men work, the defending guns having the exact range pour in a murderous fire, while the new reserve trenches are established and strengthened, so that by the time the attacking force is ready to resume the assault, they have to face defences as strong as those previously captured, in addition to largely reinforced artillery.

2) THE ATTACK.

Concentration of
DEFENCE reserves
by road & rail
during Allies attack

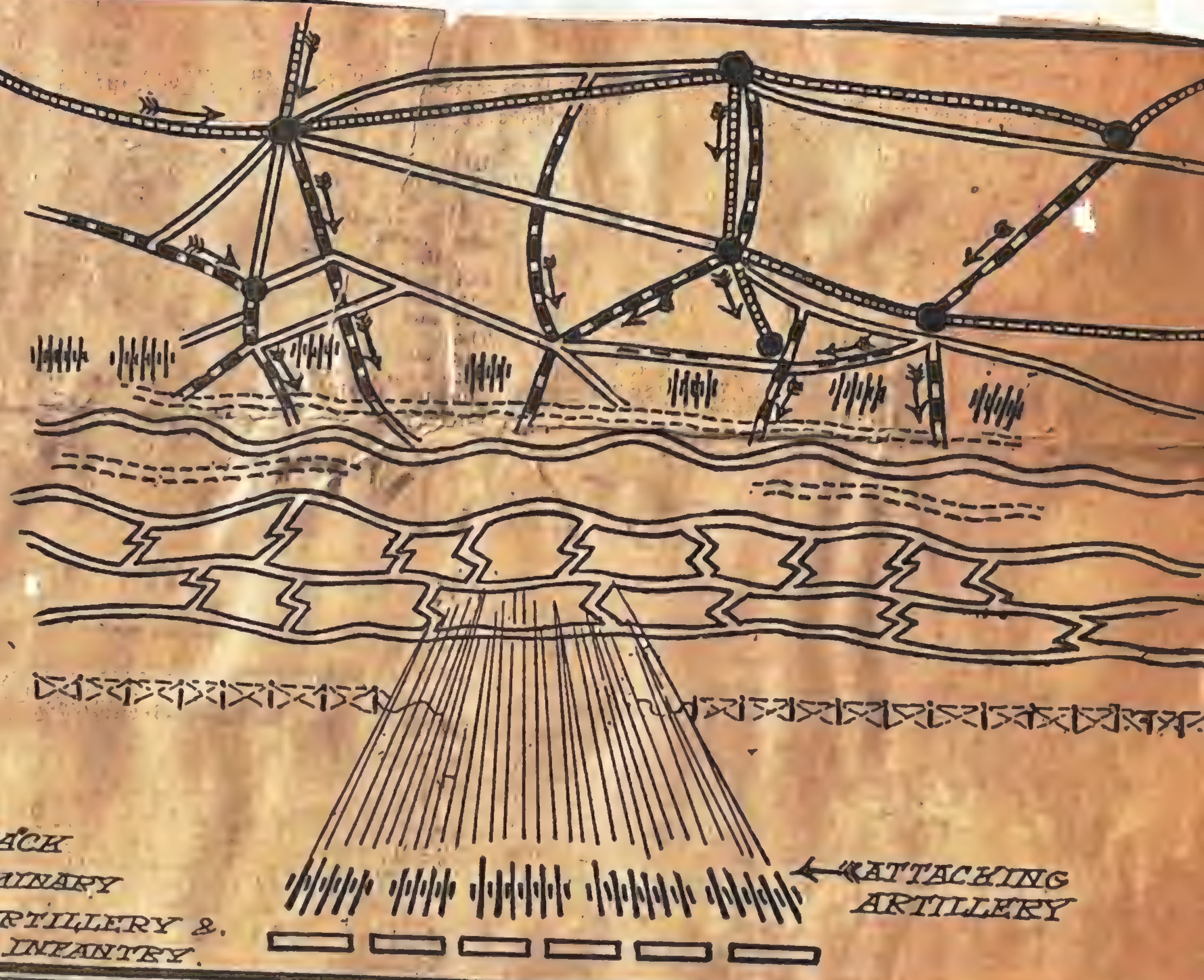
DEFENCE Artillery.

DEFENCE reserve
trenches and
skeleton trenches

DEFENCE Trenches

DEFENCE
barbed wire

ARTILLERY ATTACK
FOR SLOW PRELIMINARY
CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY &
INFANTRY.



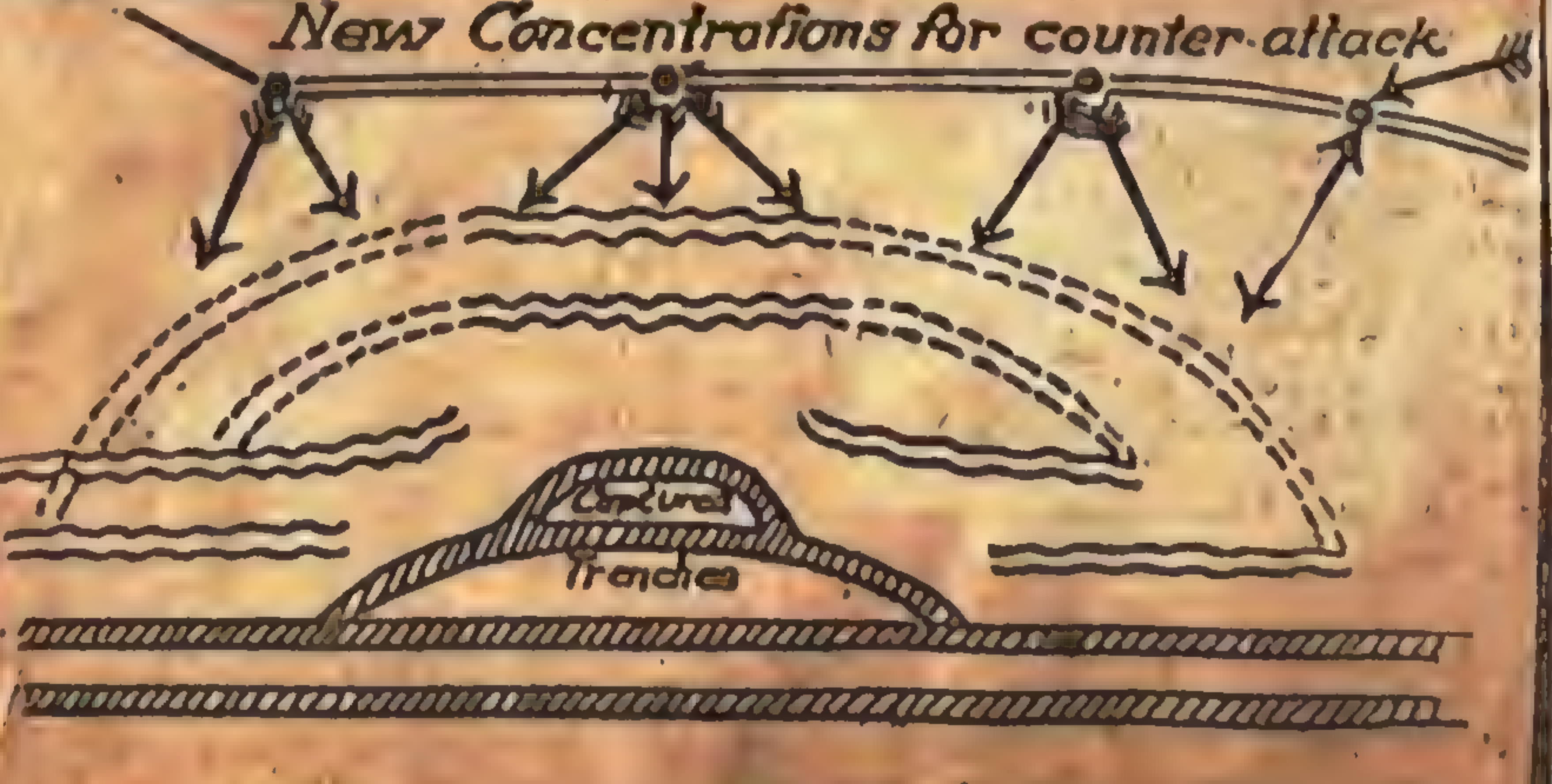
3) THE RESULT.

New Concentrations for counter-attack

Reserve { F
Trenches { E

ADVANCE { D
Trenches { C

ATTACKING { B
Trenches { A





OUR ROYAL SOLDIER-GOVERNOR.

This week the Duke of Connaught has spent in Montreal. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Army, His Royal Highness takes the liveliest interest in the equipping and training of the forces. In the above picture, the Governor-General is seen accompanied by General Logie, Col. Bickford and Col. Mewburn.

Wins His Commission On The Battle Field



LIEUT. HARVEY THOMPSON.

WORD has just been received here that Sergeant - Major Harvey Thompson, of the 42nd Highlanders, which Lieut.-Col. C. S. Cantley commands, has been promoted to a lieutenancy with his regiment.

Sergt. - Major Thompson is very popular in this city. He fought through the South African campaign from beginning to end with the Royal Engineers.

He joined the 42nd as a Construction Engineer and was made Sergeant - Major. The picture was taken "Somewhere in France."

SOCCER has done its share nobly in the great conflict, and local soccerists will be pleased to hear that Sergeant Charles Moore, 42nd Battalion, has received the D.C.M.



One of the most interesting announcements in the recent list of King's birthday honors, so far as sportsmen are concerned, was the award to Sergeant Charles Moore, 42nd Battalion, of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergt. Moore was one of the originators of the Royal Rovers Football Club, and was always a hard working member. It was largely due to his persistency that the Rovers became a team second to none. In his leisure hours, he often makes enquiries as to how soccer is getting along and both he and Jack Williams, who is in the 42nd also, send the best wishes to the boys. His brother, Sid Moore (also of the Royal Rovers) is also somewhere in France along with the Canadian Light Field artillery.

CANADIANS ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. L. Stindwick, (Killed in Action), 259 Rielle avenue.
Pte. E. A. Williams, (Killed in Action), 162a LeCaron street.
Pte. J. Beaton, (Wounded), Infantry, 2537 Drolet street.
Pte. S. J. Tyler, (Killed in action), 45 Mount Royal avenue.

STARVATION HAS KILLED 150,000 IN ALBANIA.

By Canadian Press.
PARIS, April 11.—William Willard Howard, of New York, secretary of the Albanian relief committee, who left Paris today on his way to the United States from Albania, said that 150,000 human beings died of starvation in Albania during the last eighteen months and that 500,000 were likely to die before normal conditions in that country were resumed.

GREAT RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA



Map showing Trebizond, now captured by the Russians, and the approximate location of the main Russian army. Advance parties have penetrated beyond the line in many places.

THREE CANADIAN BATTALIONS ARE SAFE IN ENGLAND

TORONTO, April 11.—The Toronto Globe this morning says:

"Mayor Church yesterday received official notification of the safe arrival in England of the 74th and 75th and the 56th Infantry Battalion from Calgary and Saskatoon. Private messages to this effect were also received.

"These battalions crossed the Atlantic on the C.P.R. liner Empress of Britain, which sailed from Halifax, Thursday afternoon, March 30th, at 4 o'clock.

"All the men in the 74th and 75th are Toronto men. The city, it is understood, will make representations to the Dominion Government with the objection of having fewer Toronto men on one transport in future. Mayor Church points out that it would be a serious thing for any city or county to have more than one battalion on a transport that might meet with disaster.

"Two battalions from one city should be placed on different transports. His Worship contends.

VERDUN BATTLE RAGING WITH GREAT INTENSITY BUT HUNS GAIN NOTHING

Hurling Enormous Masses of Men Against French Lines, Which Hold Steady Despite Reiterated Onslaughts, While French Artillery Decimates Kaiser's Desperate Forces

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 11.—The British steamer Ellaston has been badly damaged and is believed to have sunk. The crew was taken off.

The Ellaston displaced 3,796 tons and was 346 feet long. She was built in 1906 and owned at Glasgow.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 11.—German losses in the Verdun battle have now reached 200,000, the War Office estimated in an official statement today.

The Third German army corps alone has lost 22,000 men, or about half of its original number. The Eighteenth German corps has lost 17,000 men.

In the recent attack on Vaux village, the Sixteenth and Nineteenth German regiments lost 60 per cent of their forces in killed or wounded. The Eleventh division lost 50 per cent in attacking Avocourt.

HUNS ATTACK DEAD MAN'S HILL

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 11, 12:11 p.m.—On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans made an attack last night on Dead Man's Hill, advancing from Corbeaux Wood. They obtained a footing in a few small elements of trenches, the War Office announced this afternoon, but otherwise were repulsed.

East of the Meuse the Germans attacked trenches south of Douaumont village, but were beaten back with considerable losses.

There was violent bombardment of Douaumont and Vaux.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the communication follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. This activity was accompanied by the use of flaming liquids.

"The attack was made from the Corbeaux wood and was checked by our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry, excepting on the east where the enemy secured a footing in a few small elements of trenches.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans endeavored last night to expel us from the trenches taken by us during the past few days to the south of the village of Douaumont. This endeavor also saw the Germans making use of jets of flaming liquids. It was met with a sanguinary check.

"There has been a violent bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, and in the Woivre district there have been some outbursts of artillery fire. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

"This morning a French air pilot vanquished a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines near Badenviller. The two enemy aviators were killed."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, April 11. — Capture of more French positions northeast of Verdun, in the fighting southwest of Fort Douaumont, was announced by the War Office this afternoon.

On the east bank of the Meuse, French counter-attacks south of Crows Forest were repulsed, the Germans taking 222 prisoners.

The French counter-attacked in large force from the direction of Chattancourt, but were everywhere driven back. They were also driven off in attempts to reconquer positions near Pepper Heights recently taken by the Germans.

British troops made up a strong hand grenade attack last night, after an intensive artillery preparation, against the German positions south of St. Elol, near Ypres, but the attack was repulsed and the position is firmly held by the Germans, it is asserted.

The text of the official statement, given out today at the German Army Headquarters, says:

"Western theatre: The English, after intensified artillery fire, made a strong hand-grenade attack last night on our position south of St. Elol. The attack broke down before the mine craters occupied by us. The position is firmly in our hands over its whole extent.

"In the Argonne near La Fille Morte and further to the east, near Vauxuols, the French, who caused several mine explosions, succeeded

only in inflicting damage on themselves.

"Fighting proceeded with great vigor throughout the whole of yesterday in the regions on both sides of the Meuse. Counter-attacks by the French against the positions we captured south of Forges rivulet, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, broke down with severe loss to the enemy.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken here was increased from twenty-two officers and 549 men to thirty-six officers and 1,231 men, and the booty captured to two cannon and twenty-two machine guns.

"One machine-gun and 222 prisoners were brought in as the result of further captures among the black-houses south of Raven's Forest.

"Counter-attacks from the direction of Chattancourt were checked by our effective flanking fire from the eastern bank.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy attempted in vain to recapture the ground lost on the southwestern edge of Poivre ridge.

"Southwest of Fort Douaumont the enemy was compelled to relinquish further defensive positions, from which we brought back some few dozen prisoners and three machine guns.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down southeast of Ypres by anti-aircraft guns.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: The situation is unchanged."



GERMAN WAVES BREAK IN VAIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 11.—Under the most tremendous hammer-blows in the history of the world, the French line is holding firm in the great battle raging about Verdun.

Wave after wave of German grey-coats are rolling up against the French barricades on the six mile front north-west of Verdun. Bursting shell storms have shattered trenches, parapets and legions in savage hand-to-hand fighting on the southern banks of Forges Brook.

Beginning with heavy infantry attacks, delivered last Saturday, the battle has hourly grown more violent, as if it is about to culminate in a great assault on both banks of the Meuse.

"If the French hold them this time, Verdun is saved beyond a doubt," said an English authority today. Twenty thousand Germans were killed or disabled in the first forty-eight hours of the new Verdun attack, Paris reported today. It is admitted that the French losses have been very heavy.

Throughout yesterday the Germans charged ceaselessly, throwing one division after another into the assault on Dead Man's Hill with machine-like precision. So well did the French sustain the shock that only at advanced positions did the Germans succeed in penetrating the French trenches. In most instances they were driven out by immediate counter attacks.

Encouraged by their success on Termiten ridge, the Germans rushed down the slopes for a frontal attack against Hill 304. In the barren ravines they were caught under the fire of scores of French guns.

The attack was halted before it reached the lower slopes. The French guns lifted as the Germans

fled back to their trenches, and bit great holes in the grey masses.

Similar scenes were being enacted between Haucourt and Bethincourt. German divisions rushed down from the northern ridges of Dead Man's Hill, only to be smothered by the French fire.

On the east bank of the Meuse, the Germans shifted their attack from the Vaux region to a new flank assault on Pepper heights. Beginning with operations against small French field works, the Germans finally launched an attack through a ravine southwest of the Pepper ridge in an attempt to cut off the French defenders.

The assault was broken up before any of the attacking forces reached the French barricades.

CAILLETTE WOOD FIGHT.

A graphic story of the fighting for possession of Caillette wood, near Douaumont, was received from Paris today, with a tribute to the bravery of 3,000 Germans, whose "human chain" saved their comrades from rout.

While the German advanced columns engaged in a fierce attack against the French barriers, the 3,000 Germans formed a chain, four deep, along which passed sand bags, steel shelters and equipment for temporary defences for the men at grips with the French.

The chain ran across exposed ground and was subjected to a fearful hurricane fire from the French guns. As quickly as a gap was made by a French shell, the Germans closed it.

Hurrying the sand bags to the front, they worked as steadily as a volunteer bucket brigade at a fire. At least half the 4,000 were slaughtered before the Germans finally abandoned the attack.

(Continued on page 3.)

RECENT PHOTO OF MONTREAL HERO



Major H. H. Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O., who was recently honored by the King.

THE TRENCH WON AT ST. ELOI



The British line runs east of Ypres and Hill 60 and thence at a sharp angle westward toward St. Eloi, where there has been heavy fighting during the past few weeks, in which the Canadians are reported to have been engaged.

Pte. J. N. Haslett, (Wounded), 42nd Battalion, Richmond, Quebec.

DURATION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLES RECORDED

Marathon—490 B.C.—1 day.
Tours—723 A.D.—2 days.
Hastings—1066—1 day.
Blenheim—1704—1 day.
Saratoga—1777—9 days.
Waterloo (and allied operations)—1815—4 days.
Gettysburg—1863—3 days.
Ypres (first battle)—1914—11 days.
Verdun—1916 (still in progress)—51 days.

BRITISH FLANK CANADIANS IN ST. ELOI FIGHT

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, April 12.—The fighting for the craters at St. Eloi, in which Canadians have borne a considerable share during the last week, will probably continue some time longer, although there is not much doubt now that our line has got the upper hand.

We learn that the Canadians have taken about eighty-five prisoners in recent operations, mostly youths of a very mixed corps.

Some of them have told the Canadians that they were forced into the fight by being awed by their own machine guns.

The Canadians are flanked on both sides by two of the strongest English divisions.

ATHENS, April 12.—Greek newspapers announced today that the Germans have begun an offensive movement on the Greek frontier, capturing the Deve Tepe fortifications from the Allies.

A violent cannonade has been resumed along the Lake Doiran-Ghevgheli front, north of Salonika. The Allied batteries apparently are superior.

The Deve Tepe fortifications lie thirty-eight miles directly north of Salonika, just inside the Greek frontier and upon the Doiran-Vetren railway, held by the Anglo-French forces.

FLAMING LIQUID FAILS AGAIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 12.—Transferring their activities again to the west bank of the Meuse, the Germans early this morning attacked French positions in Caurette wood, on the northeastern approaches of Dead Man's Hill.

Flaming liquids were again employed in the attack, which spread from Dead Man's Hill southward to Cumieres. The War Office announced that the Germans were everywhere repulsed.

The Germans did not return to the attack on the east bank of the Meuse, but great artillery activity occurred between Douaumont and Vaux.

Official despatches today confirmed the reports that the Germans suffered heavily in yesterday afternoon's attacks against the French lines between Douaumont and Vaux.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the official French statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the Germans delivered an attack on our positions at the Caurette wood between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, in which they made use of flaming liquids. They were everywhere repulsed.

"On the right bank of the river on the remainder of the front."

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 12, via London, 8:30 p.m.—German troops in the operations against Verdun yesterday gained some ground in Caillette woods, south east of Fort Douaumont, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters.

The text of the German official statement says:

"Western theatre: A night sortie by a small detachment against an English position near La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, resulted in 29 prisoners and one machine gun being brought in. There was no loss to us.

"To the west of the Meuse the French vainly attacked our lines northeast of Avocourt. In other directions they limited their efforts to a very lively artillery fire.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse three counter-attacks on the Poivre ridge, prepared by a very lively fire, caused the enemy several losses without advantage.

"On two occasions the storming troops were unable to penetrate the region covered by our curtain of fire.

The third assault broke down completely before our entanglements as the result of machine gun fire."

"In Caillette Wood, in spite of the stubborn defence, we gained some ground at one or two places.

"In the aerial engagements a French aeroplane was shot down near Ornes, in the Woevre. The pilot was killed.

"Eastern theatre: Near Garburówka, northwest of Dvinsk, Russian night attacks by several companies were repulsed.

"Balkan theatre: There is nothing to report."

(Continued on Page 3.)

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Strong Russian forces hold all the main ridges of the Carpathians. German threat of reprisal for German prisoners from submarines carried out; thirty-nine British officers placed under military arrest.

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MAJOR CLARK-KENNEDY



Who received from the King today the Distinguished Service Order awarded him early in January.

Still Hold Positions, Despite Fierce Nightly Onslaughts—Bulgars and Turks Among 600,000 Hostiles Around Ypres Salient—French Curtain of Fire Halts Assault on Hill 304

By Canadian Press.

BARCELONA, April 13, via Paris.—The Russian sailing vessel Imperator has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Nine of the crew, some of whom are wounded, have been landed here by a Dutch steamship.

The Imperator, of 391 gross tons, left Gulfport, Miss., on February 23 for Marseilles.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 13.—Calm prevailed in the whole region of Verdun last night, this morning's official communication says.

Preparation was made by the Germans for an attack on Hill 304, but the attack was prevented by the French from being carried into effect.

No other important developments were reported at the front.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 13.—The British steamers Robert Adamson and Angus have been torpedoed. The crew of the Robert Adamson has been landed. The Press Bureau stated that the Angus which was sunk in the Mediterranean, was unarmed.

The Robert Adamson displaced 2,938 tons and was 335 ft long. She was built in 1875 and owned at Sunderland.

The Angus, a 3,619 ton steamer, 339 feet long, was built 1904, and was owned and registered at Dundee.

LIKE ANOTHER VERDUN

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our own Correspondent. (Copyright right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, April 13.—"Canadians have been having a miniature Verdun along the crater-land at St. Elol, and it has been so much like the real thing that one little bluff which the Germans have been trying to take at any cost has been nicknamed "Dead Man's Hill." That is how an officer who was wounded in the fighting three days ago, described events.

From other officers just arrived on leave, I am able to get a few details with regard to the seriousness of the fighting which continues.

When the Northumberlands, by a brilliant charge, after blowing up the Huns' first line, gained new ground, they carried three lines of trenches and held them through two terrific nights.

The Canadians took over the newly gained trenches, but the Germans decided that the ground must be regained at any cost. They used their Verdun tactics of sending wave after wave against the position, but these were literally slaughtered by our artillery and machine gun fire.

They did drive us out temporarily from one section of the trenches but were enfiladed by the positions we still held.

Night after night since then they have attacked us in tremendous force and their losses have been appalling.

One of the craters, formed by the mine which we had successfully sprung, changed hands three times in one night.

In another, in what used to be a railway cutting, there happened one of the strangest incidents in trench warfare. Part of a battalion had chased a German bombing section four times round the outside of this crater and neither side would retreat. Finally, Canadian reinforcements arriving at an opportune time, we managed to turn the victory our way, capturing about a dozen of the enemy.

(Continued on Page 3.)

At the end of the international trench which we held, there was a barrier and only ten feet away picked German bombers who had dug themselves in. Five times this barrier has been blown up, and each time, at a great cost to the men, the Germans have rebuilt it.

From what I gather the Germans are feeling out the Ypres salient, hoping to find some weak spot where they can break through and create a diversion that would stop any chance of an Allied attack. But they have been bitterly disappointed as far as the Canadian section of the line is concerned, and from a correspondent in Holland, whose news of German doings in Belgium is generally reliable, I learn that their losses have been something like 8,000 killed and wounded. The latter have mostly been sent back to hospital at Liege.

Fresh troops continue to pour into towns like Roulers and Courtrai. There is also evidence that the heavy guns which have been used on other sections of the front have been brought back.

The streets of Ypres are swept by heavy shells every night and hospitals have had to move further back.

Every crossroad is combed on the chance that some of our reinforcements might get caught, but we have been particularly fortunate in this respect.

Our artillery has not been idle. We have plenty of shells and we use them to advantage, but the Germans, machine-like, keep on massing troops until it really seems as if they meant another desperate thrust at Calais.

My Holland correspondent writes me that he estimates that there are 600,000 German troops around Ypres salient. Another interesting point is that there is a battalion of Bulgarian troops, also some Turks, probably brought for Belgium propaganda purposes.

The former, dressed in khaki, marched through Brussels recently, cheered by the populace, who thought that the British had arrived at last.

"If the Verdun attack fails," say Canadian officers, "and we believe it is already waning, look out for something bursting on the Ypres front. This old line is going to see some changes this spring."

ROLAND HILL.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

PARIS, April 13.—The Germans launched their first direct attack on the keystones of the French defence northwest of Verdun, late yesterday afternoon. The War Office announced today that the assault was stopped by a curtain of fire from French guns.

The Germans emerged from the Malancourt woods east of the strongly fortified height. They immediately came under the hot fire of French guns from a neighboring sector and but few German detachments succeeded in leaving their own trenches. The attack was completely stopped. The night was calm on the whole Verdun front.

The Germans for the last twenty-four hours have been bringing up fresh forces to the Verdun front, concentrating apparently for another heavy smash west of the Meuse. Some of the fresh divisions are reported to be coming from the Russian front. The German front in France and Flanders has been so thoroughly stripped of all reserves that no more large forces can be withdrawn for action at Verdun.

To protect the thin German line west of Verdun the Germans have established a bristling array of machine guns.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, April 13.—Today's casualties include thirty-eight officers, of whom nine are dead, and 532 men, of whom 150 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Royal Field Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sherwood Foresters, Worcestershires, Berkshires, Royal Scots, Norfolks, and Lancashire Fusiliers.

Relatives today announce that Sec.-Lieut. H. G. Dorrell, of the Durham Light Infantry, son of Lieut.-Col. Dorrell, of North Vancouver, was killed in action on April 2.

Lieut. G. Phillimore, officially reported missing, is the second son of Lord Justice Phillimore. His wife was drowned last year while saving her eight-year old son.

WINDERMERE.

A third Montreal soldier, has earned the Victoria Cross, thus bringing to the gallant 13th Battalion two of the five crosses so far awarded Canadian soldiers.

Relatives and friends hope the news, as it was announced in the House of Commons last night, is true, but are skeptical. It was originally announced in an English paper some months ago but though C. J. McCuaig, the father, has been endeavoring since to secure confirmation, it was lacking until last night. The news was announced in the House when on a return, the list of Canadian soldiers who had received decorations or medals or who had been mentioned in despatches up to March 17, last, was reported. It was stated that five V.C. had been granted, among whom was Major McCuaig.

This morning The Stars representative at Ottawa secured confirmation of the report from the Militia Department.

The other V.C. a member of the 13th Battalion, is the late Lance-Corp. F. Fisher. The third Montreal V.C. is Capt. I. A. C. Scrimger of the 14th Battalion.

SKETCH OF CAREER.

Major Douglas Rykert McCuaig, of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is the eldest of three sons of Clarence J. McCuaig, all of whom went to the front. He was one of the first officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders to join the 13th for active service, and was given command of A Company.

He shared in the fighting at Lange-marck about April 24, 1915, and was at first reported killed. He was hit in seven places by shrapnel while in the Canadian trenches resisting the German attack. When the Royal Canadian Highlanders were forced to retire, Major McCuaig refused to permit the men to encumber themselves by carrying him with them. All he asked for was an extra revolver, that he might sell his life as dearly as possible when the enemy overtook him. This his comrades reluctantly agreed to, and left him in the trench as they were forced back.

For some time it was thought that Major McCuaig was dead, but on May 15 a cable came through reporting that he had been captured, wounded by Germans, and was doing well at Magdeburg. Major McCuaig wrote later that he was well treated in the hospital, and received every attention that an officer of his rank should expect. In fact, he said, he was putting in his spare time learning German from his guards and attendant.

AWARDED THE D.S.O.

Major McCuaig was awarded the Distinguished Service Order on June 29, 1915, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field. It was then officially written of him:

"For conspicuous gallantry and ability, between the 22nd and 24th of April, near Ypres. On one occasion, when some men of the battalion on his immediate left had vacated their trench, he rallied them and got them back under a heavy fire. When, after about an hour, during which time this trench, enfiladed by both artillery and rifle fire,

MAJOR McCUAIG, V.C.



It was announced in the House of Commons last night that Major McCuaig, previously awarded the D.S.O., has been granted the Victoria Cross.

he found it impossible to hold it any longer, he withdrew in good order, and successfully took up another position by daylight, and under a heavy fire."

Major McCuaig's gallant conduct in this action was especially referred to by Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian "Eye Witness" in his account of the battle. In fact so desperate did his case appear that Sir Max evidently considered that Major McCuaig must be counted amongst the dead. The following is his official account of the manner in which Major McCuaig faced what looked like the end:

"The case of Capt.-Major McCuaig of the 13th Battalion was not less glorious, although his death can claim no witness. This most gallant officer was seriously wounded in a hurriedly constructed trench. At a moment when it would have been possible to remove him to safety, he absolutely refused to move and continued in the discharge of his duty. But the situation grew instantly worse and peremptory orders were received for an immediate withdrawal. Those who were compelled to obey them were most insistent to carry with them, at whatever risk to their own mobility and safety, an officer to whom they were devotedly attached. But he, knowing, it may be, better than they, the exertions which still lay in front of them, and unwilling to inflict upon them the disabilities of a maimed man, very resolutely refused and asked of them one thing only, that there should be given to him as he lay alone in the trench two loaded colt revolvers to add to his own, which lay in his right hand as he made his last request. And so, with three revolvers ready to his hand for use, a very brave officer waited to sell his life wounded and racked with pain in an abandoned trench."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 14.—The morning papers express some apprehension regarding the situation of Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, although it is unanimously affirmed that Wednesday's Turkish official communication is greatly exaggerated.

As to the size of the beleaguered force, there is no certain information. According to a statement made in Parliament, the division originally under Gen. Townshend's command was supplemented by other troops, when it advanced on Ctesiphon. But his force has since been diminished. The Daily Mail says:

"One hundred and twenty-eight days have passed since the Turks began the siege of Kut-el-Amara and severed Gen. Townshend and the remnant of his division from the outside world. For 128 days he has looked down the Tigris for the aid that is so slow to come. Of his condition we have been permitted to know nothing. That is not cheerful. But Gordon, in the last hours of his epic defence at Khartoum, ordered the bands to play merrily. And

all great soldiers have shown this spirit in days of danger.

"Kut-el-Amara is one of the dreariest habitations in the world. The floods and weather are now worse than ever, and this means immensely increased difficulties for the relief force.

"The delay is the more serious because in every besieged camp there must come a time when the storm and supplies run low. And Gen. Townshend has waited long."

LATEST TURKISH CLAIM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14, via London, 12:05 p.m.—The following official statement was made public here today:

"A force of Persian warriors and Turkish detachments on the morning of the 8th attacked Russian cavalry, some three regiments strong, in the vicinity of Sujbutak and put it to flight in the direction of Urumiah (Persian Armenia.) Otherwise there were no important engagements.

"An enemy torpedo boat which appeared off Smyrna was driven away by our artillery. A patrol boat off Tchesme (Asia Minor) was hit by our artillery."

BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY DEFEAT ON TURKS ABOUT TIGRIS, GEN. LAKE STATES

Enemy Driven Back on South Bank From One and a Half to Three Miles by Army Advancing to Relief of Gen. Townshend—Another German Attack at Verdun Repulsed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 14.—British troops advancing to the relief of the besieged Kut-el-Amara garrison in Mesopotamia have inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks.

General Lake reported today that the Turks have been driven back on the south bank of the Tigris from one and one-half to three miles.

The text of the statement says:

"General Lake reports that on the afternoon of April 12 our forces on the right (south) bank of the Tigris forced back the enemy's advanced lines over a distance varying from one and one-half to three miles.

"To do this they had to cross an inundated belt intersected by deep cuts from 500 to 1,200 yards wide, extending from the Tigris to the Umm-el-Brahm marsh.

"On the left bank water from the marshes has been driven by a northwest gale into some of the enemy's trenches at Sannayat.

"The enemy was heavily punished as he took refuge from the flood in the new position."

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 14.—A weak German attack against French positions south of Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, was completely repulsed last night, the War Office announced today.

On the northwestern front of Verdun, the Germans bombarded Hill 304 violently throughout the night, but did not emerge from their trenches for the expected attack.

South of Haudremont, on the east bank of the Meuse and in the region south of Moulainville, the bombardment was lively on both sides during the night.

The text of the statement reads as follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there was a violent bombardment last night of our first lines to the west of Hill No. 304.

"On the right bank the Germans yesterday evening delivered an unexpected small attack against our positions to the south of Douaumont, but the movement was completely repulsed.

"The night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of a fairly spirited bombardment, in the region to the south of Haudremont.

"In the Woivre district there has been an artillery duel in the sector of Moulainville. Nothing else of importance is reported from the rest of the front."

Special Star Cable by United Press.
AMSTERDAM, April 15.—The Scheldt dyke has broken near Quatrecht, six miles east of Ghent, and a large area of Southern Holland and Northern Belgium is already under water. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. Thus far no loss of life has been reported.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 15.—Heavy artillery actions occurred on the west bank of the Meuse last night, but the lull in infantry fighting on the Verdun front continued, the War Office reported today.

The Germans directed a rather violent bombardment against French works on Hill 304, but made no attempt to follow up the bombardment with infantry charges.

French guns were very active through the night, particularly in the region west of Corbeaux woods and at the crossings of Forges brook. East of the Meuse and in the Woivre, only intermittent bombardments occurred.

French troops repulsed German reconnaissances in the region of Parvilliers, north of Roye, and south of St. Marie Mines, in the Vosges.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, April 15, by wireless to Sayville.—The official Austrian statement of Friday is as follows:

heavily shelled our positions on the lower Stripa, along the Dniester and northeast of Czernowitz. Near the mouth of the lower Stripa and south-east of Bugzau there were lively engagements for advanced positions, some of which are still in progress.

"The occupants of one trench which formed a salient were forced back to the main positions. Northeast of Jazlovize the enemy entered an advanced position but was ejected immediately by a counter-attack. One Russian officer, three ensigns and 100 men were captured.

An Austro-Hungarian detachment by a surprise attack occupied an advanced Russian position on the board between Bugzau and Czortkow. On the front held by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand the enemy's artillery was active.

"Italian front.—The artillery duels continued in so far as the weather permitted. The Austro-Hungarians captured an Italian position at Mra-livri and repulsed several counter-attacks. The Italians suffered heavy losses.

"Our artillery vigorously shelled the Italian positions at Flitsch and Montebra. Attempts by Italian troops in the Sugana sector to occupy our positions on the heights of both sides of Moyaledo failed. On the Donale road our troops evacuated a defensive south of Sperone and occupied the next position.

"In the Adamello sector Alpini occupied the Dossan-Digenova ridge. An Italian attack against Monte Boorluzzo, south of Stilfser, failed."

DOMINION BOYS DID A GREAT WORK WHEN THEY RELIEVED THE BRITISH

Had to Take Over Unfinished Trenches and Complete Them Under Heavy German Bom- bardment — Rescued British Wounded and Carried Their Own Men to Rear

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, April 15.—Heroic and effective work by the Canadians in resisting the determined attacks by Germans at St. Eloi last week is detailed at length in the weekly eye witness communique received this morning at the Militia Department. It reads:

Throughout the week April fourth-eleventh vigorous efforts were made by the Germans to recover the ground lost by them at St. Eloi. The struggle for possession of the mine craters marking the original German line was intense and bitter. The frontage taken by the British from the Germans did not exceed six hundred yards.

The whole area of this former German salient was pitted by thousands upon thousands of shell holes, large and small.

The explosion of the six British mines had not only affected the German front line trench, but had yet further stirred up and churned the heavy soil still sodden with the winter rains. Trees had been smashed by the hail of shells and uprooted by their explosions.

All signs of vegetation had disappeared. Of the former landscape there remained nothing but an ugly quagmire. Through this trackless morass of water-filled holes, mud and earth piles, in which at any step a man might sink over his waist, British troops had contrived to dig a narrow and shallow trench to the south of the craters and Canadian troops had succeeded in lining up the British right with the main line.

On the night of April 2-3, the Sixth Canadian Infantry Brigade relieved the weary British troops in the new line. The honor fell to our 27th City of Winnipeg and 31st Alberta Battalions. Taking over a line under such conditions was no light task. Few of the conveniences normal to trench warfare existed. Front trenches were imperfect dugouts still in embryo and machine gun emplacements not yet constructed. Communication trenches were practically non-existent, and the relief had to be effected by the solitary front-line trench from both flanks. Most of the trenches were at least knee-deep with water.

No time was lost by the Canadian troops in endeavoring to improve the situation, but dawn found the positions of the men in the front still far from satisfactory. In the early morning and again at intervals during the day German artillery bombarded our lines in this sector. The fire was both severe and accurate.

Protection and cover were all too scanty. The new trench was damaged, particularly that portion of it held by the 27th battalion, and the old British trench to the north of the craters also suffered.

HARD WORK UNDER FIERCE FIRE.

Our artillery retalled a heavy fire until each bombardment in turn was silenced. When darkness fell large parties were at once set to work to repair the damage and effect improvements.

The British dead still lying in the trenches were taken out and our own casualties carried back. Parapets were raised and strengthened and some of the water drained from the trenches, all this work being carried on under fierce but intermittent bursts of fire from the German artillery.

On the following day German high explosive shells again battered our new parapets. In some places the trench itself was obliterated and the dug-outs wrecked. Once more the chief labor of the night was to repair the havoc of the previous day.

On April 5 the German bombardment was renewed with increased severity. At dawn and again in the afternoon, hundreds of shells were hurled into the narrow area which had been the German salient, rendering all movement therein extremely difficult and demolishing our trenches.

IN A TRYING SITUATION.

Our troops suffered many casualties and as companies of our 27th Battalion had held the advanced positions for three days and nights under exceptionally trying conditions, it was decided to relieve them. Companies of our 29th Vancouver Battalion, under the command of Captain G. I. Gwynne and Lieut. N. E. O'Brien, were detailed for the purpose. The relief was planned to take place on the morning of April 6th, between the hours of one and three o'clock.

At two o'clock scouts of the 27th Battalion who had been out in front of the trenches came in and reported all quiet. At three o'clock a terrific bombardment was started by the German artillery.

Owing to the blocked and shattered condition of the front line the relief of our 27th Battalion had not been fully completed, and a few minutes after the bombardment commenced movement along the trench had become an impossibility.

A few minutes more and a considerable section of the trench had disappeared. Here and there a dug-out on which no shell had fallen sheltered a few men or the very shell holes which had blotted out some yards of the trench afforded insecure cover to others, but there was no continuity, no communication.

Each group was isolated, thrown altogether on its own resources. At 3:30 a.m. the Germans attacked. Immediately the German bombardment commenced, every available gun of our artillery was turned on the enemy's positions, and valuable assistance was given by the artillery of the British forces on our right and left.

Prior to opening his bombardment the enemy had contrived to deploy a whole battalion opposite our lines. These troops advanced in fairly close formation, apparently in the belief that our front line trenches could no longer be occupied. Over the length of the demolished trench but little resistance could be offered to them. Machine guns had been smashed or buried, rifles were clogged with mud. The few men who in this or that isolated group still remained un wounded were hopelessly outnumbered.

With scarcely a check the enemy passed over them.

They seized two of the larger craters. To the right and left of the gap in our front line through which the enemy had penetrated our parapets and trenches had been badly shattered by the bombardment, but resistance was still possible.

Despite the tremendous shelling and sweeping fire of hostile machine guns, men climbed on to the parapets and parapets, the better to fire at the advancing foe. Machine guns were lifted into the open and worked with desperate courage until they became clogged with mud splashed on to them by exploding shells or else were smashed or buried.

On our right men of our 27th and 29th Battalions were rallied by Capt. Gwynne and Lieut. O'Brien. The attack was beaten back and our trenches held intact.

A little further to the east Lieut. Browne, 22nd Trench-Canadian Battalion, who was in charge of a machine gun in the front line, continued to fire his gun until it was put out of action, but before this occurred a number of Germans had been killed at close range.

ST. ELOI FIGHTING HAS ENDED WITH A VICTORY FOR CANADIAN FORCES

Most Terrific Battling for Dominion Troops Since Festubert—In Many Cases New Battalions Have Borne Brunt and Have Acquitted Themselves Splendidly—Stories of Individual Bravery

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, April 15.—What really has amounted to a battle at St. Eloi and northward is practically ended and it has not been a victory for the Germans.

There has been some of the most terrific fighting for the Canadians since Festubert, but in many cases it has been new battalions which had to bear the brunt, but they have come out with flying colors.

Some positions when the attacks were at their height changed hands three times in one night.

At another place a certain stable which I mentioned in a previous cable—one end held by the enemy and the other by us—a position which had remained a deadlock for upwards of six months, was rushed by a Western Battalion, which did just what the enemy thought was impossible. It made a frontal attack across fifteen yards of concentrated machine gun fire. The Huns were so excited they fled out through the roof and our casualties were very slight.

Now our trench runs along the outer edge of the stable in bright sunlight, and, quoting an officer who was in the escapade, "We have a splendid time killing Bosches who are trying to dig a connecting line between their trenches."

It has been bloody fighting in these craters, all of which are now in our hands and likely to remain there, for the Germans seem tired of attacking.

At one particularly hot spot a big Sergeant of the Princess Pats speared a Hun on the end of his bayonet. As he could not withdraw it in time when he saw another coming at him he lifted the rifle and its ghastly load and made one jab at his new assailant with sufficient force to knock him over. But the bayonet broke at the critical time so he managed to seize the shattered stock and club the other German into insensibility.

Many officers at close grips in these nightly combats around these craters used nothing but their bare hands and just throttled the enemy.

Best of all is the story of a D. S. O. officer from a Western Ontario Battalion, who was booked for leave last Wednesday. As he sat in a muddy place which he dignified with the name of a support trench, while the Huns were sending over salvos of shrapnel, he thought all chance to London was off. The telephone rang and his Colonel asked why he had not reported at Battalion Headquarters for leave. He took one look at a bursting shrapnel, and said "For London or bust," and steered a charmed course back to Divisional Headquarters and his train.

One section which has done wonders in this latest fighting is the Pioneer Battalions. They have built a fine new road in the face of heavy shelling and have kept the old one in good repair, so that nightly supplies have come to all regiments in the fighting line. They also assisted the engineers in sapping, which has been a great feature of the struggles for the craters and in which we have excelled. The Canadian cavalry have moved again—where of course it is impossible for me to suggest, but they are in a position where they can be useful at any moment.

The weather keeps clear and the artillery fire as a consequence has not slackened especially on our side.

From aeroplane reports we have the satisfaction of knowing we are doing more damage in one day than the Germans have done in a whole week.

with his detachment of six men Lieut. Browne then withdrew in the direction of our second line. On the way barbed wire was encountered. While crossing it the party was shot at by Germans who had interposed on the line of retreat.

Four of the party were killed, but having crossed the wire Lieut. Browne met a few more of our men who had been cut off from their trench, and with these reinforcements charged the point from which he had been fired at. Twelve Germans were found there, one of whom was an officer. All twelve were clubbed to death, the officer being attacked and killed by Private Simoneau.

Lieutenant Brown eventually reached our trenches with his party. Of his original detachment of six there remained but two.

Among the missing was Lance-Corporal Lambert, 22nd Battalion, who had already earned the D.C.M. and the Medaille Militaire.



Sgt.-Major
George E. Race
slightly wounded
20 St. Cecil street

BIFFIN — Killed in action March 25th, 1916. Private Edward Biffin of 42nd Highlanders Camp B. in his 26th year brother of Private Leo Biffin 60th Battalion and beloved and eldest son of Edward Biffin and Ellen Nolan of 863 St. Dominique Street, besides his father and mother he leaves two sisters and five brothers to mourn their

SEVERELY WOUNDED



Sgt. R. J. R. Hillrich, 42nd Battalion. His home is at 2346 Clarke street. He is married and has one son. He was with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for twelve years. Three others of his family are at the front.

SS. OLYMPIC LEAVING HALIFAX WITH CANADIAN TROOPS



The giant liner Olympic created quite a sensation when she tied up at the new wharves in Halifax Harbor. When she set sail for England with Canadian troops aboard thousands lined the harbor shores to watch her de-

OLYMPIC ARRIVES SAFE IN ENGLAND WITH 5785 TROOPS

Largest Ship Ever in
Canadian Port Left
Halifax, April 5

OTTAWA, April 17.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the troopship Olympic, which sailed from Canada on April 5, has arrived safely in England. She had on board the following troops:

59th Battalion—36 officers and 1,073 men.
61st Battalion—36 officers and 1,091 men.
67th Battalion—34 officers and 1,045 men.
71st Battalion—35 officers and 963 men.
No. 4 Siege Battery—6 officers and 212 men.
Ontario Military Hospital—27 officers and 81 nurses.
Ammunition Column, 11th Howitzer Brigade—3 officers and 108 men.
Horse Artillery—2 officers and 150 men.
Mounted Rifles—4 officers and 200 men.
R. C. R.—One officer and 180 men.
University contingent for Princess Patricia—5 officers and 250 men.
Medical—16 officers, 27 nurses and 154 men.
Veterinarians—21 officers.
Advance party lumbermen's battalion—2 officers and 15 men.
Details—2 officers, one nurse and 4 men.
The total is 5,785 officers and men.

Striking Scene as Huge Liner Sailed

Special to The Montreal Star.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The Olympic arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, March 28, anchoring in the stream, where she coaled and took on supplies, and on Saturday docked at the pier. Ten trains with soldiers were in waiting, but within six hours almost 6,000 of the various regiments and divisions were all aboard the huge ship without a mishap or the slightest untoward incident.

Many of the trains displayed painted banners, and one which attracted much attention was that of the 61st, which read "Winnipeg is going dry; so are we."

While the Royal Canadians Regiment draft from Halifax were embarking, Lieut. S. A. Doane, the embarkation officer, observed a skirt under the great coat of one of the supposed soldiers who was going up the gangway; he immediately called a halt and the would-be soldier's hat was taken off and the flowing tresses of a girl displayed. She had procured a soldier's hat and coat and had made the attempt to get away with the soldiers.

The presence in Halifax of the huge Olympic, the largest steamer ever to visit a Canadian port, was an object of deep interest. The steamer docked and departed from the immense pier with the same ease as the ordinary steamer.

She left the dock at 5.15 p.m., Sunday, April 2. It was an inspiring sight, with the decks of the steamer lined with troops, with others on the rigging, some even in the crow's nest, while thousands on the wharves

waved their handkerchiefs. The steamer drew out the sun, broke through the clouds, shone on the faces of the men, they lined the 850 feet of the starboard side of the towering craft.

SAILED APRIL 5.

The Olympic remained in the stream until Wednesday, April 5, when she sailed at 9.30 a.m.

With the 14,055 troops by the steamers Lapland and Metagama, which left Halifax, March 17, this made a total of almost 20,000 leaving that port within eighteen days.

With the splendid pier at Halifax and the excellent manner in which the transport arrangements and embarkation have been conducted, the very largest steamers have been able to go there and troops embark with remarkable precision, and without confusion. Trains run into the huge sheds on the pier, the men detrain, form in companies, and march up the gangway in single file. Officers of the ship hand each man a card, and they are checked off by the embarkation officer.

The system is so perfect that regiments embark in remarkably quick time. The arrangements are in charge of Col. H. St. G. Lindsay, of Montreal, Chief Embarkation Officer, with Lieut. S. A. Doane, Halifax, Superintendent of the White Star Line, as assistant Embarkation Officer. P. V. G. Mitchell, Canadian Representative of the White Star Line, was also in Halifax from the time of the arrival of the Olympic, and L. S. Tobin, Chief Clerk of the Montreal office, during the presence of all three White Star steamers, and both worked untiringly.

The I. C. R. carried all these troops quickly and carefully. J. G. McNellie, traffic manager, and J. T. Hallisey, district superintendent, were in Halifax looking after arrangements.

CANADIANS FOUGHT PICKED TROOPS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, April 17.
—That in the recent fighting the
Canadians were up against some
German picked troops was gathered
from prisoners. Confirmation is ob-
tained by the publication in the
Times today of the ordre de bataille
of the German troops opposed to the
British front.

It shows that at St. Elol the Ger-
mans have the Thirteenth active
corps and the Twenty-third reserve
corps. The former were picked for
their dash for Paris at the time of
the battle of the Marne, and that lat-
ter were among the troops that came
to Von Kluck's rescue when the
Allies were trying to turn his flank.

In an excellent article accompany-
ing the map, the military critic,
Col. Replington, shows that the
troops opposite us are at least as
good as, and perhaps better from
the point of view of training, than
those assailing Verdun and, to quote
him, "these German armies hold a
series of positions which are better
than ours from the point of domi-
nance, facility, and observation. They
are also provided with a strong
force of heavy guns.

"We must regard it as a tribute

that, the Germans, though short of
troops to provoke a decision else-
where, feel compelled to mass such
important forces on our front. We
have no option but to suppose the
German headquarters anticipate seri-
ous operations in the north.

"Later in the article there is this
significant sentence:

"We read inspired articles which
give a hundred reasons why we
should not have the men we need,
but none to tell us how we can win
without them.

"All this talk of holding the bal-
ance, between trade and victory is
sheer moonshine.

The latest news from the Cana-
dian section is that the grenade
fighting and artillery duels are con-
tinuous.

ROLAND HILL.

Special to The Montreal Star from
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, April 17.—That the bat-
tle of St. Elol ranks well with St.
Julien and Festubert, not only in the
effective work of the Canadians but
also in the severe losses sustained
by our troops, is indicated clearly in
the casualty lists which have been
received by the Militia Department,
following the recent battle.

The aggregate up to this morning
was 944. This is made up of 227 kill-
ed in action, sixty-three died of
wounds, 600 wounded, fifty-one seri-
ously ill and three missing.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 17.—Raids by two French aerial squadrons
stationed on the Saloniki front are reported in a Havas despatch
from Athens. One squadron dropped bombs yesterday morning
on Bulgarian forces assembled at Strumitsa station. The other
attack was made on German positions at Bogdantze. Both
squadrons returned undamaged.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 17.—A French aviator dropped sixteen bombs
from an altitude of only 100 yards on the decks of a German
warship in the North Sea, the War Office announced this after-
noon. The French plane flew so low that it is believed the bom-
bardment had a good effect.

Aviators were active last night on the Verdun front and east
of the fortress, despite the heavy fog. French air squadrons bom-
barded the railway stations at Conflans, Pagny, Arneville and
Rompach.

HUNS BOMBARD FRENCH LINES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 17.—German artillery directed a violent cannonade against
French positions on the west bank of the Meuse last night, but there were
no important infantry fights on the Verdun front, the War Office reported
today.

The bombardment was particularly violent in Avocourt wood, where the
Germans have been shelling French works heavily since Saturday morning on
Dead Man's Hill and in Cumleres wood.

The French maintained their positions on the east bank of the Meuse,
where a sudden charge on Saturday night resulted in the capture of German
trench positions south of Douaumont, with 200 prisoners.

Theright was calm on this front, excepting south of Haudremont, where
fighting on both sides was active.

MAN WHO VILIFIED TORONTO SOLDIERS DUCKED IN A POOL

TORONTO, April 17.—An angry
mob, a few soldiers and several hun-
dred civilians and women and chil-
dren, composed of persons residing in
Todmorden, assailed on Saturday
night the home of Robert Hazelton,
whose letter to Senator Choquette
cast reflections upon the character
of the men enlisting in Toronto bat-
tallions, and which was read in the
Senate by its recipient, who described
the writer as "a Toronto Tory of
some repute."

Hazelton's house was stoned, doors
broken and windows shattered, and
Hazelton, who appeared after the
assault had commenced, was dragged
out and thrown into an improvised
coffin. He sprang out and with his
back to the wall defied the mob.

A county constable with drawn re-
volver arrived on the scene and
marched Hazelton toward the city.
In the meantime city police had been
summoned, but before they arrived
Hazelton was dragged from the cus-
tody of the county constable and
thrown into a pool of muddy water.

The constable dragged him out,
and before the crowd could repeat
the attack a squad of five city police
arrived, and interposed between the
mob and their victim, being aided by
fifteen soldiers who were spectators.

Hazelton was then placed in the
patrol waggon and taken to the Pape
avenue police station, where he spent
the night. Yesterday he was return-
ed to his home under police escort,
with blackened eyes and severely
bruised.

TEXT OF OFFENDING LETTER.

The letter which caused all the
trouble and which purported to be one
from "a good Tory from the County
of York in Ontario, an Englishman
of the fifth generation on the land
there, protesting against the recruit-
ing of so-called English immi-
grants," reads as follows:

"Todmorden, Ontario, Sunday,
March 19, (In haste).—These defect-
ives are 99 per cent so-called Eng-
lish—are they English or are they
the offspring of foreign sailors and
English 'dock prostitutes'? They
are surely not descendants of cultur-
ed Anglo-Saxons that we Britishers
of Canadian birth have heard so
much of.

"Hon! sir, you are not at all in er-
or when you said what you are re-
ported to have said in the enclosed
clipping from the Telegram as to
the defectives rejected in Toronto,
how do the degenerate, defective
and undesirable immigrants of this
type escape the eye of our immi-
gration officials at Quebec and Hal-
fax?

"They are ninety per cent of them
from the slums of England. They
are diseased, depraved, deformed,
and many are illiterates and none
are of the agricultural class, the ele-
ment so much required in Canada.

"Their intemperance and their vile
and filthy habits and their utter lack
of all honesty are not such as we
Canadians should have sent out to
us as samples of the Englishman.
They are not suitable for the British
army, and of course are unfit to

serve in ours.

"The 'Rev.' Hincks is a faker. He is an adventurer and to the native-born he is known as a 'Broncho Bullshooter,' always blowing his own horn. Our well-bred, educated Canadians have no use for such cattle and refuse to enlist as comrades with such beasts.

"The Government has made a mistake in not organizing regiments of 'native-born' for these of our sons who enlist to be separate and apart from some of these immigrant swine who have polluted and destroyed the once very beautiful suburbs of Toronto and other Canadian cities with their uninhabitable hovels.

"Our Irish, Scotch and Welsh from the British Isles are of a very different element to what is known as the 'English' here. There are no complaints heard about Irish, Scotch or Welsh such as are heard against those of so-called English origin.

"The Salvation Army has brought most of these English to the land and from the very worst in older England have they collected to defile our beloved

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed), ROBERT HAZEL

"To the Hon. Senator Choquette
Ottawa, Ont.

EASTER

The Grand

Promoted To The Rank Of Captain.



Lieut. Philip Woolcombe has been promoted captain and second in command of A Company of the 207th. He was on active service for seven months. He is a son of Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, dean of Ashbury College.

"Chosen From the Bravest In Her Armies" Says Gen. Joffre In His Welcome.

HAVE COME TO FIGHT IN RANKS OF FRENCH ARMY

"I Bow Before the Russian Flags Upon Which There
Soon Will Be Inscribed the Glorious Names of
Our Victories," Adds Joffre.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—Noon.—Russian troops began debarking at this port at noon.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

PARIS, April 20—(12:18 p.m.)—A strong force of Russian troops disembarked at Marseilles at noon today.

The Russians are to fight beside the allied soldiers in France.

General Joffre welcomed the Russians in an order of the day, saying their arrival was another striking proof of the devotion of Russia to the common cause.

The text of the order issued by General Joffre is as follows:—

"Our faithful ally, Russia, whose armies already are fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria, and Turkey, wanted to give France further evidence of her friendship; more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause.

"Russian soldiers, chosen from the bravest in her armies, and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight at our ranks.

"You will receive them like brothers. You will show them that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their country to come and fight at our sides.

"In the name of the French army, I welcome the officers, under-officers, and soldiers of Russia, who have debarked in France. I bow before the Russian flags upon which there soon will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

WHERE DID RUSSIAN TROOPS COME FROM?

While no announcement has been made, it is considered probable that the Russian troops were taken to Marseilles through the Suez canal from Vladivostok, on the Pacific coast of Siberia. Many ships employed in taking war supplies to Vladivostok have been returning light. It is probable these bottoms were availed of to carry the Russian troops westward.

Russia has enormous reserves of soldiers. The trouble hitherto has been to equip them. Transporting some of these reserves to France, there to be supplied with guns and munitions, will offset in a measure the facility with which the Germans have been able to transfer forces from one front to the other as required. Many German regiments previously engaged on the Russian front have been fighting recently north of Verdun.

It is gathered from General Joffre's order of the day that the Russians now at Marseilles are seasoned troops whose services, probably at Verdun, will be invaluable.

MORE DETAILS OF HEROIC FIGHTING OF THE 22ND UNIT

Further details of the heroic exploit which won Lieut. P. S. Browne, of the 22nd Battalion, honorable mention from the official eye-witness, are given in a letter written to a friend in Quebec, by Capt. Henri Chasse, commander of Browne's company.

"On April 8," writes Capt. Chasse, Lieut. Browne, who had just returned from an instruction course on the Lewis machine gun, was called to headquarters with Pte. Lambert, who had since gained the D.C.M. and the military medal. Ptes. Ratte, Brillebois, Belanger, Simoneau, and Charbonneau. The party was ordered to go and occupy a line of trenches formerly held by the Prussian infantry of the third line. Another two groups were detailed to act on the right and left, the three forming an advance party to our main body. After a terrible bombardment, some hours later a private in the 25th, who had got detached from his party, yelled out, 'Stand to, sir, they are coming.' Then our men saw the Germans coming on them in close order with an officer at their head carrying a switch. Lieut. Browne ordered Lambert, who was in charge

of the Lewis machine gun to open fire.

The first two ranks of Germans went down, the last one turned off on the German left. Then our machine gun, jammed with earth and mud, went out of commission, like those of several other sections. Lieut. Browne was the only officer left, the others having been killed during the cannonade. He grouped those men left around him and after a short fight succeeded in dislodging the Germans, who had taken the trench behind him. After that it was a hand to hand fight. There were thirty of our men and 250 Germans. A German went for the lieutenant, who aimed his revolver at him, but unfortunately the thing did not act. Simoneau, who was the officer's orderly, saw his danger, and quietly spitted the Boche. "Lieut. Browne is warm in praise of his men, particularly of Lambert, who when the machine gun went out

of order used it as a club and felled several Germans before he went down himself. Of the six men who went out from the 22nd only two returned."

The captain goes on to say that recently they had captured several Germans, who seemed only too glad to be taken.

SOLDIER GIVEN SIX MONTHS' JAIL

Fred. J. Peddie, a soldier, was given six months in jail, with hard labor, by Magistrate McMahon, in the Westmount Police Court yesterday. He had visited a number of houses, and collected about \$10 on the plea that the donations were for the Irish Canadian Rangers Overseas. About three years ago he was also convicted of securing money under false pretences.

Criticism of Government for Not Keeping Sufficiently Large Force in Dublin City to Have Arrested Movement at Outset — Soldiers Have Occupied Rioters' Headquarters

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 26, 3:20 p.m.—Liberty Hall, headquarters of the Dublin rebels, and St. Stephen's Green, which was captured by them, have been occupied by the military, Premier Asquith announced today in the House of Commons.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the city and county of Dublin. Troops have arrived at Dublin from Belfast and England.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that he will leave for Ireland, if possible, this afternoon to direct the suppression of the revolt.

Steps to arrest all those concerned in the movement at the moment, Mr. Asquith said, were being taken.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, April 26.—Among many serious suggestions for treating Sir Roger Casement is one to put him in a lunatic asylum. His speeches and actions in the last three years are regarded by alienists as fully justifying that course, which might have an excellent effect in Ireland and on the continent. It would refuse him martyrdom and show the world the really ridiculous character of the whole attempt to invade Ireland.

Mr. Birrell and the Irish executive generally are much criticized for their failure to keep a sufficient force immediately available in Dublin to suppress the movement, which has been brewing for some time.

Commons today that drastic action to suppress the movement in Ireland was being taken. Outside of Dublin, he said, the country was tranquil.

The Premier added that steps were being taken to acquaint neutral countries of the real significance of this "most recent German campaign."

The following telegram was received in London today from Baron Wimborne, Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, dated Dublin:

"The situation is satisfactory. Stephen's Green has been occupied. Eleven insurgents have been killed. The provincial news is reassuring."

Casement to Be Tried for High Treason

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 26.—Sir Roger Casement, who was captured while attempting to land arms from Germany on the Irish coast, was conveyed across Ireland on Saturday by a strong armed escort, who knew the prisoner only by two initials. He arrived in London without incident and immediately was lodged in the Metropolitan prison.

The fact that Sir Roger Casement has been brought to England to stand trial and is detained in military custody leads to the assumption that he will be charged with high treason.

This charge has been preferred less than half a dozen times in England in the last hundred years. The last instance was during the Boer War, resulting in the conviction of Arthur Lynch in 1903. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted and a year later a pardon was granted.

The Express suggests the possibility that Sir Roger, if convicted of high treason, may be beheaded, as under the existing law a person found guilty of this offence may, by Crown warrant, be given the penalty of beheading instead of hanging.

Pope Advises Dublin to Remain Quiet

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 26.—A wireless despatch from Rome, circulated by a news agency, reported today that Pope Benedict strongly disapproves the Dublin disturbances.

"His Holiness has ordered that a telegram be sent to the Archbishop of Dublin, requesting particulars and recommending that the people remain quiet," the despatch said.

PROMPT MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 26.—Prompt and energetic steps are being taken by the Government today to put down the insurrection of Sinn Féin volunteers at Dublin. The censor permitted the United Press to cable this fact through, though it is impossible to give details at this time.

Dublin is still cut off from telegraphic communication today, and according to the best available information, parts of the Irish capital are still in the hands of the rebels. It is believed that fighting between the Sinn Féin forces and the Government troops continues, though the revolt thus far has not spread to other districts.

An attempt to raise the price of shaves in Halifax, N.S., from 10 to 15 cents has failed, only two shops making the latter rate.

REDMOND STILL SUPREME.

An Irish M.P. tells me this morning that he and his colleagues have had no mail or papers through from Dublin today. They declare, however, that the trouble seems to be confined to Dublin and is supported by a force of only a few hundred men, and not all of them armed. The prime movers are, of course, the Sinn Fein organization.

German psychology is well illustrated by the careful timing of the Dublin emeute with the Zeppelin attack and the raid of the cruiser squadron on Lowestoft, assaults meant to support each other in the hope of striking terror here and relieving German depression.

Never did carefully laid plans go worse a-gley. Nationalist Ireland still stands behind Redmond, and firm executive action will settle the trouble.

WINDERMERE.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 26, 3:10 p.m.—Premier Asquith told the House of

SIGNALLING IS ATTRACTIVE WITH 5TH HIGHLANDERS

The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada are now well over the 700 mark and are rapidly increasing in strength. Already some of the companies are almost fully recruited, and it is expected by Lieut.-Col. Montserrat and officers of the regiment, that both battalions of this unit will soon be up to full strength.

Open air work for the season has commenced and much useful training will be received shortly in active service conditions by both officers and men, in the brigade field days and evening parades. The work of the signalling section is just starting for the year and it is proposed to recruit it up to a strength of over thirty. The departure of the 42nd Battalion left the ranks of the "Mother" regiment very much depleted; but in no company was it as noticeable as the signal section, which practically enlisted in a body in the C. E. F. battalion signal section, leaving only a few signallers

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 26. — Twenty-five casualties in dead and wounded resulted from the bombardment of Lowestoft by German warships and the consequent running fight with the British light cruiser squadron and destroyers, so far as can be learned.

All the British ships have returned safely, two of the light cruisers bearing signs that they had been hit by shells, but not in vital places.

A few among the crews of the British warships were wounded, but not seriously.

One of the British destroyers, which played a part in a previous battle in the North Sea, was again in the thick of the fight. A shot penetrated her engine room and four of her crew were scalded.

After firing into the town of Lowestoft for twenty minutes, the Germans retreated. The casualties aboard the British ships occurred in the running fight which ensued. It is generally believed that the British gunners scored hits on the German warships.

The Times' naval expert, in discussing the engagement says:

"The raid was not undertaken with wanton risk, but with a definite purpose. Possibly it was a reprisal for the British bombardment of Zeebrugge or a reconnaissance to test the strength and disposition of the British squadrons.

"More likely it was a part of a larger, formidable, undertaking designed to cover operations of a filibustering character connected with the trouble in Ireland.

"There is no security against such exploits, but the stay must be brief owing to the urgent necessity of wasting no time after the alarm once has been given."

AUSTRIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 26 (by wireless to Sayville)—Austrian troops have re-occupied part of Col di Lana, captured recently by the Italians, the official statement issued at Vienna on April 23, says.

The announcement follows:

"The Italians made an attack on the southwestern edge of Doberdo plateau. Otherwise there were only local artillery engagements along the coast and on the Corinthian front.

"Austro-Hungarian troops re-occupied a point of support on the ridge northwest of the summit of Col di Lana, and held it against attacks of the enemy. The summit is under strong Austro-Hungarian artillery fire.

"In the Sugana sector and near Riva spirited artillery engagements occurred:

ALLIES BOMB BULGAR CAMPS.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 26.—A Bulgarian patrol penetrated the region of Kukush, in northeastern Greece, and carried off four Greek refugees, a Havas despatch from Salonika says. Over the remainder of the front no actions are under way with the exception of skirmishes.

French airmen bombarded the

camps at Dolran and Glevgell. One machine engaged in battle with a German aeroplane while returning from a reconnaissance. The German machine was brought down near Ostrovo.

BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 26 (via London).—An official account of the British naval attack on the coast of Flanders on Monday was issued here today. It says:

"The Admiralty reports that on the morning of April 24 numerous enemy forces appeared off the coast of Flanders. They were composed of and great and small steamers, which apparently were searching for mines and outlying buoys for bombardment.

"Three of our torpedo boats stationed off Flanders repeatedly attacked the monitors, destroyers and auxiliaries, pressed them back, and prevent them from proceeding with their work.

"Despite a heavy counter-fire our torpedo boats were not damaged and the British naval forces left the coast of Flanders."

Swede Officers are Arrested in Persia

LONDON, April 26.—The arrest of four Swedish officers in Persia is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. It is said Cols. Killander and Fozellus and Captains Angman and Erickson have been made prisoners by Russians near Shiraz.

The Persian gendarmerie is in command of Swedish officers, of whom there are normally thirty-six.

RUSSIANS AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, April 26.—The Russian troops who arrived here yesterday held dress parade this morning in the presence of a vast crowd, which cheered them wildly. The troops were reviewed by Colonel Verstakasky, their commander; General Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and M. Schrameck, prefect of Marseilles.

While the review was in progress, bands on French warships played the Russian and French National Anthems.

The Russian troops then paraded through the city, preceded by little girls who strewed flowers in their path.

GERMANS HELD IN LISBON.

PARIS, April 26.—A report that two Germans had been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the naval arsenal at Lisbon is confirmed by newspapers of that city, says a Havas despatch from the Portuguese capital today.

The fire occurred on April 18, resulting in the destruction of two buildings, with considerable scientific equipment, including naval charts and the government instituted an investigation of circumstances which indicated that it was of incendiary origin.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIER BROTHERS AND BROTHERS-IN-LAW



Reading from left to right, top row:—Driver Alfrea Lloyd, Ammunition Column, First Contingent; Pte. A. F. Harvison, 24th Battalion; Pte. Albert Lloyd, 60th Battalion, formerly proof reader on the staff of The Montreal Star; Pte. Austen Lloyd, 2nd Field Ambulance. Bottom row—Corp. R. A. Harvison, 24th Battalion; Pte. George Lloyd, 60th Battalion; David Lloyd, R.N.R.; Pte. Edwin Lloyd, 2nd Field Ambulance.

PRIVATE A. HENDRY



42nd Highlanders, Montreal; killed in action March 24, 1916. Private Hendry was president of Maisonneuve Juniors Football Club before he left for the front, and he was well known in Maisonneuve, and also was well liked by all who knew him. This is the second member of the team to be killed in action.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 27, 4:05 p.m.—A Bill providing for extension of military service was introduced in the House of Commons today, but it aroused such a degree of opposition that the Government announced it would not press the measure.

Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, placed the Bill before the House, saying that it was the intention of the Government to enlist every unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 41. He said that one month would be allowed before the Bill, if passed, went into effect.

The measure met with severe criticism from all sections of the House. Premier Asquith announced that

in view of this feeling the Government would not press the Bill.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the Bill introduced by Mr. Long as unfair. He was particularly opposed to the clause extending the service of men on the expiration of the periods for which they enlisted. Compulsion for all, he declared, was much fairer.

Stephen Walsh, Labor member, caused the House to break out in cheers by demanding immediate introduction of a measure for general compulsion if the military situation demanded it.

Compulsory military service for single men was provided for in a Bill passed in January. The application of the measure has been limited, however, by the existence of many classes of exemptions.

DUBLIN DISTURBANCES EFFECTUALLY QUELLED, SAYS DROGHEDA STORY

Disorder Only in Isolated Places—All Quiet Towards North—British Submarine Sunk in North Sea—Russian Aviators Drop Bombs on Constantinople—French Repulse Attacks

By Canadian Press.

DROGHEDA, Ireland, April 27, 5:55 p.m.—The disturbances in Dublin are being quelled effectively. Only in isolated places is there any disorder. All is quiet here and in the surrounding districts. No Dublin newspapers have arrived here since Monday.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 27.—War risk insurance has been advanced one-half of one per cent on all vessels to and from the West coast of the United Kingdom. The rate between Liverpool and New York is now three per cent.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 27.—The British submarine E-22 has been sunk in the North Sea, the Admiralty announced this afternoon. Only two of the crew were saved.

The E-22 was a submarine built from an Admiralty design. She carried four torpedo tubes, had a surface speed of sixteen knots and a submerged speed of ten knots, and her full complement was sixteen men. Fourteen lives have been lost with her sinking.

A Havas despatch from Athens says it is reliably stated there that the Russian hydro-aeroplanes operated over Constantinople on Monday night.

A German aeroplane flew over the island of Imbros, in the Aegean Sea, yesterday, throwing bombs at the lighthouse on Point Kephalos. No serious damage was caused, however.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 27.—Following an intense bombardment on a front extending from Avocourt to Pepper Heights, north of Verdun, a small force of Germans last night attempted to attack. The War Office announced today that the enemy was immediately stopped by French curtain fire.

Though there have been reports of increasing activity on the Vosges front and at the extreme south-eastern end of the battle line, no important engagements occurred in those sectors last night.

A German reconnaissance attempted to reach French positions east of Le Mesnil, in Lorraine, but was quickly dispersed.

North of the Aisne, German patrols were repulsed in grenade fighting. A French aeroplane shot down a Ger-

man, who fell in Spincourt forest.

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Aisne several German patrols were repulsed with hand grenades.

"In the region of Verdun there was an intense bombardment of the redoubt of Avocourt and of our organizations on the Cote du Poivre.

"A small enemy attack directed upon an element of our trenches to the north of the Vaux fort was immediately stopped by our curtains of fire.

"In Lorraine we dispersed a German reconnaissance party which attempted to reach our position to the east of Le Mesnil.

"On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report beyond the usual cannonading."

(Continued on Page 4.)

IRISH LEADERS IN COMMONS DENOUNCE REBELS IN DUBLIN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 27.—In the course of a speech in the House of Commons today concerning the situation in Ireland, Sir Edward Carson said:

"I feel quite satisfied with the statement of the Prime Minister. I will gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for evermore.

"I hope the newspapers will not try, during a war of such a character as we are engaged in, to bring about dissension of a political character in relation to the Irish question."

Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Mr. Redmond, who said:

"May I say a word—although I really think it is scarcely necessary. Perhaps I ought to give expression, on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist party here and, as I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of dejection and horror with which we have, through Sir Edward Carson in the House of Commons, joined most cordially in the country will attempt to do what has happened in Ireland as a political weapon against the Government."

ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. H. Cochrane,
(Wounded), 1404
Clarke Street



Pte. J. Williams,
(Wounded), 80a
Chatham Street

Arras,
from D

WOUNDED

BRITISH STEAM SHIPPING GREATER THAN BEFORE WAR

WASHINGTON, April 28.—British figures on the effects of the U-boat campaign, as reported by the American Consul-General at London, Mr. Skinner, show only a small reduction from grand totals existing before the war began.

The whole loss inflicted on British shipping, down to the 23rd of last March, after nineteen months of war, was less than 4 per cent of numbers and a little over 6 per cent of tonnage.

The losses of steamships among the belligerents were: Great Britain, 379 vessels, and 1,320,171 tons; France, 41 vessels and 139,865 tons; Belgium, 10 vessels, and 29,861 tons; Russia, 27 vessels, and 42,226 tons; Italy, 21 vessels, and 70,231 tons; Japan, 3 vessels and 19,267 tons, or a total of 481 vessels for all belligerents, and 1,621,621 tons. There have been 57 sailing vessels belonging to all belligerents lost, with a tonnage of 48,278.

Shipbuilding has been continued during the war, and the losses of vessels have been made up. The steam shipping of Great Britain is reported to have increased during the war over the figures of 1914, by 88 vessels, and 343,616 tons. France has sustained a net loss of only 9 steamers and 12,574 tons from the figures of 1914. Russia has three steamers less in the net result, but a gain of 902 in tonnage. In Italy there has been a gain of 18 vessels, and of 83,156 tons. Neutral countries have lost a total of 155 vessels, and 292,721 tons.

SUNDAY SERVICE ON MCGILL CAMPUS BY 148TH BATT.

The 148th "Overseas" Battalion will hold divine service in the open on McGill Campus on Sunday next.

The 148th will be formed up on three sides of the square, facing the grand stand, with the officiating clergymen in the centre. The service will be essentially military; and in the absence of Capt. Graham, will be conducted by Lieut V Hobart, one of the officers of the Battalion, who before joining was Incumbent at St Matthias Church, Quebec.

The music will be provided by the band, under the direction of Bandmaster Bleasdale. The musical program, as well as the hymns, have been arranged, and the necessary music set by Lieut H Key.

A military service held in the open is a most impressive one, and one not easily forgotten. Provided the weather is fine, it is expected that a great many citizens will take advantage of the opportunity. The service will last about half an hour and will commence at 9:45 a.m., the men parading at their barracks at 9:30 o'clock.

Yesterday a muster parade took place, to give Headquarters an opportunity of checking off every man. This passed off successfully, every man being accounted for. The men have discarded their serges, and are now parading in fatigue order.

The requisite number of men required to complete the strength of the Battalion is being gradually obtained; yesterday the strength was increased by five men. This brings the number required below eighty; and it is confidently expected that his number will be forthcoming soon.

MUSICAL APPEAL MADE BY IRISH TO GET RECRUITS

A novel feature was introduced by the Irish Canadian Rangers in the recruiting appeal made last night at the Princess Theatre. An officer announced that the Rangers were about to make an original appeal. As he made his exit another officer entered, and as he walked across the stage the music struck up. The officer at once broke into a stirring song with a fine swing, the whole being an invitation to join the Irish Canadian Rangers who are now "Answering Dear Old Canada's Call," as the chorus has it. Lieut. Foley, who sang, has a fine voice, and his musical appeal fell upon receptive ears. The singer was given a hearty ovation, and was compelled to repeat his song.

The Rangers are using window displays to attract attention to the recruiting campaign now in progress. One is to be seen in one of Goodwin's windows, St. Catherine street west. The background is of Union Jacks, and, naturally, green occupies a prominent part in the decorations. The regimental crest, the shamrock surrounded by a band bearing the name of the battalion, and surmounted by the crown, stands out prominently. Below is a maple leaf, with the regimental number. At one side is a harp slashed with green. In the foreground is a uniform, kit and equipment, and a card with this inscription: "Wanted, men to wear this uniform." The display is striking, and combines a pleasing picture and a patriotic appeal in an artistic manner.

GERMANS ARE DRIVEN BACK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 22, 12:50 p.m. — An intense bombardment of the French front before Verdun, between the Meuse and Fort Vaux, was followed last night by an attempt on the part of the German troops to advance.

The War Office announcement of

this afternoon says the advance was prevented by the artillery fire of the French, which inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The statement also says a German attack north of Caurettes Wood, in which liquid fire was used, also was repulsed.

DUTCH VERY ANXIOUS STILL

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, April 22.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that the crisis in Holland continues to cause great anxiety. It is understood, he says, that Germany has informed Holland that Great Britain intended to attack her and offered to send German troops to Holland.

The Socialist newspaper Volk, which at first protested against

Dutch military measures, especially the stoppage of Easter holidays for the troops, now writes in a different vein, saying:

"After an interview between a Socialist leader and the Premier we held that these military precautions are very necessary. The people must support the Government and must recognize that Holland may be at war in eight days."

(Continued on Page 3)

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR

OFFICE, 17 Cookspur street,

London, April 22. — Today's

casualties include eighteen of-

ficers, of whom two are dead,

and 699 men, of whom 140 are

wounded.

The regiments suffering

most are the Gordon High-

landers, Northumberland Fus-

iliers, Connaught Rangers,

Leinsters and Yorkshire Light

Infantry.

The officers wounded in-

clude Brig.-Gen. George Jef-

freys, who has served in this

war with much distinction.

WINDERMERE.

FRENCH CAPTURE HUN POSITION IN VOSGES AND CAURETTES WOODS

**German Stations in Belgium Effectively Bom-
barded by French Aerial Squadron—Hostile
Aeroplane Visits Dover, but is Driven Off by
Anti-Aircraft Guns and Does No Damage**

LONDON, April 24, 2 p.m.—A hostile aeroplane appeared over Dover this morning and was attacked by British guns. It was driven off and dropped no bombs.

The following official statement was made:

"At 11:45 today a hostile aeroplane appeared over Dover from the east. It circled over the town at a height estimated at 6,000 feet.

"Anti-aircraft guns at once came into action. The hostile machine was driven off. No bombs were dropped."

ANNOUNCE FRENCH SUCCESSES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 24.—A rather violent bombardment occurred northwest of Caurettes wood last night, but there were no important infantry actions on the Verdun front, the War Office reported today.

Aside from the cannonading northwest of the fortress, the only activity on the whole Verdun front occurred southeast of the city, near Eparges, where the Germans exploded mines without doing any damage.

North of the Aisne a German reconnaissance in the region of Passy was repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. The French made some progress by grenade attacks, capturing thirty prisoners. In Alsace, the French captured a small German post near Bonhomme.

French aeroplanes made a raid on the Vyt Wege station in Belgium, dropping forty-eight bombs and returning unhurt.

The text of the statement follows:
"To the north of the Aisne a German reconnoitring party endeavored to penetrate our lines on the plateau of Palsy, was repulsed with losses.
"To the west of the river Meuse last night we dispersed several reconnoitring parties of the enemy. To the southeast of Haucourt, and to the northwest of the Caurettes Wood, we made progress with hand-grenades in the communication trenches of the enemy, and took about 30 prisoners, including one officer.
"The enemy has delivered a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Dead Man's Hill.
"East of the river Meuse and in the Woëvre district, the night passed with relative quiet. At Eparges the explosion of a German mine caused us no damage.
"In the forest of Apremont our artillery has shown activity, and it has been efficacious in combatting the trench guns of our adversaries.
"In the Vosges we have captured a small German position in the vicinity of Bonhomme.
"In Belgium, during the day of April 22 and the night of April 23-24, French aerial squadrons bombarded on two different occasions the railroad station at Wyfwege, to the east of the forest of Houthuist. On the first occasion thirty, and on the second eighteen shells of large calibre reached their objective.
"Our aeroplanes returned unscathed."

Special Star Cable by United Press
BERLIN, April 24.—Repulse of French night attack east of Dead Man's Hill on the northwestern front of Verdun, was announced in this afternoon's official War Office statement.

The official statement follows:

"Western front: The artillery along the entire front has shown greater activity than during the past few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points.

"South of St. Eloi, British detachments were repulsed.

"In the Meuse sector, minor French hand grenade attacks yesterday against our forest positions northeast of Avocourt were repulsed.

"Weak enemy advances during the night to the east of Dead Man's Hill failed.

"A strong attack in the neighborhood of Thiaumont farm broke down completely in front of our lines.

"A British biplane was put out of action after an aerial engagement

east of Arras. Its occupants, consisting of officers, were captured.

"Eastern and Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

South of St. Eloi, attacks of British patrols were repulsed.

Northwest of Avocourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, and in the region of Thiaumont farm, on the east bank, French attacks were repulsed.

Austrians Admit Loss of Col di Lana Peak

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 24, by wireless to Sayville—An official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters under date of April 20 says:

"Owing to favorable weather the artillery engagements have become more lively at numerous places on the Italian front. The top of Col di Lana is in the hands of the enemy.

"In the Sugana sector the enemy attacked our newly conquered positions without success."

RUSSIA'S VAST STRATEGY.

LONDON, April 24.—In moving out from Erzerum in the direction of Erzingan, the Russians are carrying their advance further to the westward than in any previous military operations in Armenia. The significance to be attached to any occupancy by the Russians of Erzingan lies in the fact that this place is on the head waters of the Euphrates and will serve as a base for pushing forward through the Euphrates watershed in the direction of Aleppo and the Mediterranean.

From Erzerum to Erzingan is a distance of ninety-one miles. The route from Erzerum to Scutari over the projected and completed railroad lines follows closely the route followed by Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks in their famous retreat.

As compared with the 533 miles from Erzingan to Scutari, on the Bosphorus, the distance from Erzingan to Alexandretta is only 386 miles.

The possession of Alexandretta, even by an expeditionary force, would furnish the Russians with the means, it is declared, of supplying their Asia Minor forces with munitions of war from the western world.

INCESSANT FIGHTING ON FLANDERS FRONT BRINGS DOMINION BOYS SUCCESS

Germans Pay Dearly in All Conflicts—Engineering Feats Achieved by Our Men—French Hold Verdun Positions Despite Tremendous Bombardment—Col. Repington's Praise

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 22.—The fact that there is no shortage in French artillery, despite the large number of guns massed at Verdun, was demonstrated by today's official communique.

The War Office reported that French artillery had co-operated with the British in the recent fighting on the British front near Ypres and Billicken.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHERN FRANCE, by Courier to London, April 22.—Battling here every hour of the day and night, almost where the Canadians fought and saved the day exactly a year ago, the infantry from overseas have more than held their own against what has probably been the most terrific artillery fire outside of Verdun.

What the Germans want and what they hope to accomplish we do not know, but this fighting has proved that, beyond the sudden concentration of guns which any attacking force might achieve, we have more than held our own in hand-to-hand combats among the dilapidated ditches honored by the name of trenches.

The blue clay in this part of Flanders has been churned time and time again by terrific mine explosions. The men have been buried for hours and have come out smiling with their machine guns, which had also been engulfed, and it is to these heroes in no small measure that we owe the fact that we have taken a greater toll from the Huns than they have taken from the Canadians.

FOUR TO ONE IN FAVOR OF CANADA

Four to one is a moderate estimate, according to a wounded Major I met in hospital today, and this has been taken from some of the most tried and seasoned of the Kaiser's regiments.

Mining activity has been abnormal, but the best of all was on Wednesday night when we blew up about sixty yards away from a German trench and followed it up with a bomb attack which was remarkably successful. It resulted in the capture of about a score of prisoners from the 85th Jaegers and machine guns which had been bothering us considerably. The losses could be counted on one hand.

Further south we have not been so complete in our victory, and the Huns are constructing two new mine craters which were blown up on Thursday.

There have been many engineering feats carried out during the last few days, but the Canadians' largest sap, now blown up at an opportune time, has been best of all. A hundred men had been working on three days and nights without the enemy suspecting, and they were caught napping.

It has relieved things along our section considerably, and the enemy seems to have shifted a considerable part of his strength to another part of the Ypres salient which can be gauged.

Good Friday was not uneventful along the Canadian section. Just at dawn, after a very heavy night of artillery fire directed against our support trenches, which the enemy can see owing to the flatness of this area, a party of about sixty Huns, with bombs and fixed bayonets, attempted to rush forty yards of Hinterland mud to gain our front trench.

A certain Highland battalion did not wait for them to reach the parapet, but rushed out from unsuspected listening saps and drove them back across the remnants of a railway bed, where they were enfiladed by our machine guns. Only about twenty managed to reach a haven.

The Huns celebrated Good Friday by the bombardment of places where they thought we might be holding services. Vlamertinghe and Voormezelle suffered considerably, the latter place now being completely desolated, and even a cross in the ruins of a church which stood through other shellings was brought down.

Our big howitzers have been heavily shelling places along newly-constructed light railways, where the Germans are concentrating troops.

Zandvoorde was noticed to have a big conflagration on Thursday, which gave our gunners a splendid mark. Clearer weather and more aeroplanes scouting made it more precarious for our batteries.

LIEUT. BROWN RECOMMENDED FOR V.C.

From the latest official communique the heroic story of Lieut. Brown is told me by a wounded officer in hospital here.

Brown, with five picked men, when he saw the German charge coming, jumped out to an advanced position with a machine gun and sprayed death into the section which happened to have advanced farthest.

He stemmed the attack and enabled the Canadians to be fully prepared. He has been recommended for the V.C., and Lavolette, of the same battalion, for the D.S.O.

Another example is by seven men from a western battalion, who volunteered to remain in a wrecked dugout when the trench was untenable.

Suddenly they saw a hundred Germans advancing, so they spread themselves out, one man to two bags, and with bombs held back the enemy until support arrived.

Canada is making many heroes these days, if not much history. There have been many sanguinary hand-to-hand battles in which we have not come off second.

Practically all the wounded I have seen are getting along well, though several hospitals have been bombed.

**FIELD MARSHAL LORD FRENCH PRAISES "GLORIOUS
GALLANTRY" OF CANADIAN TROOPS IN HIS SPECIAL
MESSAGE TO CANADA THROUGH THE STAR**

Special Cable From The Star's Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 22.—Field Marshal Lord French, K.C.M.G., G.C.B., has always had a soft spot in his heart for Canada, and when I applied for something that would let Canada know he had not forgotten the Canadians at Ypres—as the Canadians surely had not forgotten him and the many kindly things he did for them in their early war days in France and Flanders—the Field Marshal promptly gave me the following message:

"On the anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres I take this opportunity of testifying once more to the glorious gallantry of the Canadian troops.

"I have watched with the greatest interest the rapid growth of the Canadian Contingent in the field, and it is impossible, in my opinion, to overestimate the value of the support thus given to our armies.

"At Ypres, and in other places, they have fought nobly. There is no part of Britain to which their fame has not reached. Their determination and fighting qualities are appreciated by the whole Empire."

ROLAND HILL.



TRAITOR'S CAPTURE STIRS THE BRITISH PUBLIC'S CURIOSITY

*Sir Roger Casement Now in Military Custody —
Evidence of His Proceedings in Germany Will
Be Adduced at His Trial—Some Say He is Crazy*

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 25.—It is announced officially that Sir Roger Casement was brought to London on Sunday for trial.

The announcement follows:

"Sir Roger Casement, who was arrested in connection with an abortive attempt to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel, was brought to London on Sunday morning. He was met at Euston by officers from Scotland Yard, and is now detained in military custody.

"It is understood evidence of his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of the war will be produced at his trial."

Owing probably to the British censorship, only the bare facts in connection with the arrest of Casement and the present situation in Ireland have been made public. It was announced officially last night that an attempt was made last week to land arms and ammunition in Ireland from a German auxiliary, under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, in conjunction with a German submarine. The auxiliary was sunk and a number of prisoners, including Casement, were made.

In another London despatch it was indicated that unsettled conditions prevail in certain parts of Ireland. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday to wreck a train near Maryborough, southwest of Dublin.

Sir Roger, who was leader of the Separatist faction in Ireland, went to Berlin after the outbreak of the war with the intention, it was said, to open negotiations between the German Government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

BRITISH PUBLIC STIRRED.

The German attempt to land arms in Ireland and the arrest of Casement are given the biggest headlines in the newspapers this morning. The headlines are indicative of the sensation and curiosity which have been caused. The news has certainly aroused the country.

The morning newspapers give the most prominent display to the Admiralty announcement and speculate briefly on the identity of the German auxiliary sunk by British patrols while trying to land Casement and a strong force of sailors.

In the absence of details further than those contained in the official statement, and because of the restrictions imposed by the censorship, the papers had to content themselves with biographical sketches of Casement's career, his attempts to enrol Irish prisoners for service with Germany, and such subjects.

It may be recalled that a Daily newspaper on April 12 printed a report that Casement had been arrested in Germany. The charge was not specified. This, it may now be assumed, was a ruse to throw the British off the scent.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT



Renegade British official who was captured while trying to land German arms in Ireland.

Casement probably will escape execution, it was stated today. Officials are said to be convinced that he has been mentally unbalanced for the last three years. Despite his traitorous conduct after long years in the service of his country, he probably will be confined in some institution and closely guarded for the remainder of his life.

The capture of Casement and his German accomplices is expected to have a wholesale effect upon the situation in certain parts of Ireland, where sedition has been openly preached by the so-called Irish volunteers.

The Government expects to prove that German money is at the bottom of many of these disturbances and that Casement has directed the activities of some of the Irish societies since he turned traitor and fled to Germany.

GERMAN POWDER FACTORY BLOWN UP MANY ARE KILLED.

ATHENS, via Paris, April 25. — A large German powder factory at Dedeagatch was blown up, says a despatch from Salonika. The explosion killed a large number of persons, among them a grandson of Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Corp. Alexander J. McKay (Infantry) Pte. James Ferguson, 1104 Demontigny 14th Battalion, 716 Street East. Hochelaga Street.

HIGHLANDER WOUNDED



Pte. James Laybarr, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who was last night reported as wounded in the arm. He is a plasterer by trade, and his wife and family live at 202 Coleraine street, Point St. Charles. His son is guarding alien enemies at Spirit Lake camp.

SECRET SESSION OF BRITISH COMMONS A SUBJECT OF DEBATE

*Premier Asquith Confers with Chief Secretary for
Ireland—Elaborate Plans for Secrecy Observed
—Press is Bound to Observe Silence — Confer-
ence with Labor*

LONDON, April 25, 12:30 p.m.—Immediately upon the return to London this morning of Premier Asquith from his Easter outing, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, called upon him, in connection with the arrest of Sir Roger Casement and the disturbances in Ireland.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—Following a brief open session, Parliament met behind closed doors this afternoon to learn the decision of the Cabinet on the issue of general conscription. The Government was expected to bare the military reasons behind its action.

It was really a secret session. Before the doors were closed the cellars and ventilators were searched and the press and public were excluded from the lobbies and corridors. A force of guards insured the strictest secrecy.

The press was warned that any newspaper publishing the slightest reference to the proceedings or indulging in any speculation, beyond the official statement, would be confiscated.

war began was drawn to Westminster today by the excitement attending the secret session of Parliament coupled with the news of various stirring incidents.

At the closed session the members of Parliament are receiving confidential information regarding the number of men who have enlisted, in accordance with the compromise reached in the Ministerial crisis over recruiting last week.

That the interest was not confined to the members of Parliament was shown by the large crowd which assembled to watch the arrival of the Ministers and members. In the House little attention was paid to questions.

After Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had made his statement in regard to the disturbances in Dublin, Premier Asquith made a motion for a secret session, which was carried.

The secret sessions opened at about 3 p.m., with an extraordinary attendance of members and Ministers.

Today's session was the first secret meeting of Parliament during the war. In the House of Lords the only procedure was to give notice that no one except members would be permitted in the Chamber.

Traditional customs were followed in the House of Commons which was opened as usual to attaches representatives of the press and spectators until the end of the question period.

At that time Premier Asquith observed the ancient practice of taking notice that strangers were present. The question was put that strangers must be ordered to withdraw, which does not permit of debate or amendment.

GARIBALDI'S SON EVOLVED SCHEME TO BLOW UP PEAK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 25.—According to the Milan correspondent of the Chronicle, it was the younger Garibaldi, now serving as an officer in the Alpini, who originated the idea of capturing the summit of Col. di Lana, the lofty mountain barring the Italian advance into the Cordeyole valley in the Dolomites, by tunneling under it and blowing the whole top off the mountain—an enterprise which the Italian troops recently accomplished.

The task began on Christmas day, the despatch says, of boring a gallery 250 feet long through solid rock. The tunnel was made large enough for two men to rush up it abreast to the assault after the explosion, and the mine charge consisted of ten tons of blasting gelatin and dynamite, while the shaft was closed with a massive shield of steel armor plate to protect the shaft and also permit it to be promptly opened for a charge after the explosion.

The mine was set off at 11:30 Sunday night and more than 200 Austrians killed in the explosion, while the position was swiftly rushed by the Italians.

BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROY CAMP

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 25, 2:20 p.m.—Eight British aeroplanes bombarded the hostile camp at Quatia, in Egypt, near the Suez canal, it was announced officially today.

The camp was destroyed, and the hostile troops, the aviators reported, apparently began to withdraw from that district.

In an official statement from London yesterday it was said a hostile column of 3,000 strong had attacked the village of Quatia, compelling the withdrawal of the defending small force after a severe engagement. Simultaneously with this battle an action occurred in the neighborhood of Dueidar, which was attacked by 500 men. This force was beaten off after British reinforcements had been brought up. It was said the known casualties of the hostile detachment amounted to 40 killed, in addition to which 30 men were made prisoners.

BRITISH DESTROY THE ENEMY CAMP AT QUATIA IN EGYPT BY AIR RAID

**French Drive Back Successive German Attacks
About Verdun—German Aerial Squadron
Raids Allied Camp at Salonika, but Does
Little Damage—Zeppelin Raid a Total Failure**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—Seventy bombs were dropped in last night's Zeppelin raid on the English east counties and one man was injured, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Four or five Zeppelins took part in the raid.

The report follows:—

"Last night's air raid over the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts appears to have been carried out by four or five Zeppelins, only two of which made a serious attempt to penetrate inland.

"About seventy bombs appear to have been dropped. One man is reported seriously injured. No further details of casualties are now available."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 25.—A squadron of German aeroplanes has delivered another attack on the entrenched camp of the Entente Allies at Salonika, according to a Havas despatch from Salonika today.

Little damage was done by the raiders, according to the despatch. Aside from this aerial activity there was calm along the front.

MORE RUSSIANS HAVE ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES

PARIS, April 25.—A second convoy of Russian troops arrived at Marseilles aboard transports today.

The first force of Russians arrived at Marseilles on Thursday last week, and on Saturday passed through Lyons on the way northward, presumably for service with the French troops at the front.

The number of men in the expedition was not disclosed, although the Russian contingent was described as "a strong force."

It was intimated in despatches from Marseilles that possibly a quarter of a million men would be sent this spring from Russia to France.

Russia has more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines, and it is easier to equip them in France than in Russia.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—A squadron of German battle cruisers raided the English east coast under cover of darkness at four a.m. today, but was driven off in a sharp engagement with British light cruisers and destroyers.

The Germans bombarded the seaside resort of Lowestoft, 100 miles northeast of London, at long range, killing one man, a woman and a child in their beds. The bombardment did no great damage.

Engaged by British forces in a hot twenty-minute fight, the Germans made their escape in the darkness. Two British light cruisers and one destroyer were hit, but none of the warships was sunk.

The German battle-cruiser squadron appeared off Lowestoft five hours after three Zeppelins appeared off the coast on a bomb dropping expedition. The Zeppelins dropped seventy incendiary bombs, injuring one man, but doing no material damage.

At about the same time as the cruiser raid five German warplanes attacked the French port of Dunkirk across the Channel, killing a woman and wounding three men.

This morning's raid by German warships, the first since the bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool on December 16, 1914, was at once connected in the public mind with Sir Roger Casement's attempted landing on the Irish coast, and last night's midnight Zeppelin raid.

The popular guess was that the Germans planned a three-angled campaign of terrorism, counting upon first starting an uprising in Ireland and then descending upon the East Coast with the cruisers and Zeppelins.

Whether the German squadron descended from the Heligoland naval

base is not yet known. The raiding warships were described as of exceptional speed.

On previous occasions attacks on the English coast have been made by German warships. The most important raid was made on December 16, 1914. The town of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, about 150 miles north of Lowestoft, were bombarded and about 130 persons were killed. Aided by fog, the German vessels escaped.

On January 24, 1915, a further attempt of the kind was made, but the German squadron was met off Dogger Bank by the British battle cruiser squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

On being sighted the Germans made for home at high speed. Their rear ship, the Bluecher, was sunk and two other cruisers were set on fire and damaged severely. The British Flagship Lion was temporarily disabled by a shot in one of her feed tanks.

The first German naval raid on the British coast was made on November 3, 1914. Three battle cruisers, the Seydlitz, Moltke and Von der Tann, the armored cruisers Bluecher and Yorck and the protected cruisers Kolberg, Graudenz and Strassburg left port on the evening of November 2, and at dawn appeared off Yarmouth. They bombarded Yarmouth and Lowestoft for about twenty minutes and then returned.

Lowestoft lies about 100 miles northeast of London in the county of Suffolk. It is a city of about 35,000 and is noted chiefly as a fashionable bathing resort and a fishing town. The older part of the town lies on a cliff overlooking the sea.

There is a lighthouse on the cliff and at its base is another lighthouse which occupies a plot of ground at the easternmost coast of England. Lowestoft has shipbuilding facilities and its fishing smacks operate throughout the North Sea.

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TWELVE KILLED IN RIOTS FATHERED BY GERMANS IN DUBLIN

In Possession of Large Part of City After 24 Hours of Rioting—Twelve Killed Result of Plot in Which Sir Roger Casement was Hun Tool

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—Irish rebels are in possession of four or five parts of the city of Dublin, after twenty-four hours of most serious rioting, August Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Telegraphic communication with Dublin has been cut off, indicating that the principal portion of the city is held by the rebels.

Rioting broke out afresh after soldiers arriving from Curragh put down the first rebellion. Mr. Birrell first announced to the Commons that the riots had been quelled and that the soldiers had recaptured the Dublin Post Office, which was taken by the rebels in the first outburst yesterday.

Twelve persons were killed in the first fight, but because of the interruption of telegraphic communication the Government has no estimate of the total number of casualties.

The Dublin General Post Office, which was seized by the rioters in the first attack, is an imposing stone structure situated on Sackville street a wide Dublin boulevard. It is admirably built to serve as a fortress if properly manned by guns.

TWELVE KILLED IN FIRST CLASH

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—Grave riots broke out in Ireland yesterday, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The rioters seized the Dublin Post Office. Soldiers arriving from Curragh quelled the rioters after a street battle in which twelve persons were killed.

The situation is now under control of the authorities, Mr. Birrell announced.

The outburst of rioting, it is considered certain, was part of a well organized German attempt to stir up a great revolution in Ireland. The attempt by Sir Roger Casement and a strong force of German sailors to land on the Irish coast undoubtedly was part of this conspiracy.

It is believed here that the Germans using Casement as a tool carefully planned in advance a revolution counting upon his dramatic appearance at the head of a German force to sweep the country.

For several weeks small Irish newspapers have been appearing carrying seditious articles opposing any participation in the war on the part of Irishmen.

The organization known as the Irish Volunteers has held parades as counter-demonstrations to the effort of English recruiting agents and despite the strong stand for the Government taken by John Redmond and other Irish party leaders the situation has been growing more serious in the last few weeks. A number of papers which became particularly violent in their agitation against recruiting have been suppressed.

It has been known to the Government that this propaganda was carried on with the encouragement of German agents if not with the aid of German money.

The capture of Casement and his band of Germans off the coast of Ireland gave the authorities concrete

evidence of the part Germany is playing in the attempts to stir up revolt in Ireland.

Dublin a Modern City of 500,000; Fine Buildings

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, has a population of about 500,000, and is situated near the entrance to Dublin Bay, on the Irish Sea, sixty-six miles west of Holyhead, and 133 miles west of Liverpool.

If British troops are embarked for Ireland to put down what now appears to be a very serious rebellion they probably will board transports at Liverpool. It is possible that one of the reasons why larger British forces have not been despatched to the Western front in France, was the fear of an outbreak in Ireland.

Dublin is a modern city, with broad, well paved streets and a number of imposing buildings, among them the General Post Office, mentioned in today's despatches from London. Phoenix Park, at the western end of the city, is one of the finest parks in the world, and contains a military hospital, zoological garden and the residence of the Vice-Regent. The city is flanked north and south by the Royal and Grand canals and is surrounded by a circular highway. The river Liffey passes through the city, and is crossed by numerous bridges.

The University of Dublin, the Museum of Natural History, the Royal University of Ireland, the Catholic University, the National Art Gallery and the new Science and Arts Museum are among the institutions pointed out to visitors. The city is also the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican Archbishop.

Dublin was held by the English since it was conquered from the Danes in the Ninth century. The city is the birthplace of Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Thomas Moore and the Duke of Wellington.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 25, 1:26 p.m.—An attack on German positions on the Belgian coast by British warships is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The bombardment is described as one of the heaviest in the region during the war.

The despatch says the following message has been received in Amsterdam from Flushing:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge and Knocke, batteries off Heyst, Blanckenborgh and Knocke."

"The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration."

"The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbor works and docks were hit several times and some ships were sunk."

"British aircraft also threw bombs on German batteries."

LONDON, April 25.—The German battle-cruiser squadron appeared off Lowestoft at 4 a.m. today, but was driven off, the Admiralty announced this afternoon, and retreated to Germany after having opened fire on the coast. The damage done was small, but the warships' shells killed two men, one woman and one child. Three British ships were hit, but none sunk.

The following official announcement was made:

"At about 4:30 o'clock this morning the German battle-cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft. The local naval forces engaged it and in about twenty minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers."

"On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage seems to have been insignificant, so far as is known at present. Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk."

Our Volunteer Roll.

The following members or sons of members of the Church are in training for or serving at the front. Will those of us who stay behind pray earnestly for their safe-keeping :—

Ernest B. Archibald
J. N. Bales, Jr.
John R. Bales
Hilary Bignell
W. G. Brown
G. M. Bryce
Duncan Campbell
John H. Carruthers
William O. Common
A. Eric Copland
Fred C. Donald
Arthur C. Drysdale
Wilson Danton
Ed. C. Evans
Eric B. Finley
J. Arch. Gordon
W. G. R. Gordon
A. E. Grier
A. H. Grier

C. B. Grier
Douglas McD Hains
Wm. W. Haldimand
W. E. Henderson
Douglas V. Hoskins
Ernest C. Hutchison
Russell G. Hutchison
James Rowe Jeffrey
Porteous Jerdan
Murdoch Laing
E. G. Lidstone
G. L. MacGillivray
Geo. W. Machan
John MacNaughton
Gault McCombe
Allan J. McLachlan
G. A. McLeod
John R. McLeod
Walter Marson
E. Leslie Millen

John Andrew Milne
Eric L. Miller
Lorne C. Montgomery
James D. Munro
Henry W. Nesbitt
James M. Paul
Wm. Gordon Ritchie
John Louis A. Robertson
Francis A. C. Scrimger,
V.C., M.D.

Harold M. Smaill
William Simpson, Jr.
Charles A. Smart
George Russell Starke
Hollis Stevenson
J. Joslin Walker
Thomas A. Warren
J. Watson Yuile

In the service, but not with the Canadian Contingents :

Oliver Beeman, K. O. Yorkshire L.I.

Eric Billington, R.E.

C. B. Brown, King Edward Horse

R. M. Campbell, Westminster Dragoons

David W. McArthur, 9th Batt. Hants Regiment

Robert Mitchell, South Africa Contingent

Stormont L. Scott, Imperial Army Transport Drivers

D. M. Hanson, R.A.M.C. M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P. (Eng.)

George Hodgson, British Flying Corps.

J. Sydney Machan, R.N.

In Memoriam

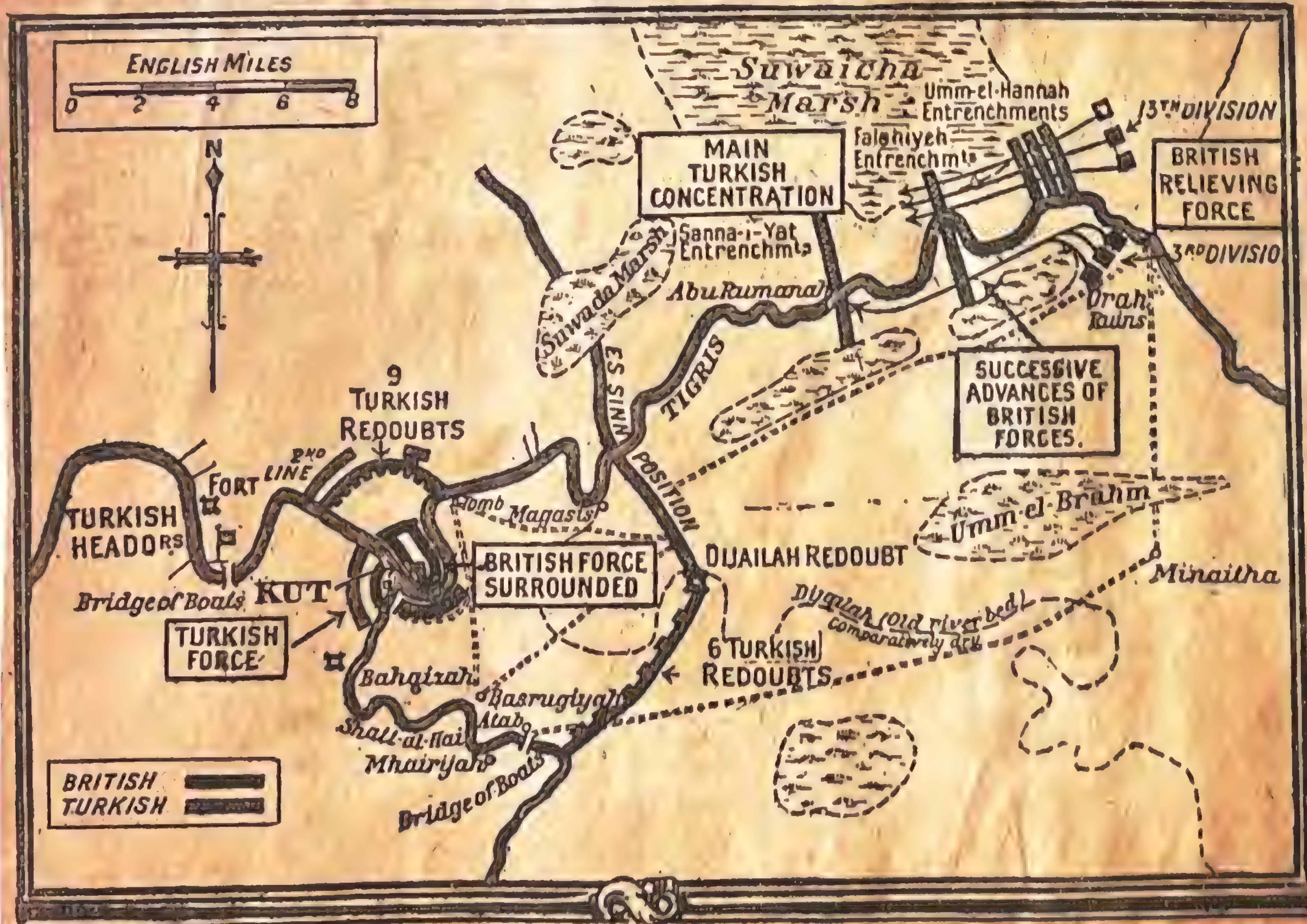
GEN. TOWNSHEND'S SURRENDER FORCED BY LACK OF FOOD

Expedition Has Had to
Combat Tremendous
Obstacles

FLOODS AND ARID
AREA AGAINST IT

Relief Expedition Number-
ed Ninety Thousand
Troops

SCENE OF OPERATIONS AT KUT-EL-AMARA



As the map shows, the British held a small peninsula, which the Turks entirely surrounded. The final scheme for feeding the beleaguered troops by aeroplane failed because there was no place for the machines to land.

LONDON, May 1.—Gen. Townshend, the British commander at Kut-el-Amara, has surrendered. The British forces there amounts to about 10,000 men. The following official announcement has been made:

"After a resistance protracted for 13 days, and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, Gen. Townshend has been compelled, by the final exhaustion of his supplies, to surrender. Before doing so he destroyed his guns and munitions.

"The force under him consists of 2,970 British troops of all ranks and services, and 6,000 Indian troops and their followers."

The eventual surrender of Gen. Townshend had been expected since the recent failure of the forces under Lieut.-Gen. Gorringe and Gen. Keary to break through the Turkish position at Sannayyat, about twenty miles below Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris River, and an unsuccessful attempt to send to the blockaded army provisions by steamers. It had been touch and go with the small British force for many days.

ALWAYS FORLORN HOPE.

The location of Kut-el-Amara, on a peninsula extending into the Tigris River, made it impossible to send supplies, by air, as there was no landing place for aeroplanes.

While a supply vessel a few days ago got beyond the main Turkish lines at Esslan, it was a forlorn hope as the Turks investing the city, advised of her coming, could have easily sunk her from shore, even if she had escaped the artificial barriers in the river.

As for the forces which attempted to relieve Gen. Townshend, they met with almost continual misfortunes. Several times when it was believed they were on the point of success, rising waters made further progress impossible.

After penetrating Turkish positions they were compelled to fall back or remain stationary, owing to the impossibility of attacking the position at Cannayyat, which was surrounded by water.

The British troops did actually attack the prepared position there, after wading through mud and water waist deep, but while meeting with some success, failure at other points made their sacrifices futile.

The British public never lost faith in Gen. Townshend, and even now that he has been forced to capitulate after destroying everything at Kut-el-Amara that might be valuable to the Turks, they look back upon his campaign as a brilliant one.

IN SORE STRAITS FOR MONTHS.

Signs have not been wanting for a month that the Anglo-Indian force at Kut-el-Amara was in sore straits. Communication had been kept up by aeroplanes, but the official British statement of Friday that a vessel loaded with food had grounded four miles below the city was a strong indication that the force had lacked supplies to a dangerous degree.

A recent Turkish official bulletin said the position of the British at Kut-el-Amara was critical and that they were expecting to receive small supplies of food by aeroplane.

Up to a late day Gen. Townshend had kept alive the hope that he would be relieved. King George sent a message of encouragement to him several weeks ago, and in a message sent out as late as April 7 the Gen-

eral said he expected to be relieved soon.

Less than a score of miles away down the Tigris is a relief army which for months have been attempting to reach the besieged forces. A few weeks ago several successes over the Turks were announced and hope then ran high in England that the mission would succeed.

CAMPAIGN PROMISED WELL.

The Kut-el-Amara disaster is an unfortunate ending of a campaign which for a short time promised to be crowned with remarkable success by the capture of Bagdad.

It was early in June, 1915, that Gen. Townshend, moving northward on his way to Bagdad, captured Kut-el-Amara with the Turkish force of 730 men and the Governor.

Gen. Townshend had with him two divisions of Anglo-Indian troops, or a few over 40,000 men. There are no towns deserving the name between Kut-el-Amara and Bagdad, and receiving fresh supplies the following week, Townshend pushed on northward, part of his force following the old caravan trail and part the river, where his troops were transported by boats, most of which had been brought from India and were as primitive as those which the Turks and Arabs brought to oppose them.

The British van on November 22 reached Stesphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad. There it was attacked by an overwhelming force, and, although on the following day it recovered the ground lost, Townshend saw nothing but a siege before him and no prospect of being reinforced for several weeks.

WATER SUPPLY GAVE OUT.

His water supply also gave out and the order was given to retreat southward. This retirement, accomplished under extraordinary disadvantages, was hailed in England as a remarkable achievement. Not only did Gen. Townshend ward off the pursuing Turks with comparatively small losses, but he succeeded in taking with him all his wounded.

The main body pushed ahead, but on December 5 Townshend determined to make a stand with the rear guards, at the scene of his previous victory, Kut-el-Amara. This guard,

consisting of something over 10,000 men, made an intrenched camp around the place, while the remainder of his force passed on down the Tigris.

Kut-el-Amara is nothing but a mud collection of ramshackle houses on somewhat raised ground. Behind the river front are a mosque and a collection of one or two storied Arab houses.

Three days after he began to intrench that is, on December 8, Gen. Townshend's communications with the main body of troops were cut off and ever since then he has been besieged, although few actual assaults have been made against his defenses since the middle of January.

When it became evident that Gen. Townshend was so beset that he could not fight his way out, steps were taken to send a relief expedition.

Relief Force Consists of Ninety Thousand

Thirty thousand Indian troops were dispatched and two Anglo-Indian divisions, which had been fighting in France were transported to the head of the Persian Gulf, making a relief force of 90,000 men. Gen. Sir Percy Lake was placed in command of the entire forces, in succession to Sir John Nixon, and command of the relief expedition itself was given to Major-Gen. Aylmer.

This expedition was poorly supplied in regard to transport and river gunboat service and Aylmer's march up the river again turned to a retreat after the first dash. The march began on January 6, when the advanced guard left Gherbi, about eighty miles by river southeast of Kut-el-Amara.

By January 8 he had reached Sheikh Saad, forty miles to the north, where he defeated the Turks in two pitched battles. Between January 15 and 19 he reached Orah, and on January 21 he was at El Gussa, only eight miles from Kut-el-Amara. On the following day he attacked the Es Sinn intrenchments which the Turks had built across the river, but failed to take them.

Floods came to add to the trouble,

due to lack of equipment, so that his position became almost as precarious as was Gen. Townshend's at Ctesiphon. Like him, Gen. Aylmer retreated.

Up to this time the campaign had been under the direction of the Indian Office, but the War Office in London now took a hand and a large body of Colonials, including the Thirteenth Division of Gallipoli fame, with full equipment and supplies was sent from Egypt, together with a flotilla of gunboats.

In February Gen. Aylmer again started from his base at Gherbi and Gen. Lake himself joined the expedition.

By the middle of March the expedition was near El Owasa and defeated the Turks there, after having met with a reverse at Belahle.

TURKS MAKE REPORT.

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, May 1.—Four British Generals and 510 English and Indian officers were among the prisoners taken by the Turks at Kut-El-Amara, according to Constantinople despatches today. British losses in the Mesopotamian fighting in March and April were estimated at 20,000.

"The booty taken at Kut-el-Amara has not yet been counted," said the despatch, "but among the prisoners are four Generals, 240 British officers and 270 Indian officers. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Halli Pasha, allowed Gen. Townshend to keep his sword.

"When flags were displayed in Constantinople in celebration of the victory at Kut, it was observed that several British commercial houses flew the Turkish flag."

BRITISH COMMANDER AT SALONIKA



Gen. Mahon (on the right), Commander of the British Forces at Salonika, consulting with Lieut.-Col. Cunliffe-Owen, of the General Staff.

OPPOSED TO COMPULSION

But Scottish Trades Unionists Show Signs of Weakening

Glasgow, April 29.—The Scottish Trades Unions Congress, by a vote of 66 to 46, today declared its opposition to compulsory military service. The vote is considered significant as heretofore the Scottish Trades Unionists have been virtually unanimous against compulsory service.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



CAPT. J. OGILVY HASTINGS,
Next of kin, 84 Redpath St.

SUCCEEDS GENERAL VICTOR WILLIAMS



BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. S.
HUGHES,

Brother of Sir Sam Hughes, who has been appointed to succeed the late Brig.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams at the front.

war.

KAISER'S ILLNESS DUE TO FAILURE AT VERDUN

Report From Geneva Says German Emperor is Worried Over Heavy Sacrifice of Life

New York, April 13.—A news agency despatch from Geneva to-day, says:—"The Agenzia Libera reports that the Kaiser has returned to Potsdam and is ill, due to worry over the failure of the Verdun offensive and the heavy sacrifice of life."

A Rome despatch yesterday reported the Kaiser narrowly escaped death from a shell and returned to Potsdam to recover from the nervous shock.

FEARS ARE EXPRESSED FOR THE GARRISON AT KUT-EL-AMARA TODAY

**No Attempt Made in London to Minimise Seriousness of Gen. Townshend's Position—
French Drive Crown Prince Back at Verdun
—Emergency Cabinet Meeting Sets Metropolis Speculating**

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 29.—British casualties this morning, as compiled from published lists, are slightly in excess of those in March.

The total from all fields of operation is 1,255 officers and 19,256 men, compared with 1,107 officers and 19,317 men in March.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 29.—Gen. Townshend's garrison, besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara for 143 days, is believed to be in danger of surrender because of lack of food supplies.

No attempt was made by officials today to minimize the seriousness of Townshend's position. The official statement last night that an unsuccessful effort had been made to run a food ship up the Tigris through the Turkish lines indicated that the situation at Kut-el-Amara is becoming desperate.

Floods have completely blocked the progress of the relief forces now halted near Felahie, twenty-three miles east of Kut.

CABINET MEETS; MANY RUMORS

LONDON, April 29.—The Cabinet met unexpectedly this morning, causing the circulation of most sensational rumors, in view of the fact that Ministerial meetings are never held on Saturday.

The meeting was at once connected with King George's conference with Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener yesterday afternoon and the reports of a new Cabinet crisis.

In some quarters it was rumored that the special meeting had to do with the Irish crisis and the almost unanimous demand by the newspapers that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, resign. Another report was that it had to do with the conscription fight in Parliament.

The Daily News declared editorially today that the country is face to face with "the gravest crisis that has arisen since the war began." "The Prime Minister withdrew the new service bill after a discussion which served only to reveal that every man's hand was against it" said the News. "The elaborate compromise on conscription has broken down at the first trial and the very existence of the government may conceivably be imperilled by a controversy which in itself wholly artificial."

CROWN PRINCE RENEWS DRIVE

PARIS, April 29. — The Crown Prince resumed the drive on Verdun last night with heavy attacks against the French positions on both banks of the Meuse.

The Germans launched an attack at five o'clock last night against Hill 304, the keynote of the French defences northwest of Verdun. The War Office announced today that this assault was stopped by a grenade counter-attack.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans delivered an even more violent attack east of Thiaumont farm, but were driven back, suffering heavy losses.

The fighting on the east bank of the Meuse, north and northeast of Verdun, spread from the river itself to the French positions around Doumont and Vaux village. On this wide sector savage fighting raged throughout yesterday.

Following the most violent artillery preparation and an intense curtain fire, the Germans charged the French front east of Thiaumont, where they have suffered frequent defeats.

Liquid fire was sprayed upon the French advanced trenches as the Teutons advanced, but they were met by steady streams of shrapnel and thrown back with heavy losses.

Another German force, emerging from the northern fringe of Callette wood, attacked heavily on the Doumont-Vaux line, but was thrown back without a gain. The Germans confined their infantry activities on the west bank of the Meuse to the attack on Hill 304.

IRISHMEN OF STANDING IN UNITED STATES ARE IMPLICATED IN REVOLT

Papers Found on Casement Prove This—Upwards of One Hundred Casualties so Far as Result of Rebellion—Many Civilians Picked Off by Rebel Snipers—Troops Have Upper Hand Now

by Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 29. — Papers found in the possession of Casement implicate Irishmen in the United States of high standing, according to a statement made last night from an authoritative source.

Although the arms and ammunition involved in the plot were from Germany, it is declared that some prominent Sinn Feiners in America were active and participated largely in its administrative ramifications.

Upwards of 100 persons have been killed or injured thus far in Dublin, a correspondent at Belfast of the Evening News reports in a despatch filed last night. He says the rioters, hidden in houses commanding important street junctions or covered by barricades in the streets, are keeping up a constant fusillade.

The list of casualties continues to lengthen. It includes many civilians who, the correspondent says, have been picked off by Sinn Fein snipers for no other reason than that they were believed to be loyal.

The cordon of troops is being drawn gradually but surely around the rebel strongholds. The authorities are carrying on their difficult task with the greatest forbearance. Every effort is being made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and damage.

"The thing that surprises me the most about the uprising in Dublin is the supply of munitions in the hands of the rebels," said an Irishman who arrived in London this morning. He spent ten hours in Dublin on Tuesday and, departing this evening, remained until last night in Kingston.

"There is little doubt in the popular mind that Germans have been landing arms from submarines for months," he continued, "and it is even said—though I do not believe it—that a few Germans also landed and organized."

Special Star Cable from our own Correspondent.

KINGSTOWN, HOLYHEAD, April 29.—Though the situation still has possibilities, the backbone of the Irish rising is broken. There is considerable firing from houses in those isolated sections which the rebels evidently had carefully prepared beforehand, but it is mostly from snipers.

The early story of the Sinn Fein plot has been told in official communiques. The seizure of the section around Liberty Hall and the Northwall docks was to be expected, as they are in the midst of the slum district. But the capture of the Post Office was another affair.

All yesterday, a green flag floated from there and the city hall. One also flaunted from Liberty Hall until a smart destroyer steamed up the river and placed three shells inside that dilapidated structure where Larkin preached sedition.

Reports reach me that several of Larkin's ringleaders may be buried in the ruins.

REAL START OF REBELLION.

The real start of the rebellion was when picked Sinn Fein snipers shot at and mortally wounded two soldiers from the garrison who were passing near the O'Connell bridge.

A car containing several constabulary drove up, and the latter started in to arrest these men, but met with a tremendous fusillade, and were driven back to shelter.

Meanwhile, well-timed revolts broke out in other parts of the city. Bank holiday loiterers suddenly appeared as armed disciplined men. Railway stations were seized. Unarmed soldiers who were spending leave from the Curragh Camp were seized, and held as hostages, and an attempt made to rush the Castle.

Both constabulary and soldiers were fighting against odds when the first troops arrived, and found the narrow alleys barricaded. They carried several of these, and cleared out the houses in what are known to be dangerous quarters.

There were snipers on top of the Post Office. They even perched on top of the Nelson column, and made reconnaissance as perilous as in Flanders. Their marksmanship accounts for the loss of life.

Night found what troops had been rushed up close in touch with the rebels. In some cases they used bombs, but they never seem to have shown any lack of ammunition.

All Tuesday morning and afternoon were occupied by the authori-

ties in coming to the city.

Outside, the last troops in a fight with a military patrol of all isolated

REBELS HOODLUMS

All those taken are Larkin type much of the Green was taken of the Broadstone prisoners show the For the most been involved chances of never counting these.

FREIGHT

Some boats are assumed but mostly per enormous. workers from is pitiable. three days are leaving disturbed dis "They are nationalist friend of days.

"Our voice loyal. In they are the Irish dangerous dis English responder in number

Soldier W

Special Star LONDON variously 10,000, has rounded British The G siege to building establish nearby from the Light upon the Irish comm rebel hear ther dan A des reported made over Sever Irish cap when the stro the reb Green Entranc compar which t

ties in completing a cordon round the city.

Outside, at Swords, where during the last trouble I saw a boy killed in a fight with the police, there was a miniature battle, but strong cavalry patrols are gradually breaking up all isolated gangs.

REBELS LARKIN TYPE OF HOODLUM.

All those rebels who have been taken are either Sinn Feiners or Larkin type of hoodlum. Without much firing yesterday St. Stephen's Green was cleared. It is now a question of but a short time before Broadstone Station is cleared. Those prisoners who have come in do not show the usual Irish fighting spirit. For the most part they seem to have been inveigled into rebellion by the chances of a scrap with authority, never counting the cost in days like these.

FREIGHT CONGESTION SERVICE.

Some boat services have been resumed but the congestion of freight, mostly perishable farm produce, is enormous. The plight of munition workers from English midland towns is pitiable. They have been held up three days. Hundreds of refugees are leaving the fringe of the disturbed districts, waiting at ports.

"They need not worry," said a Nationalist volunteer leader who was a friend of mine in the Ulster crisis days.

"Our volunteers will stand firmly loyal. In many parts of the south they are helping their old enemies the Irish Constabulary to patrol dangerous districts."

English, American and French correspondents are over here officially in numbers.

ROLAND HILL.

Soldiers Made Short Work of the Rebels

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 29.—A rebel force, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000, has been cornered and surrounded in the heart of Dublin by British troops.

The Government forces have laid siege to the General Post Office building in which the rebels have established headquarters. Several nearby buildings have been captured from the Sinn Feiners.

Light artillery has been trained upon the Post Office, but the British commanders hope to capture the rebel headquarters without doing further damage to the building itself.

A despatch from near Dublin today reported that some of the rebels have made overtures for surrender.

Severe fighting occurred in the Irish capital late yesterday afternoon, when troops attacked and captured the strongly entrenched positions of the rebels in Stephens Green. The Green itself is enclosed by a wall. Entrance is gained only through comparatively narrow gates, across which the Sinn Feiners had built high barricades of overturned autobusses and trucks.

Government troops rushed the bar-

ricades in a massed attack and after fifteen minutes of furious hand-to-hand fighting broke through the gate. Inside the Green the rebels had thrown up shallow trenches, protected by sand bags. From behind these they poured fusillades at the British troops pouring through the gate.

CUT OFF AND SURROUNDED.

Despite this hot fire, the Government forces charged the rebel works without waiting for reinforcements. One detachment of Sinn Feiners was cut off and surrounded. The prisoners number more than 400. An unofficial despatch today said that the entire Green is in possession of Government forces.

Several women Sinn Feiners who figured in the early street fighting, have disappeared and are believed to have been hidden away by rebel sympathizers, who feared they would be executed. The authorities have been informed that the Countess Markievicz, sister of an Irish Baron and wife of a Polish nobleman, appeared in a green uniform and marched with the Sinn Feiners on the day the revolt began.

According to the best information obtainable here today, the rebels still hold the general Post Office, a large biscuit factory near Dublin Castle, and the Four Courts, an area situated between the Castle and the Royal Dublin Barracks. Fires are still burning in several parts of the city.

At Killarney, Enniscorthy, Gorey, Clonmel and in certain sections of County Galway disturbances have occurred, but other portions of Ireland remain calm, it is officially stated.

Things Went Wrong With Cork Revolt

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 29.—"We planned to rise simultaneously with our Dublin comrades, but something went wrong with the arrangements," said a leader of the Sinn Feiners in Cork in an interview published here today.

"We might have been in possession of the post office but for the fact that the military was there first," added the leader. "Now I do not think we will rise here, but if they come to demand our arms we shall shoot them."

"When the news of the Dublin rising trickled through here on Monday, we all retired to our armored barracks, loaded our rifles, polished bayonets, set in stores of provisions and prepared for anything."

"The Bishop of Cork and the Lord

Mayor came to the barracks at midnight and demanded admission which was granted after considerable parley. They implored us to lay down our arms and not to resort to physical force. We refused absolutely.

"Sorrowfully and with bowed head, the Bishop said, 'Then I leave you to your fate.' We told him we did not fear our fate, whereupon he departed."

CIVILIANS WERE RESPECTED.

The Times publishes an account by an eye-witness of the Dublin uprising which emphasizes the excellent organization of the rebels and the fairly successful efforts of the leaders to restrain rioting. This account says:

"Civilians were not molested in the streets and much of the firing was of blank cartridges. There was an effort to show that movement was strictly military, in character and directed only against the Government, not against the populace."

"There was a little looting, but only about ten or twenty shops were entered. There was no violence against private persons and as long as you did not wear a uniform, you were as safe walking in Dublin streets as in the streets of London."

"This shows a remarkable difference from the Dublin riots two years ago, when it was not safe for anybody to walk the streets for fear of violence. During last Monday's and Tuesday's trouble the populace could go where they liked. There was barbed wire around the post office, but the sentinels made no effort to prevent people who wished to do so from crawling under the barriers."

"On the other hand, it was made clear that anybody in His Majesty's uniform would be shot at sight."

Fires Were Raging Unchecked in Dublin City Thursday Night

Special Star Cable from our Own Correspondent.

HOLYHEAD, Friday morning April 28.—(Delayed.)—Three large distinct glares which lasted all night show that the fires started by the rebels as a diversion near the sections they hold is raging unchecked. Two, I am told, are large factories.

A hundred homeless women and children slept in the parks last night, and mercifully, it was fine.

Kingstown itself has suddenly become so overcrowded that there is a real danger of food shortage. Guests at the best hotels have been put on short rations. Penny buns have risen to sixpence. The authorities are working hard to relieve this situation.

It was a splendid sight again when leave men from Irish regiments arrived on the lined decks of a Channel steamer. They holsted their hats and sang "God save the King!"

The cordon around the Dublin city is now so complete that five attempts were made to enter yesterday, but they were met by patrols with fixed bayonets.

ROLAND HILL.

IRELAND'S FIRST EX-PRESIDENT



Patrick H. Pearse, the Sinn Fein "provisional president," now wounded and prisoner, after officially capitulating. Inset below is a picture of John McNeill, who is reported to have led the rebel force which seized the general Post Office.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, May 1.—A large force of Sinn Feiners at Enniscorthy, eighty miles south of Dublin has surrendered to Government forces, after a thirty-six hour truce, according to despatches received here today.

Several small isolated detachments in outside districts, including one band near Enniscorthy, are holding out, but the back of the rebellion that aimed to set up an Irish republic was definitely broken today, exactly a week after the first riots in Dublin.

Skirmishes between rebels and Government troops continued in Dublin and the outskirts on Sunday, but there was little fighting in the heart of the city.

More than 1,200 rebel prisoners have been taken in Dublin and other centre of rebellion. The latest estimates place the total number of dead and wounded in the seven days' fighting at about 200, and the property loss at more than \$10,000,000.

Proclamations were posted throughout Dublin late yesterday, announcing that the rebel leader Pearse had called upon all his followers to surrender. Sinn Fein snipers wounded several men pasting up the proclamation.

Within a few hours, however, small groups of rebels, cut off and surrounded in the business section, began signalling for a truce. After a conversation with a British officer a committee of Sinn Feiners returned to their barricades, apparently convinced that their leader's favored surrender and presently several bands laid down their arms.

Sniping in the outskirts of Dublin may continue for two or three days while troops engage in a block-by-block campaign against scattered rebel forces.

Some further trouble is also expected in villages south and west of Dublin, where the news of the Sinn Feiners defeat in the capital has not yet penetrated.

In all practical purposes, however, the rebellion is ended.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A police constable, Charles Magee, carrying dispatches in the Dundalk district, County Louth, last Monday afternoon, was stopped by armed rebels, who took the dispatches from him, placed him against a hedge and shot him to death.

This was disclosed in the evidence given at an inquest held in the County Louth Infirmary. The inquest was then adjourned for a week at the request of the Crown.

Rebels Piled Arms at Foot of Parnell Monument Sunday

By Canadian Press.
DUBLIN, Sunday evening, April 30, via London, May 1, 10:20 a.m. — Rebels of the rank and file followed the example of their leaders this

DUBLIN REBELLION HAS COLLAPSED: LEADERS AND MEN SURRENDER TO ARMY

All Rebel Commanders in Dublin Throw Up the Game — Unconditional Surrender Insisted Upon by Authorities—Bitter Feeling of Loyal Irish Against Rebels

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 1.—All the Dublin rebel commanders have surrendered, it was officially announced this afternoon.

By Canadian Press.

HOLYHEAD, via London, May 1.—A boatload of 250 Sinn Feiners arrived at Holyhead this morning. They were prisoners taken in the Dublin fighting. There were no wounded among them.

Practically all of them were young men and boys. They were immediately put aboard trains for prisons in the interior of England.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, May 1.—A list published today gives the officer casualties in the Dublin revolt as twenty-seven, of whom five were killed.

Among those killed in the fighting in the Dublin streets is F. E. Browning, president of the Irish Rugby Union. He was shot dead by a Sinn Feiner while returning from drill.

WINDERMERE.

NO TERMS GRANTED REBELS

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest, of the United Press.

DUBLIN, May 1. — Irish rebels who were holding out in this city surrendered to the Government forces last night. About 450 entrenched in the city, laid down their arms at the foot of Parnell monument.

The Government forces now occupy Four Courts, the last portion of the down-town district to be surrendered by the rebels. The seven days' Irish rebellion passed into history early today.

Troops are now making a systematic canvass of the city, searching every house for arms and ammunition, and arresting suspects in houses where rebel uniforms are found.

Official headquarters issued a statement at midnight, declaring that Peter Pearce, leader of the rebels and James Connolly "commander of the Irish army," wanted to make terms before their surrender. They were told that they must lay down their arms unconditionally and that the same condition applied to the surrender of their followers.

The Irish capital today, in its central portion, recalls San Francisco after the earthquake. What were fine business buildings a week ago are tumbled ruins, blackened by smoke and scarred by bullets. Swaying in the wind are gaunt walls, pierced in many places by British shells. The populace is being fed soldiers' rations. Long lines form before central points for food distribution.

Women and children of the poorer classes, with hunger pinched faces, stand in line beside wealthy residents of Dublin who are entreating the military to recover automobiles commandeered by the rebels when the riots began last Monday. To each applicant army officers give a supply of codfish and canned meat. Two soldiers accompany each woman receiving food to her home and make a thorough search of the premises.

morning and confessed their cause lost by laying down their arms at the foot of the Parnell monument in Sackville street and surrendering to British troops.

About 450 of them who had fought since Monday in this central area marched out from their strongholds under the white flag and gave themselves up. A few irreconcilables continued sniping from lairs difficult to locate, on roofs or among rafters of buildings nearby.

Soon afterwards a rebel lieutenant, wearing a heather green uniform and carrying a white flag, came in with a guard of ten men from the adjoining county of Meath to learn the truth about rumors of a general surrender. The party marched off to the Castle and learned from J. P. Pearce, who was named "Provisional President," of the Irish "Republic," that the movement had collapsed, and was advised to resist no longer. The lieutenant and his escort then started out to parley with the outlaws in the country districts in an effort to induce them to lay down their arms.

James Connolly, one of the leaders of the uprising, is said by government officials to be a prisoner, wounded in the castle.

THE O'REILLY IS A PRISONER.

General Maxwell, the British commander announced tonight that The O'Reilly was among the prisoners. He also stated reports from the country districts showed that everywhere quiet was being restored, and that the rebels were coming in by groups to surrender, especially at Ashborne and Enniscorthy.

A mandate has been sent out advising the rebels of the failure of the uprising, and in most cases the rank and file have followed the examples of their leaders and surrendered unconditionally.

The opinion prevails on every hand that the attempt at the formation of a republic has been abortive, the only result having been the destruction of a certain amount of property and the loss of some valuable lives of British soldiers.

The fate of the prisoners is now in the hands of the Government, which possesses very wide powers under martial law.

Snipers who remain recalcitrant in all probability will be dealt with very severely.

INGSTOWN, via Holyhead, April (Delayed).—The Canadians have

been working hard during this serious crisis. Tonight I met with a score from different battalions on leave. They were of the Princess Pats, several batteries of the 61st, the 4th C.M.R., and the Signalling Corps, and varied from Montreal to Victoria, but all were of one opinion, that the Sinn Fein rebellion was doomed to failure.

Some have exciting experiences to relate. A sergeant of the Princess Pats, on leave from France, wished to see his mother after six months' hard fighting at the front so he borrowed a rifle and started down a certain street supposed to be commanded by rebel snipers.

He gave them tit for tat and managed to reach the house which he found deserted.

Later there was a reconciliation and the Blackrock sergeant is now four days overdue but he carries a note of explanation from the Provost of Dublin.

CANADIANS TO THE RESCUE.

Five men of the 75th have been on leave in Ulster and were besieged at Amiens Street Station for three days. Two managed to rescue an old woman who had been shot by the rebels.

The C.M.R. men and several of the 61st were kept busy after the way had been cleared—though snipers were always busy—unloading ammunition and foodstuffs at the Londonwall docks. All these men are Irish born but every one is a keen Canadian. Every one from South or North is united in the condemnation of this awful and useless rebellion.

Perhaps the censor will allow me to give a few details of what they say as against the views which Irish-American correspondents will flood up into Canada.

British troops are hesitating because they wish to spare the lives of women and children but the rebels have no such compunction for they are led by German officers who were in Ireland when war was declared,—one of my messages in the Ulster days mentioned how correspondents were pestered by Teuton agents—and they have respected neither women nor children.

All whom they suspected not to be allied to the rebel cause they placed in exposed positions. Although this greatly hampered the movements of our troops, not one woman or child is reported shot from our side.

The losses on the side of the Loyalists have been comparatively slight, but where we had a chance to use heavy guns the rebels must have suffered.

the average Irishman, as

made a point of doing to—
They will tell you:

Show them no mercy. This rising is not a real rebellion, but a carefully financed German scheme of embarrassment which has no chance of success and which will purge Dublin corner boys of the perpetual rickshaws who have long been a bar here to progress."

Naturally some parts of the Irish capital have been seriously damaged, fires breaking out day and night. Large milling companies' warehouses have been destroyed, and the Dow, the largest brewery, is burning. Sackville street has many houses destroyed, but troops now command it, with the exception of the front of the Post Office.

Reports that come in from the south and west are reassuring.

Nationalist and Ulster volunteers are patrolling side by side in many districts, and according to one Nationalist leader with whom I renewed an acquaintance from previous days, this German precipitance of events is going a long way to reconcile the north and south. The Irishman loves a fight, but he doesn't love to be told how and when to fight. Last of all does he like to see the Teutonic chip on his shoulder.

ANOTHER GREAT DRIVE AGAINST VERDUN MEETS WITH GHASTLY FAILURE

Crown Prince's Efforts to Smash Way Through French Lines Beyond Dead Man's Hill Seemingly Doomed—Huns Suffer Tremendous Losses—New Drive Against Russians

By Canadian Press.

HAVRE, May 1.—The Belgian Government has received through the French Minister a declaration under which France, Great Britain and Russia guarantee the integrity of the Belgian Congo.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—Von Hindenberg is bringing up a large number of heavy guns against the Russian northern front, according to despatches received here today, forecasting a German offensive against General Kuropatkin's line within two weeks.

German aviation forces have been increased by the arrival of many Fokker fighting planes. The German object evidently is to drive back Russian aviators who cross their front on reconnaissance flights.

Weather conditions are becoming more favorable for fighting on the Riga-Dvinsk front.

FRENCH DRIVE CROWN PRINCE BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 1.—Following a violent bombardment, the Germans last night launched what the War Office described as a "powerful close formation attack," against the trenches recently gained by the French north of Dead Man's Hill.

The assaults broke down under French fire, the enemy suffering enormous losses. Another German attack on the Cumleres sector was also repulsed.

The German attack was delivered with more violence than were the blows last Friday that marked the resumption of the Crown Prince's drive on Verdun. Guns of all calibres first assailed the French positions north-west of Verdun, cannonading not only the Dead Man's Hill but Hill 304, and even extending the bombardment east of the river to Vaux.

A curtain of French mitrailleuse fire swept the advancing Germans, however, and mowed them down by the hundreds. The stroke against Cumleres was beaten back in similar fashion.

French air squadrons have been very active throughout the last thirty-six hours. One squadron early yesterday raided the Sebastopol station near Thiaucourt. The railways at Etain and German bivouacs at Spincourt and other stations were treated to liberal bomb showers.

The text of the communique follows.

"After violent bombardment yesterday to the west of the River Meuse, the enemy at the end of the day delivered a powerful attack in dense formation on trenches captured by us to the north of Dead Man's Hill. Our curtain of fire, together with the fire of our machine guns, caused enormous losses to the enemy, and all the assaults of the Germans were broken.

"To the north of Cumlores, two German counter-attacks, delivered at about the same hour of the day upon the trench captured by us yesterday, also were repulsed. In the course of the third endeavor at this point the enemy, who had been successful in gaining a footing in our lines, found it impossible to maintain his positions, and he was at once driven back with heavy losses.

"There has been a violent and continued bombardment of Hill No. 304 and also in the vicinity of Vaux. The night passed quietly in the Woivre district.

"During the night of April 29-30 French aeroplane squadrons threw down numerous projectiles on the railroad station and the supply and munitions station at Sebastopol, to the south of Thiacourt; on the railroad line at Etain; on certain bivouacs near Spincourt, and on the railway stations at Apremont, Grand Pre, Challengerange and Vouzler.

"During the course of these operations it was noticed that numerous fires broke out, and a number of explosions were effected on the railroads."

GERMAN WAVE IS SPENT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 1.—The battle at Verdun, says a semi-official statement, appears to be reviving somewhat, but with none of its former violence.

"There is a great difference," the statement adds, "between the random attempts which are crushed almost as soon as they are begun and the massed attacks of February 21 and April 9.

"After sixty-nine days of a struggle as tremendous as it is vain, the German effort cannot renew itself with the same intensity.

"Not only has the German offensive hitherto failed, inasmuch as it has not secured its chief object, Verdun, but it has considerably enfeebled the offensive power of the enemy's fighting forces."

NO CHANGE, SAYS BERLIN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 1.—Fierce fighting occurred yesterday on Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, but the battle resulted in no change in the situation, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Elsewhere on the western front, the situation remains unchanged.

"On the western theatre, the situation is generally unchanged," said the official statement. "Near Dead Man's Hill there was fierce fighting yesterday.

"German air squadrons bombarded extensively enemy's concentration points and magazines west of Verdun. East of Royons a French aeroplane was shot down in an air fight and its occupants killed."

The official announcement reads:—

"Western front: The situation generally is unchanged. Near Dead Man's Hill (Verdun front) violent fighting continued yesterday.

"German aerial squadrons conducted extensive bombardment of the enemy's encampment and magazines west of Verdun.

"A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Royon. The occupants of the machine were dead.

"Eastern and Balkan fronts: Nothing important has occurred."

ALL ATTACKS ARE REHEARSED.

With the Crown Prince's army before Verdun, April 2. (By many the battle rehearsal is one of the developments of the great campaign against Verdun. From what our party saw en route to the front today, it may be concluded that every time the Germans attempt to storm a French position around Verdun, the entire scene is rehearsed in a make-believe war theatre without firing a shot.

A whole German division was rehearsing an attack under the eyes of highly-trained officers. The French lines to be attacked were reproduced in detail on this sham battlefield, including barbed wire and trenches. German aviators had brought back the description by which the French battlefield was duplicated behind the German line.

The German soldiers were told exactly where French machine guns were located. Spying and night observation had brought that information. Their under-officers were instructed how to get the men into the French trenches and capture the French guns.

The attack was planned to even the smallest detail, including the amount of food to be carried by each man, the exact number to be engaged and the amount of rifle ammunition needed.

While the Germans are making these preparations for advances, they are taking every possible precaution against a reverse. The German line back of Verdun, as far as Metz, is one line of trenches after another. These defences are being constantly improved.

MORE SALONIKA RUMORS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 1, via Sayville, wireless.—It is reported from Salonika, that a German submarine has torpedoed a large transport.

It is said the transport was torpedoed off Kara Burun, ten miles east of Salonika.

This is the second instance in which a transport is reported to have been torpedoed near Salonika. This report is contained in a despatch from Zurich, which credits this news to the Greek newspaper Nea Allithia, of Salonika.

KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. R. R. MacNaughton (killed in action), son of Prof. John MacNaughton, 767 University street.

DIED OF WOUNDS



Corp. L. H. Sweetman, 1644 Mance street, late member of 5th Royal Highlanders.

HAS RESIGNED AS RESULT OF REVOLT.



Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THREE REBEL LEADERS EXECUTED IN LONDON AFTER COURT-MARTIAL

Short Shrift for Irish Traitors—Chief Secretary Birrell Resigns—King George Praises Efforts to Relieve Gen. Townshend—French Defeat Germans in Argonne—Verdun Artillery Duels

LONDON, May 3, 3:10 p.m.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has resigned.

Peter Pearce, leader of the seven days' Irish rebellion; James Connolly, commander of the rebel army, and a third man, whose name was not given, were found guilty by court-martial and shot to death this morning.

Their executions were announced in the House this afternoon by Premier Asquith.

(The Associated Press report says that the two men executed besides Pearce were Thomas J. Clark and Thomas McDonagh.)

Three other signers of the proclamation were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A London dispatch on April 30 gave the signatures to the text of the proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt as Thomas J. Clark, S. MacDiarmid, Thomas MacDonagh, P. P. Pearse, E. Canne, James Connolly and Joseph Plunkett.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 3.—King George has telegraphed the commander of the British forces that attempted to relieve General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara that he is satisfied that "everything humanly possible" was done to attain success for the expedition.

"The achievement of relief was denied by the floods and not by the enemy, whom you resolutely pressed back," wired the King.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 3.—"Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May Day," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police and many persons were arrested. Two women were wounded at Chemnitz, Saxony."

A Geneva telegram to the Central News says:

"During food riots at Leipsic the police killed three persons and wounded seventy."

"In riots in Berlin it is reported twenty-five persons were killed and 200 wounded."

Meanwhile Another Neutral Ship is Torpedoed by Pirates

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 3.—The sinking by a submarine of another neutral steamship, the Spanish vessel Vinifreda—is reported in a Lloyds despatch from Corunna, Spain. One member of the crew was lost.

The Vinifreda, 1,441 tons gross and 250 feet long, was built in Sunderland, England, in 1899, and owned in Bilbao.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERNE May 3.—The Kaiser, according to German reports, is wavering between the advice of the Hollweg and Tirpitz groups in determining his future course toward America, the latter group demanding defiance of America and ruthless torpedoing of all ships, neutral as well as belligerent.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 3.—Special despatch from English correspondents in Holland agree today that the German reply will not meet President Wilson's demands.

The English correspondents wire that Germany's answer will make certain concessions, both for the purpose of delay and to throw upon President Wilson responsibility for a break, but that in the main it will be argumentative and indecisive.

DRAFT OF REPLY FINISHED.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 3, by wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville.—The draft of the German reply to the American note has been finished. The reply is subject to minor alterations which may result from interchanges of views between Berlin and General Headquarters.

The attitude of Germany will be stated in clear and precise terms. The note will leave no room for doubt concerning the exact position assumed by Germany, which will communicate the definite nature of instructions that will be given to submarine commanders, and other data on which Washington itself can judge the situation.

The Associated Press is permitted to make these statements, although the censorship on despatches tending to reveal the tenor of the German reply is still effective. The date of delivery of the answer has not been fixed.

The idea that Germany would derive any advantage from a return by England to the principles of the London Declaration is vigorously combated in an editorial by Count Ernest von Reventlow, naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung.

He argues that even then England could continue, by means of existing special import monopolies in adjacent neutral countries, to prevent goods from passing into Germany, and also could continue to seize cargoes destined for trans-shipment through neutral countries to Germany by remunerating the owners.

U. S. AMBASSADOR BUSY.

United States Ambassador Gerard, after his arrival at the Embassy on his return from Great Headquarters, received the newspaper correspondents and held a short conversation with them on various topics, not including the one in which they were exclusively

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HUNS DRIVEN BACK IN ARGONNE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 3.—Only artillery activity occurred last night on the Verdun front, the War Office reported today.

A French long-range gun bombarded the railway station at Sebastopol, in the hands of the Germans.

In the Argonne, the Germans launched a small attack with gases near La Harazee, but were repulsed with serious losses.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the official statement follows:

"In the Argonne district, after a spirited bombardment with shells which released irritating gases, the enemy undertook yesterday evening a small attack in which three companies took part upon our trenches between Harazee and Four de Paris.

"The Germans were successful in gaining a footing for a few moments in our advance positions, but they were not able to maintain this suc-

cess and had to retire. They sustained heavy losses by our fire.

"In the region of Verdun there has been fairly intense activity on the part of the opposing artillery force in the sectors of Dead Man Hill and Douaumont. One of our long-range pieces bombarded the railroad station at Sebastopol, to the east of Vigneulles. Flames were observed at the station.

"In the Lorraine district there has been an encounter between patrols near Moncel.

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, May 3.—"North of Dixmude German detachments, by a surprise attack with fire, entered the Belgian line and captured several dozen Belgian soldiers," the War Office announced this afternoon.

"In the region of Four de Paris, our patrols advanced to the second French line and returned with several prisoners.

"On both sides of the Meuse, the situation around Verdun remains unchanged.

"First Lieut. von Althaus, shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane above Caillotte forest, northeast of Verdun. Another French aeroplane was brought down in an air combat

south of Thlaumont in the same region.

"Two more aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns south of Talou Heights, north of Verdun, and a fifth by machine gun fire near Haudaumont. The pilot of the last mentioned aeroplane was killed and his observer badly wounded."

ZEPPELINS OVER SCOTLAND.

LONDON, May 3.—Five hostile airships attacked the northeast coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland last night.

The official announcement on the raid says that the movements of the raiders appeared uncertain, adding:

"A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire, but there are no details yet regarding the casualties or damage."

Miserable Farce of Dublin Rising Near Its Collapse

SIX-INCH GUNS COW THE REBELS

Sackville Street Practically Destroyed—Post Office Burned

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, April 30, via London, May 1. — The proclamation issued by "Provisional President" Pearce, advising the surrender of all the rebels follows:

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender and the commanders of all the units of the Republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

(Signed) PEARCE.

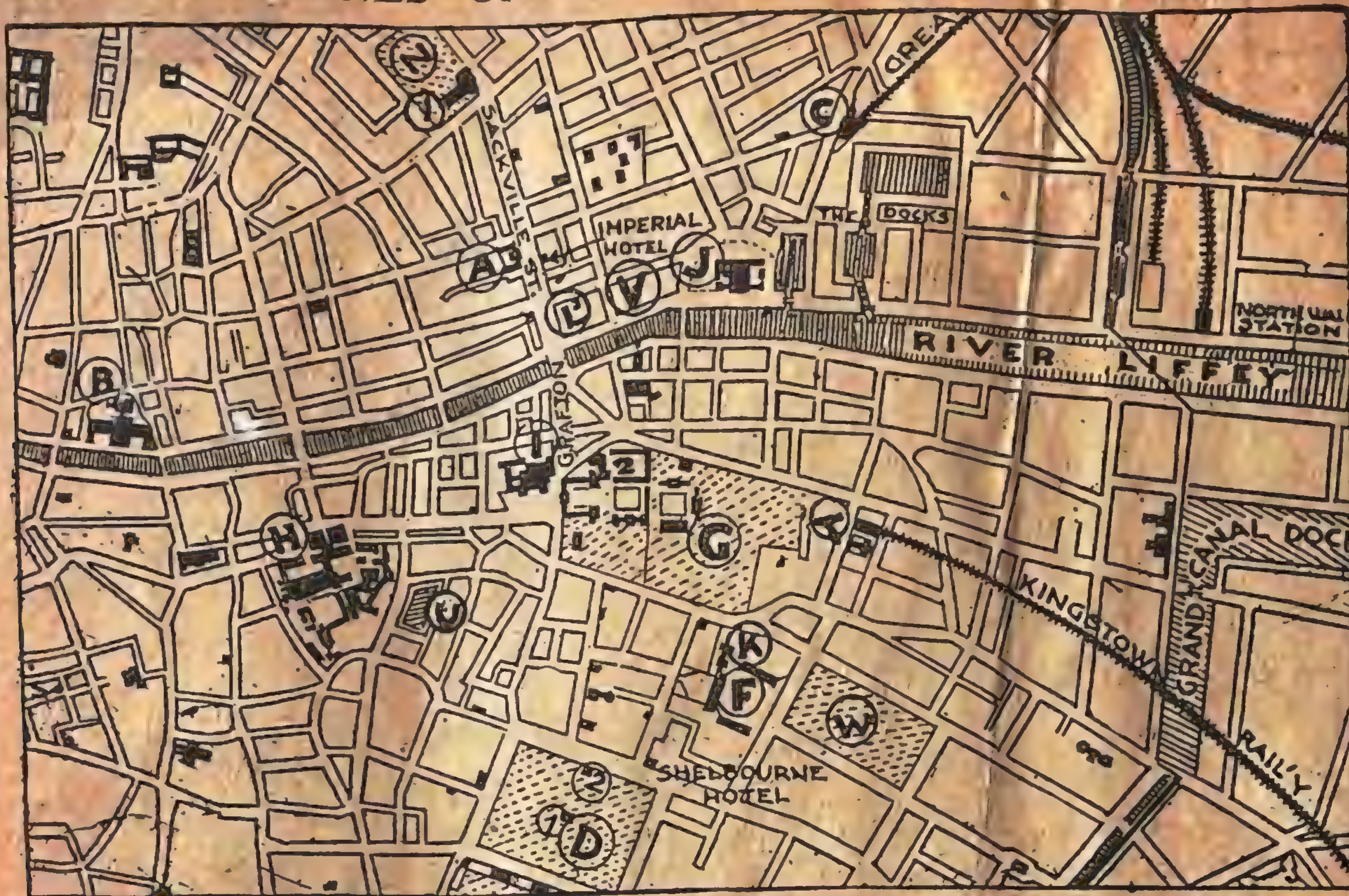
Although the principal leaders of the rebel movement have laid down their arms and advised their followers to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender, there is no doubt that there will be still great difficulty in restoring peace in Dublin and the surrounding districts, for numerous small bands of rebels evidently either have not received the leaders' orders, and have, at any rate, determined to continue guerilla warfare.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN.



The attacking initiative at Verdun seems now to be in the hands of the French. The arrows on the map show where they have regained important ground from the Germans.

SCENES OF RIOTING IN DUBLIN



The accompanying map shows the parts of Dublin in which the principal clashes between the troops and rebels occurred. The Sinn Feiners began operations by seizing the post office (A) and the Hotel Imperial, just opposite. They then took possession of St. Stephen's Green (D). An attack on Dublin Castle (H) failed, but the rebels were successful in seizing and holding the Four Courts (B). The Sinn Feiners' headquarters, Liberty Hall (C), was also seized. A British gunboat in the River Liffey.

OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORTS.

LONDON, May 1.—An official list of casualties among the army officers at Dublin given out last night contains 27 names. Of this total 5 were killed, 21 wounded and 1 missing.

This list is additional to the one announced on Friday, giving the names of two officers killed and five wounded.

Although it is impossible to obtain an estimate of the damage done since the outbreak of the revolt it can be placed conservatively at something more than £2,000,000.

An official statement issued last night by the Official Press Bureau regarding the situation in Ireland says:

"The rebels are surrendering freely. The back of the rebellion has been broken."

"Messengers," it is said "have been sent from the leader of the Dublin rebels to other rebels in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth, and Dublin counties ordering them to surrender."

The text of the statement follows:

"The general officer commanding-in-chief the Irish command has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken."

"Last night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information."

"As regards the situation in Dublin rebels from the areas of Sackville street, the Post Office, and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville street last night, but the rebels are now able to resume operations."

TRUCE OF ENNISCORTHY.

"It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz."

"The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of this place, and a marked column of cavalry, infantry and artillery, including 47 guns has been sent from Wexford with a view to engaging the rebels."

"The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leaders' message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort on verify the information. In meantime a truce exists."

"A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County, Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding, and few arrests have been made."

"At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Bagenalstown and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Garlow and Dunlavin are believed to be quiet."

FOUR COURTS SURROUNDED.

"The situation in Dublin had considerably improved this morning (Saturday), but the rebels still were offering serious resistance in the neighborhood of Sackville street," said a statement issued by Field-Marshal Viscount French at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night.

"The cordon of troops encircling this quarter, however, was steadily closing in, but house-to-house fighting necessarily rendered progress slow. The Post Office and the block of buildings east of Sackville street have been destroyed by fire. A party of rebels has been driven out of Boland's mills in Ring's End by guns mounted on motor lorries."

"One of the rebel leaders, a named Pearse, is reported wounded in the leg. A report received evening stated that Pearse had rendered unconditionally and he asserted he had been authorized to accept the same terms of surrender for his followers in Dublin. Another leader, James Connolly, has been reported killed."

"The four Courts district which still is held by rebels is also surrounded by a cordon of police which gradually is closing in. All information points to the conclusion that the rebellion in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. A considerable number of rebels are prisoners in military custody."

"Reports this evening from the rest of Ireland are generally satisfactory. The conditions at Belfast and Ulster are normal, and the situation at Londonderry is stated to be quite satisfactory. The district within fifteen miles of Galway also is reported normal, but rebel bands have been located between Athenry and Craunhywell. Nineteen rebel prisoners have been captured and sent to Queenstown."

"Another band of rebels is reported entrenched at Enniscorthy, but the police still are holding out and roads and railways are clear there within four miles of the town. The damage done to Barrow Bridge, on the Dublin and South-eastern Railway, is not serious."

The operation in clearing Sackville street of the rebels entailed considerable losses of life. Virtually all the buildings in Sackville street,

from Henry to Eldon quay, have been partly destroyed.

Three passengers who arrived on yesterday morning's Irish mail steamer had an opportunity to observe the situation in Dublin at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Just before sailing from Kingstown two hours later they heard a report of the unconditional surrender of the rebel leaders.

A young officer living near Dublin told of circumstantial reports of the finding of the bodies of two German officers with the rebel dead in Sackville Street.

"When I left Dublin at 6 o'clock Saturday evening," he said, "almost all of Sackville Street had been burned, and Henry Street, adjacent, was razed as a result of the military's new and relentless methods of destroying the positions held by the rebels, attacking with hand-grenades and fire as soon as the rebels barricaded the doors.

"Nelson's Pillar, opposite the Post Office, which was hollow and had stairs leading to the top, used by the rebels as a refuge was also destroyed by six-inch guns.

"So far as could be observed, no business was going on in Dublin, but occasionally the appearance of milkmen's and baker's carts would cause great excitement or small riots. There was little action in Dublin save that between the soldiers and the rebels.

"Among those reported to have been shot to the time of my departure, in addition to Pearse, who has been designated President of the Irish Republic, Countess Markievicz and John MacNeill, Professor in the National University, a distinguished authority on Gaelic and prominent member of the Sinn Féin.

"After the roof of the Post Office had been partly shot away, the Sinn Féiners transferred their efforts to the College of Surgery."

College Students Saved the Bank of Ireland

How Trinity College students saved the Bank of Ireland is told by a resident of Liverpool, who has just arrived from Dublin.

"It was the intention of the Sinn Féiners," he said, "to take this institution and its valuable contents, and a body of rebels came along with the express purpose of putting this intention into execution. Opposite the bank stands famous Trinity College, where an officers' training corps of students is stationed and the young officers had a warm reception in readiness.

"The rebels came along in great style, anticipating no trouble, and shooting down the half-dozen soldiers always on guard at the bank. But as they advanced there was a rifle volley and some of the attacking party dropped to the ground.

"The college had been transformed into a veritable fortress. In the windows were sandbags, loop-holed, behind which the officers were waiting to give battle. The insurgents were stupefied and for a moment hesitated as to what they should do. Then several sprang forward, shouting to their comrades and the rebels pressed on.

"Again came a volley from the windows of Trinity College. More men fell, and the rebels, broke in disorder and fled."

The Rebel Proclamation Bursting With Bombast

The proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt reads as follows:

"The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the People of Ireland:

"Irish men and Irish women, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which you received the old traditions of Nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom, having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her own military organization, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizens Army.

"Having patiently perfected their discipline and resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by her gallant allies in Europe, but relying on her own strength, she strikes, in full confidence of victory.

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. Long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished that right, nor can ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people.

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to a national freedom and sovereignty. Six times during the past 300 years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, its welfare and its exaltation among nations.

USUAL APPEAL TO DEITY.

"The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irish man and Irish woman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government which have divided the minority from the majority in the past.

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national government, representative of the whole people of Ireland elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must by its valor and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called."

"Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:

"Thomas J. Clarke, S. MacDiarmid, Thomas MacDonagh, J. H. Pearce, E. Ceannt, James Connolly, Jos. Plunkett."

FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

An inventory has been made of all the foodstuffs at the disposal of the authorities and committees have been set up in various districts to superintend the distribution. Owing to the fact that there is virtually no money in Dublin, food vouchers will be issued either on the payment of a small sum or the promise to pay when possible. Deserving cases will be handled through free depots.

The military authorities are taking rigid measures to prevent the escape of the rebels, although this is made difficult owing to the fact that most of them discarded their Sinn Féin uniforms and donned civilian clothes which enabled them to mingle with the crowds of peaceful inhabitants.

A military permit now is necessary to pass through either the inner military cordon or the larger circle drawn around the city. The permit and the

bearer invariably are subjected to close examination. Even a stricter watch is being maintained over persons desiring to take passage out of Ireland from Kingston Guards are posted at frequent intervals along every road in the country.

The Sackville street district of Dublin is now in the hands of the soldiers and the fires are under control. The appearance of the central part of the city is remarkable. There is no doubt that Dublin will show the scars of its experience for a long time to come. Many of the city's important buildings are in ruins and hundreds more show the effects of incendiary fires, artillery shells and vandalism.

The damage by fire is far greater than from the fighting. The most important work of the next few days will be the problem of providing for the people. Already the city has assumed the appearance of a town full of refugees. For a week no work has been done and no work means no money for thousands whose existence depends on their daily earnings.

The military authorities declare they are making preparations to deal with this situation adequately and promptly, without regard for red tape.

The military plan of the rebels was to seize and fortify the entire centre of the city, taking up outpost positions at various strategic points which would command the approaches. The idea would have been more successful but for the failure to hold Trinity College, with the result that the soldiers soon had a formidable force and a powerful stronghold in the midst of the rebels.

Operating from this point the soldiers were able to split up the rebel forces, harry them and cut their communications. Machine guns were mounted to command the streets, compelling the rebels to keep under cover.

In fact, as soon as the military machine began to work smoothly, the rebels were reduced to sniping tactics.

The looting was done mostly in the early hours of the disturbance and appears to have been the work mainly of women. The rebel leaders did everything possible to prevent the looting even shooting some of their adherents who were caught red-handed.

The bullet which struck James Connolly, one of the rebel leaders, passed through a thigh bone and broke it. He says a telegram to the Central News from Dublin. Connolly was in the General Post Office when wounded.

ULSTER SITUATION NORMAL.

BELFAST, April 30, via London, May 1. — Nearly a thousand persons from Belfast who went to Dublin for the Easter holidays returned here today on one of the first trains from the Irish capital since the revolt be-

gan last Monday. They reported the wholesale surrender of the rioters and a general improvement in the conditions in Dublin.

Reports from various parts of Ulster indicate that conditions are about normal there. The authorities here are confident that the situation is well in hand throughout the northern province.

The local volunteer defence corps is aiding the police and military to patrol the docks. It is understood that as a result of Sir Edward Carson's offer, members of the Ulster Volunteers will shortly be used in police work, relieving the constabulary for duty in the disaffected districts.

John Redmond Says Rebellion Organized by American Irish

NEW YORK, May 1.—J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland, has received a cable message from John E. Redmond, in which the Irish Nationalist leader reiterated his recent statement that the Dublin insurrection was organized in America as well as Ireland by "the irreconcilable enemies of Home Rule," and begged "our people in America not to be disturbed by this futile and miserable attempt to destroy Ireland," for it had "definitely, finally failed." The message follows:

"The attempt to torpedo Home Rule and the Irish party has failed. Damage has been done, life been lost, but the ship has not been sunk. The whole thing has been organized by those in Ireland and in America who have always been the open and irreconcilable enemies of Home Rule and of the Irish party. Though the hand of Germany was in the whole thing, it was not so much sympathy for Germany as hatred for Home Rule and of us, which was at the bottom of the movement. It was even more an attempt to hit us than to hit England.

"The whole disgraceful plot is viewed with execration by the Irish people. It was almost entirely a Dublin movement; partly the creation of the Sinn Fein cranks and German agents there; partly of the remnants of that mass of discontent and anarchy which was left by the disastrous Larkinite strike. In a few small towns there were attempts at disturbance, which were easily suppressed, but Ireland, as a whole, has remained perfectly tranquil.

"The movement in Dublin is nearing its end. In spite of the amount of bloodshed which it has caused, the movement even in Dublin was little more than the seizure by surprise of a few buildings, streets and houses.

It was Sidney street or Fort Chabruil on a larger scale and; as in both those cases, it took greater time and greater energy to put it down than a larger and more serious movement in the open field.

"DEFINITELY, FINALLY FAILED."

"I am happy to be able to state that even in its desire to play into the hands of the enemies of Home Rule in England, the movement has been just as great a failure as in Ireland, for they have remained quite calm, have appraised the value and understood the purpose of the rebels and no attempt has been made in any quarter to make capital out of it to damage the cause of Home Rule.

I am convinced that many old opponents of Home Rule will be profoundly impressed by these events and will come to the same conclusions as Irish Nationalists reached so long ago, that the one security for long order as well as good Government in Ireland is a native executive and parliament backed by Irish opinion, and that if such an executive had been in existence during the last six months there would have been no Dublin riot.

"As to the opinion of the Irish race, I have received communications from all parts of the world declaring vehement condemnation by Irishmen of this insane and wicked attempt to destroy all Ireland's hopes just at the moment when, after centuries of vain struggle, they were about to be fully realized. I beg our people in America not to be unduly disturbed by this futile and miserable attempt to destroy Ireland. It has failed—definitely, finally failed."

Titled Female Rebel Murdered Castle Guard

DUBLIN, May 1.—The Countess of Markievicz has been taken prisoner by the military. The Countess was a prominent figure in the street strike riots in 1913, led by James Larkin. For years she has been an ardent militant Socialist and Sinn Feiner.

Early in the year the home of the Countess was raided by the police under the Defence of the Realm Act, and a printing press and type, with which, it was alleged, pro-German literature was being printed, were seized. Some reports had it that arms also had been found, and that letters seized during the raid led to the discovery of an arsenal of the Sinn Feiners.

According to an Irishman who arrived in London, and who witnessed the disturbances of the first two days, in the effort to capture Dublin

KINGSTOWN, via Holyhead, Thursday night, April 27.—(Delayed.)—More troops have arrived and the fate of the Sinn Fein revolt is being decided. Mr. Birrell himself travelled over by special steamer and is directing operations.

I cannot get even the men one might suspect of sympathy with the cause to suggest that the revolt might seriously spread, but many agreed that there will be a bloody fight before the rebels surrender.

Today one isolated party, either short of ammunitions or provisions, made an attempt to break across to where the line grows together on the Post Office.

Many were wounded and dragged back into the shelter of ramshackle houses that it would be a civic improvement to demolish by shells, but there are many women and children in them.

One small party yesterday, when the troops gained St. Stephen's Green, dashed along Dawson street, to where the Canadian Office is situated. Bullets flew thick, but no damage was done.

Several buildings in the slum district at the back of Liberty Hall have been fired on, but apparently there is no chance of a general conflagration.

Martial law is very strict, and it is impossible for me to get inside the cordon without a pass. Most likely the last place which will hold out will be the Post Office, a massive building which could stand a

REBELS LOOTED FLOUR MILLS.

Several flour mills have been looted by the rebels, and shops in the district which they hold have been combed for provisions, paper money being given in exchange.

The rebels still have control of some sections of the railway, though their positions must be precarious.

I am told that their losses have been the heaviest yet, but it is impossible, of course, to get full figures.

The aeroplanes used today have proved useful for reconnaissance and the cavalry have combed the district so thoroughly that the exact situation should be known now to the Government.

Continuous sniping goes on and in some windows today women were noticed with rifles, but the British soldiers did not attempt to fire on them.

Scores of leave men, fully equipped, have been held up owing to the stoppage of the boats which have arrived tonight.

They belong to such fine fighting regiments as the Munsters, Leinsters, Inniskillings and Irish Rifles.

Their remarks about the Sinn Feiners can be imagined.

ROLAND HILL.

The Irish commandant, J. H. Pearce, who is now a prisoner, is a schoolmaster. He was wounded by a shot in the leg. Before being captured he took a most active part in the uprising, and was looked to as the head of the movement.

The Post Office, which was in the hands of the rebels most of the week when retaken was found to have been badly damaged by fire and shot.

Reports from the provincial districts show that the greatest disturbance outside the city occurred in County Meath, where armed rebels in parties were still terrorizing the country side yesterday. In other districts there were disorders.

At one place north of Dublin a small detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, commanded by an inspector, was surrounded by rebels and disarmed.

It is not known whether the rebels held the policemen prisoners, but it is assumed they did.

"The authorities there wired to Dublin for reinforcements, which were despatched in armed automobiles.

Over the rest of the country all was quiet except at Enniscorthy and Wexford. Many of the prisoners were captured redbands with weapons. Hundreds of others are being detained on suspicion of complicity in the outbreak. One man was caught in a chimney from which he had been sniping for four days and nights. He held a position of trust in the office of a steamship company.

The casualties up to the present are said to be very numerous, although the troops have not suffered as heavily as might have been expected from the nature of the fighting. Their work of clearing has been from cellar to roof, and has been risky, but they go in without hesitation. The rebels suffered severely, and hundreds of peaceful citizens were killed or wounded by them.

SURVEY OF RUINED AREAS.

A correspondent of the Associated Press visited the entire area of the disturbance today. The desolation and destruction showed how severe was the fighting while it lasted. Any effort to describe the ruined centre of the disturbance can give only a general idea of the havoc which, however, looks more extensive than it actually is, owing to the amount of debris.

Passing down from Headquarters near the entrance to Phoenix Park North Circular road to the Four Courts district, one found that every window of the Law Courts had been shattered. The rebels had held the building in force for a week.

Valuable law reference books and furniture were utilized to barricade windows and through the interstices between the bulky volumes the rebels sniped without cessation, day and night, and were fired on in turn until they were compelled to evacuate the premises.

Houses all around were dented with bullet marks. Some of them were barricaded with thick oaken planks which were marked with bullet holes. Over Wine Tavern bridge there were similar scenes.

This morning the streets were full of curious persons, who were glad to have the opportunity to be able after their long confinement during which they were deprived of food until the authorities made provisions for them. The supplies thus brought in were ample.

Down Cork Hill and King Edward streets strong guards of troops are still in evidence and every passer-by is challenged.

The city hall had been occupied for several days by the rebels, and even at this time snipers in houses in the vicinity were shooting at intervals.

As the correspondent approached

the Castle a party of more than 100 captured members of the Sinn Féin marched by under escort toward Richmond jail, where more than 700 are now held. Many of the men were in green uniforms. One wore the uniform of the Irish Volunteers and others were in civilian clothes. Numbers of them were wounded and suffering, but most of them held up their heads defiantly.

The soldiers escorting them were men who had fought all through the uprising and were even more bitter against their rebellious fellow-countrymen than the troops brought over from England. This feeling seems to be shared by most of the population of Dublin.

St. Stephen's Green, where the rebels entrenched themselves as soon as the movement was begun on Monday, was almost deserted. Around Trinity College and the old Irish Parliament quiet reigned. The officers and training corps, quartered in the College, had done much to suppress the uprising.

LOTOING IN SACKVILLE STREET

Great damage was done in Sackville street and adjacent thoroughfares such as Middle Abbey, Abbey Mary and Henry streets. Only a few girders and window frames of some houses remain. Along the east side of Sackville street, from Henry street to O'Connell Bridge, the buildings are battered beyond recognition.

The Post Office is merely a smouldering framework. The stone Young Men's Christian Association building on the same side of the way, was perforated by eight shells, the Catholic Club by two and the Blind Institution by two.

Bodies of slain rebels were carried away in groups by soldiers, many of them having been shot several times. The carcasses of two horses lay in the centre of the street.

When the authorities gave orders that the people were to be allowed to enter the streets today some of the poor began looting. This was stopped at 2 o'clock, when the troops cleared the streets again and arrested everyone who did not move promptly.

FOOLISH PROCLAMATION FOUND.

In the debris was found a printed proclamation issued in the name of the "President" of the "Provisional Government," the text of which follows:

"The Provisional Government to the citizens of Dublin: The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic salute the citizens of Dublin on the momentous occasion of the proclamation of a sovereign independent Irish State, now in course of being established by Irishmen in arms. Republican forces now hold the lines taken up at noon Easter Monday, and nowhere despite the fierce and almost continuous attacks of British troops, have the lines been broken through."

PRIVATE PERCY BESKE



Local soccer player who chose almost certain death to hurting his comrades.

Members of the Malsonneuve Football Club are proud of the manner in which their chum and fellow-player Percy Beake, died in the trenches. The details have only just come to hand by means of a letter sent to his mother by Lieut. Birks. The letter reads:

Belgium, March 27, 1910.
Mrs. Beake,

26 Shart street,

Bristol, England.

Dear Madame,—As the officer in charge of the Grenade Platoon to which your son belonged, allow me to offer you my deepest sympathy in your sad loss. As you are probably aware, your son was at the time of his death in my platoon, and had been since November. I will miss him greatly, but I know that it will not be nearly so great a loss to you as to me. Your son's cheerful disposition made him a general favorite with my men, and we all needed cheering at various times. He was my most dependable private. He

would have had a stripe a long time ago if I could have had my way. You doubtless do not know that he was killed by a grenade that exploded in his hand. He might have been able to save himself at the cost of another life, had he desired, but he chose the manlier way. Of course his death was instantaneous, so that he went to meet his Maker painlessly. He was buried the same night with the proper service, in a British and French cemetery nearby. I am sending you today by registered mail, his cap and badge. I thought you would like this as a memento of your soldier son. If I could be of service to you in any way please let me know. Again let me tender you my deepest sympathy. I am yours sincerely,

HENRY G. BIRKS, Lieut.

P.S.—Lieut. Thompson will be in Bristol when he gets his leave. If you would like he could probably arrange to see you and give you further details of your son's burial.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Major E. O. McMurtry (suffering from shock.)

ENGLISH WRITER DESCRIBES WILDING'S TRAGIC DEATH-- PLAYER KILLED IN DUGOUT

Was Popular Idol and Hated War—Enlisted Because He Loved His Country — Won a Captaincy for Bravery

The biography of the late Anthony F. Wilding, the great New Zealand tennis player, by Wallis Meyers, of The London Field, has not yet reached America; but a resume of Meyers's account is available from "The British Weekly." In it is a true picture of the beloved Wilding, who appeared here in the Davis Cup matches of 1914. Furthermore, there is what purports to be an accurate account of this death in the great war, about which so many conflicting reports have been written.

Wilding was one of the most attractive of men. In his long and familiar career as a tennis player, at one time rated as the world's greatest, Wilding travelled in many countries and made an unusually large number of friends and admirers.

Barring Maurice E. McLoughlin, the great Comet, whose hold on the hearts of tennis players is unprecedented, Wilding was perhaps the most magnetic famous player the game has seen, despite the fact that his play was not of the meteoric type that dazzles a crowd.

"It may be that his physical vigor appealed to the aesthetic sense," writes Meyers. "He had won the highest renown at an amateur pastime. That renown had brought him prominently before the public; it had also brought him into contact with the royal and distinguished patrons of that pastime. But other champions had enjoyed the same prerogative; they had not created the same bonds.

"Anthony Wilding had more than his body to offer the world. The man was finer than his play. He possessed that rare, elusive quality called personal magnetism. Beneath his perfectly developed frame there beat the heart of a child.

"Yet when the real test came—in sport or in war—Anthony Wilding revealed a steadfastness, a faculty for concentration, a self-reliance and a resourcefulness which made up a strong character. Physically and mentally he became a man; spiritually, he was a boy until the end.

"He was not," says Meyers, "a scholar. He cared nothing for politics; he hated war. Of books, music and the fine arts he had but cursory knowledge. He never played or dressed the part of 'the man about town.' He had no use for stimulants or narcotics; he neither smoked cigars nor drank whiskey.

"Wheels and petrol and quick motion he loved—loved them because, himself a perfect human machine, designed for rapid propulsion, he was instinctively drawn to machines created by man for the same object." HE HATED WAR.

Tony Wilding was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, October 31, 1883. He hated war in the abstract, says Meyers. He had no quarrel against the Germans, or, for that matter against any man; his was not a pugnacious nature.

But Tony had the instinctive love of the overseas man for his motherland. He answered his country's call just like the rest of the famous British tennis players, five of whom, including Wilding, have won captaincies in the English army.

At first Wilding obtained a second lieutenantcy in the Royal Marines, but soon his intimate knowledge of the Continent, his coolness and his skill as a motor driver were employed in the Headquarters Intelligence Corps.

Shortly afterward he joined Commander Samson, R. N., of the Naval Air Service, and then, when the squadron was ordered to the Dardanelles, joined the Duke of Westminster's new squadron of Rolls-Royce armored cars.

In May Wilding took part in a great attack. On May 8 the end came as such a gallant gentleman would have wished it to come.

When he arrived at the trench to instruct the gun layer as to the emplacement—and his gun was to be exposed for four feet over the parapet—he found the officer of the platoon in the immediate section to be none other than Lieut. L. E. Milburn, of the 4th Suffolks, a well known lawn tennis player and a personal friend.

"He was in splendid health," recalls Milburn, "and seemed thoroughly pleased that at last he had been allowed to bring his gun right into the firing line. He said that he had a free hand, and that if the British attack were successful he intended to go forward with the trailer as soon as possible. Of course, everybody knew that the morning of the 9th meant a lot of dirty work to be done."

That night in the trenches Anthony met another lawn tennis friend, Lieut. R. S. Barnes, also of the 4th Suffolks. They sat in the latter's

GEN. WATSON'S PROMOTION IS ST. ELOI ECHO

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, May 4.—Brig.-Gen. Watson's promotion to temporary Major-General, gazetted today under date of April 25, is a sequel to the recent St. Eloi fighting.

Maj. F. A. Creighton has been gazetted to command the 1st Battalion with the rank of temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in place of Lt.-Col. T. B. Welsh, who is on leave.

Lieut. W. T. Wilson, of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, has been gazetted Captain while commanding a section of the British Tunnelling Company.

Col. W. C. G. Hereker, of Sherbrooke, a Kingston graduate, now of the North Staffordshire Regiment, is gazetted as retained on the active list.

WINDERMERE.

Gen. Watson Will Command Fourth Canadian Division

Special to The Montreal Star by our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes indicated today that Gen. David Watson of Quebec, who has been promoted to the rank of Major General, is to command the Fourth Division of Canadians, but he is not to take over the command of all the Canadians.

The Minister of Militia was shown a cable announcing Gen. Watson's promotion and also stating that Gen. Alderson was to be transferred to home duties in England. Asked as to the probability of the latter move, Gen. Hughes smiled and finally decided to say nothing.

The idea, it is known, is to form the Canadians into two complete Army Corps of two divisions each. Gen. Watson will command the Fourth Division of the Second Corps.

As to the report of Gen. Alderson going back to England, it causes no surprise here. It is not a question which Militia authorities care to discuss at all, but the report is evidently accepted as correct.

Who will succeed Gen. Alderson in full command in the field is a question. Probably it will be a British General. Some think that Gen. Hughes himself may eventually take the position.

FRENCH EXTEND THEIR GAINS ON DEAD MAN'S HILL AND ELSEWHERE

Report Germans are Evacuating Metz—Berlin War Office Admits French Success Near Verdun—More Victims of Zeppelin Raid—Hun Munition Depot Blown Up at Grande Dune

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 4.—Several persons wounded in the Tuesday night Zeppelin raid on England and Scotland were reported dying today and the number of dead probably will be increased to at least a dozen. Most of the bombs fell in rural districts and the outskirts of two towns.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 4, 10 a.m.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that information which is regarded as trustworthy has been received there to the effect that Metz is being evacuated by the civil population.

Metz, the capital of Lorraine, and a city of about 60,000, is rated as one of the strongest fortresses of the world. It is about fifteen miles north of the fighting line and forty miles east of Verdun.

FRENCH EXTEND THEIR GAINS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 4.—French troops last night extended and consolidated the gains they made in yesterday's fighting on Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, it was officially announced today.

The French positions were improved, while a violent bombardment was going on in the whole region west of the Meuse, from Avocourt to Cumlécourt. The War Office reported that German losses were heavy in yesterday's fighting on the Dead Man's Hill sector.

On the east bank of the Meuse bombardments occurred around Vaux, but there were no important infantry clashes. East of St. Mihiel, south of Verdun, French troops repulsed a strong enemy reconnaissance aimed at a French post in Apremont forest.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the official French statement follows:

"In Belgium our artillery fire dismantled the works of the enemy at Grande Dune and caused the explosion of a depot of munitions.

"To the west of the river Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in all the sectors, together with fighting with grenades in the wood of Avocourt.

"As the night progressed we enlarged and consolidated the gains we made yesterday at Dead Man Hill. Previous reports that the losses of the enemy were considerable have been confirmed.

"The preparatory fire of our artillery was particularly effective on the enemy. At one point two German soldiers came forward and surrendered in the midst of our fire. They explained they were the last survivors of the occupants of their trench.

"To the east of the river Meuse

there has been a bombardment of the region of Vaux.

"In the Woivre district our artillery has taken part in a number of manoeuvres, including the concentration of a heavy fire. Our troops operating in the vicinity of Epargne compassed the explosion of a mine other men at once moved forward and occupied the crater.

"To the east of St. Mihiel yesterday a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy came forward from its lines in an endeavor to occupy one of our positions not far from Apremont. French forces met the Germans, and they were driven back. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

"A French aviator yesterday, flying in the vicinity of Douaumont, met in the air two German aeroplanes and engaged them in combat. One of the enemy machines fell to the ground, while the other fled."

GERMANS ADMIT FRENCH VICTORY

and Arras there has been some lively fighting. Near Souchez and north-east of Lens there have been some mine engagements and similar fighting near Neuville. Northwest of Lens an attempt by the English to advance following some mine explosions failed.

"In the sector of the Meuse the artillery on both sides increased with great violence during the evening and was exceptionally violent in the night. A French attack against our positions on the slopes to the west of Dead Man's Hill were repulsed. To the southwest of the hill the enemy obtained a foothold in one of our advanced posts.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 4.—Enemy aeroplanes bombarded the Belgian seaport of Ostend, held by the Germans this morning, but did no damage, the War Office announced this afternoon. One of the raiding aeroplanes was brought down.

The War Office admitted that French troops gained a foothold in an advanced German post on the south-west slope of Dead Man's Hill. The announcement to this effect was made in today's army headquarters statement, which follows:

"In the sector between Armentières

O'REILLY REPORTED DEAD.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 4.—The O'Reilly, one of the rebel leaders, is believed to have been shot while attempting to escape from the Dublin Post Office according to the Dublin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who telegraphing on Wednesday, said that O'Reilly's body was found in Moore Lane near the Post Office building.

There were some disturbances in the southwest of Ireland on Tuesday in which some casualties occurred the correspondent adds, but the rest of the country is quiet.

GEN. WATSON, OF QUEBEC, MAY COMMAND CANADIAN ARMY CORPS



MAJOR-GENERAL D. WATSON.

A Windermere cable to The Star today says: "Brig.-Gen. Watson's promotion to temporary Major-General, gazetted today under date of April 25, is a sequel to the recent St. Eloi fighting. It is probable that Major-General Alderson's administrative capacities will be found of the greatest service in England."

The intimation is that Gen. Watson will take over the command of the Canadian forces in the field, but, as indicated elsewhere, Ottawa authorities deny this and say that he will command a Canadian division. Gen. Watson went to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 2nd Battalion.

...for the future, as we are not
administrators of the city."

HOW OUR BOYS MADE WORLD HISTORY

At St. Paul's Church Pastor
Relates Story of Second
Battle of Ypres

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was crowded last night to hear Major the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor tell the glorious story of the Canadian soldiers' wonderful stand a year ago in the face of twenty times their number of Germans at the second battle of Ypres. Names of Mont-realers well-known to everyone came often to the lips of the speaker, and he made his story more vivid by occasional references to remarks made by actual survivors of the historic battle as to incidents and characteristics of the four days' fight, without artillery support, against an enemy well-supplied with artillery, using clouds of poisonous gas and advantageously placed through having broken the line on a front of four miles after the gas caused the flight of the Turcos. Due credit was given by the minister to the British regiments which came to the assistance of the Canadians at the end, and he made it glaringly apparent to his hearers how worrying it must have been to the gallant troops when they lay on the top of a hill in a shallow scoop which they had made without spades, but only with their small entrenching tools and their finger nails. The worry was caused by two German aeroplanes which flew low above the trench backwards and forwards along it, directing the German batteries until they got the small trench with almost devilish accuracy. In the meantime the British artillery was not replying for lack of ammunition, and the British aeroplanes did not happen to be available.

A detailed account of the sermon is not given as Rev. Dr. Taylor spoke on the same subject at the Arena yesterday, as well. He finished his tribute to the Canadians who fell in the second battle of Ypres by the following pregnant words: "They saved others; themselves they would not save."

BIG CROWD WITNESS SERVICE ON CAMPUS

Estimated That Over 1,500
Spectators Were Present—
Service Every Sunday

The divine service which was held on the Campus yesterday morning, attracted a considerable number of students, here being in all about 1,500 people present. The grand stand was full, as well as a certain section of McGill Campus; and the side view of the parade, backed by the Grand Stand, made an extremely impressive and interesting spectacle. The service started and finished at the time arranged for. The reverence of the mon, and the steadiness which they showed while the service was being conducted, was commented upon on every hand.

Sir William Peterson, who has evinced the liveliest interest in the battalion from its start, was present, as well as many other prominent citizens of Montreal.

It is the intention to continue these services every Sunday; and it is quite certain that the interest shown in them will become livelier; and that thousands of people will take the opportunity of joining in these impressive services.

ONLY THREE IRISH REBELLION LEADERS WERE PUT TO DEATH

*Officially Announced That Pearce, Clark and
MacDonagh Were Executed—James Connolly
Reported Executed, is in Prison Wounded*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 4.—It is confirmed from official sources today that only three rebel leaders were executed yesterday. They were: Pearce, Clark and MacDonagh.

James Connolly, reported to have been executed, is in prison, badly wounded.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Justice has been swift in the case of the leaders of the Sinn Fein rebellion. Three of the ringleaders, signatories of the proclamation of the short-lived Irish republic, paid the supreme sacrifice yesterday. They were Patrick H. Pearce, the "president" of the provisional Government, Thomas MacDonagh, and Thomas J. Clark.

Their death sentences were pronounced by the field General Court-Martial, and were duly confirmed by the highest authorities.

Of the other signatories, James Connolly is lying in prison wounded. Sean MacDiarmid, Eamonn Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett are somewhere in Ireland, whether free or captured is not publicly known.

The other ringleaders in custody in Ireland are now being tried with great rapidity by the central Court-Martial, while the local Courts-Martial are dealing with minor officials in other districts.

Some of the prisoners, upon leaving one of the courts after being sentenced, spoke to the members of their escort as they marched away and unless their cheery appearance was forced, they evidently had escaped with more lenient punishment than they had expected.

The general public was not aware of the execution of the ringleaders until late this evening, and it was not possible to observe the effect of their punishment upon the citizens of Dublin, who, however, for the vast greater part were not in sympathy with the rebellion.

MORE SNIPERS CAPTURED.

Further captures of isolated snipers occurred yesterday in the outlying quarters of the capital and orders were issued by Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell that any rebels found with arms should be severely dealt with.

Very few shots have been heard by the city since Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock when a Government boat passing down the Liffey river was fired upon and sharp salvos from machine guns in the vicinity of Rathmines caused people in the neighborhood to be alarmed.

Everybody is asking what has become of John McNeill, the local organizer of the Sinn Feiners, who appears to have disappeared from Dublin with the firing of the first shot. Another man in whose fate great interest is manifested is The O'Reilly. It is now reported that his body was found among the debris of the General Post Office.

Confidence is rapidly returning among the civilian population, and although work has not been generally resumed, many stores have been re-opened. The Government requisitioned all the food supplies in stock on its arrival at the quays and ample food was furnished to the poorer people at three depots opened at the northwestern quay, the shell factory and Rathmines.

From these stores food was supplied to the shops: "res prevail-

ing before the rebellion" and it is said that they be sold to the public at similar rates.

The south and west of Ireland are at present the only places where disturbances are ripe and these are being sharply suppressed.

Some further casualties are reported among the troops. Though the young soldiers are performing their duty under the severest conditions of warfare, many of them having had only a few months training, they are displaying the utmost bravery, never hesitating to advance under the hottest fire.

In several parts of Ireland the Sinn Fein organization did not take part in the outbreak, but, as they possess huge quantities of arms and ammunition, they are being closely watched. Orders were issued today demanding that they immediately surrender all their arms and, in case these bodies of illegal semi-soldiers do not comply with the order, very effective steps are to be taken against them by the military authorities, who are aware that for two years past Ireland has been turned into a gigantic arsenal by persons who had no right to possess arms.

A provisional postal service has been established in Dublin where letters are now arriving from the provinces and from England but no outgoing mail service has yet been organized and it is impossible to obtain postage stamps.

The authorities have acquired premises in the city to replace the General Post Office, which was destroyed during its occupation as a rebel headquarters.

This afternoon two British soldiers were found badly scorched in the cellar of one of the buildings which had been held by the rebels. They had been taken prisoner early in the rebellion and did not know that it had been suppressed.

The building which was near the Coliseum, had been set on fire by the Sinn Feiners before they evacuated it. The soldiers were much exhausted, but are expected to recover.



LIEUT.-COL. H. C. BULLER,

Officer Commanding the Princess Patricia's, who was killed in action at Zillebeke.

London Views Asquith's Speech as Indications That End of War Near

*9 pages
April 13th
1916.*

If British Premier Intends to Make Peace on Modified Terms, It Might Mean a Serious Political Crisis in England—Opposition to Government Demands a Greater Effort to Bring the War to An End.

New York, April 13.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, under yesterday's date, cables as follows:

Despite official denials in all capitals there are signs that peace is much nearer than is generally supposed. For weeks these indications have been seen in well-informed quarters. As the significance of Premier Asquith's definition of Prussian militarism is understood, they are giving additional confirmation. In London there is an increasing feeling that the beginning of the end has come.

Despatches from Berlin also indicate a different frame of mind as a result of the British Premier's statement. In Mr. Asquith's substitution of Prussian "military caste" for "military power," Germans profess to see a great modification of the terms of the now famous Guildhall speech. If England will consider terms on such a basis, so run the Berlin reports, Germany can listen. All Germans know, it is said, that the "military caste" which Premier Asquith condemns, has never, either before the war or now, been in the ascendant. Hence to propose its destruction is to assail something that never had an existence.

Forget Militarism.

To the peace prophets here, however, these events have a different significance. In the speeches of the German Chancellor and Premier Asquith they see not so much concessions in terms as the marked growth of a more "conciliatory" frame of mind.

If the British people, for instance, can forget all "militarism" hysteria that has been instilled into them and the Germans the "strafe England" and the "starvation blockade," an advance will be made toward peace. It is thus that the peace advocates interpret Premier Asquith's modified viewpoint. Other great stumbling blocks to the growth of peace sentiment in England have been the insistence of

the Germans on the continuance of their submarine and Zeppelin campaigns.

In financial circles, as well as among the so-called pacifists, Premier Asquith's speech is hailed with evident joy. To the bulk of the country, however, confident in the belief that the Allies were bent on Germany's conquest and occupation, it was a considerable surprise. In many quarters stock taking is going on, and events of great importance are likely to result before the end of the month.

An equally great reaction has been set up in the extreme war party by the Premier's conciliatory tone. Sir Edward Carson, the leader of this group, is doing some very skillful manoeuvring in and out of the House of Commons with a view to a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Asquith's speech has furnished him with additional material.

Serious Crisis.

One of the most formidable debaters in the House of Lords told me to-day that he believed the country was on the eve of a serious political crisis. He doubted, however, the predictions freely made among the Irish nationalists that there would be a dissolution of parliament within the next few weeks and an immediate general election.

It is understood that the opposition now forming to the coalition ministry will make its fight on the question of the progress of the war and the conscription muddle. Victory can only be reached, they say, by a much greater effort than is now being put forth.

Party considerations have been entirely put aside. While the bulk of the Opposition is largely Unionist, it has also drawn support from the Radical wing of the Liberal party and the followers of Lloyd-George. Even should the coalition ministry hold together, other important events are likely to occur soon to test the strength of the government. The Allied drive on the west front is not the only offensive schedule to open between this and the end of May.

VERDUN HAS SEEN THREE MONTHS OF FURIOUS BATTLE

French Continue to Hold Huge German Force From Covered Position

Paris, May 22.—The battle of Verdun, the longest and most bitterly contested individual struggle of the war, enters on its fourth month to-day. The Germans with characteristic stubbornness and patience, are hammering at Dead Man Hill, where the most furious and bloody fighting of the three months conflict has taken place. Clinging desperately to the trenches that they have wrested from the French on the lower slopes of the hill, the Teutons have hurled 60,000 men, backed by sixty batteries of guns of all calibres, forward along a seven mile front from Avocourt Wood to the Meuse in a desperate effort to seize the coveted summit.

As has been usual in this war when either side launched a well-prepared and strongly delivered offensive the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing in the French first line at a cost of severe losses. However, judging from the experience of the past, it will not be a difficult task for the French to dislodge them before they are able to follow up their advantage. Both sides will then return to their former position to await another offensive.

That the Germans must continue their tremendous onslaught on Dead Man Hill or abandon the idea of taking Verdun seems obvious. This blood-soaked summit and its sister eminence, Hill No. 304, form the key of the whole system of Verdun's defences. The fire from their batteries flanks the Douaumont Plateau across the river. Without the undisputed possession of this plateau military critics agree that no attack on Verdun has any chance of success.



LAST DIVINE SERVICE PARADE OF THE 73rd BATTALION IN MONTREAL.—On the Sunday before their departure for England the officers and men of the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, attended the morning service at Erskine Church. Here we see them lined up on Sherbrooke street for the return march to their barracks.

LA DERNIERE PARADE D'EGLISE DU 73^{ème} BATAILLON A MONTREAL.—Le dimanche qui a précédé le départ des soldats et des officiers du 73^{ème} bataillon, les Ecossais Royaux assistèrent au service religieux du matin en l'église Erskine. On les voit ici en rangs sur la rue Sherbrooke prêts à retourner à leurs casernes.



MONTREAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT NOW AT SANDLING CAMP, SHORNCIFFE.—The above picture shows the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, leaving Montreal for the western war zone in Europe. The Battalion crossed the Atlantic on the SS. Adriatic and is now completing its training at Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

LE REGIMENT ECOSSAIS DE MONTREAL, ACTUELLEMENT AU CAMP DE SANDLING, SHORNCIFFE.—Cette vignette représente le 73^{ème} bataillon des Ecosais Royaux du Canada quittant Montréal pour la zone occidentale de la guerre en Europe. Le bataillon a fait la traversée de l'Atlantique sur le "Adriatic" et termine en ce moment son entraînement à Shorncliffe, Kent, Angleterre.

GERMANY CAN'T LAST UNTIL END OF 1916

Danish Paper Asserts That Soldiers' Rations Were Cut Six Weeks Ago

London, May 9.—The Danish paper, *Ribestifts Tidende*, claims to have discovered by a month's investigation that the belief prevails in Germany that it is impossible to continue the war to the end of 1916. Many in Germany believe that it cannot be maintained through the summer, the paper asserts and continues:

"The rations of the German soldiers were cut six weeks ago. Meat is becoming rare, bread is limited to twelve ounces daily and food parcels from the soldiers' homes are now forbidden lest the civilians themselves suffer.

"Desertions are numerous, and they include officers. Socialism is spreading amazingly among the troops. Slackness of discipline is evident, resulting from the extremely harsh treatment. The shortage of horses necessitated the reducing of gun teams.

"Ammunition and arms, however, continue to be produced in incredible quantities."

While numerous German papers, copies of which have just reached here, are harping upon the food troubles, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, of May 7, asserts that "Germany is able to continue the war indefinitely, notwithstanding the inconveniences."

Incidentally, the paper announces the discovery of a process of making a certain quality of steel for munitions, for which Wolfram imported at great cost, has been necessary. The paper says: "No means at the disposal of our enemies can prevent the unexampled elasticity of German organization from being applied to every demand the war imposes."

"A new proof of this is presented in the fact that two Rhenish-Westphalian firms have succeeded in producing steel of the highest efficiency for the so-called 'rapid process work,' without Wolfram. What this means for the munitions industry will be recognized abroad.

"There is no conceivable profligacy of shells which German industry is not capable of meeting with a still greater output. America can neither with her money nor with her supplies tear open the doors of a German fortress.

"Our human, mechanical, economic and financial resources for attack can stand even a stronger strain, because, as twenty-one months have proved, they are constantly produced afresh. We have newly organized our capacity for confronting the emergencies and are adapting ourselves to the circumstances. All this will last until our foes have adapted their attitude to the fact that their game is lost and will remain lost."

Imposing Spectacle When Sir Sam Hughes Inspected Troops on Fletcher's Field

Men Made Fine Appearance and General Hughes Complimented Officers on the Splendid Work They Had Done in Their Organization and Training.

In the presence of one of the largest gatherings of citizens for an event of its kind since the outbreak of the war, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes inspected twelve overseas units lined up on Fletcher's Field on Saturday afternoon, the turnout numbering 2,426 officers and men. The parade was made all the more imposing because the commanding officers and officers commanding companies were mounted.

From one o'clock, when the first units proceeded up Park avenue to Fletcher's Field, the route of march was densely lined with cheering spectators who vigorously applauded as each successive unit swung by. At three o'clock all the troops were lined up in parade order, with Brig.-Gen. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Louis LeDuc and staff gathered at the saluting base to await the arrival of General Hughes.

Sir Sam Hughes arrived at half-past three, being accompanied by Major-General E. Fiset, Col. Winter, Lieut.-Col. Emmett Clarke, Capt. John Bassett, and Capt. C. C. Ballantyne, staff officer. As he rode on to the field the thousands around the field cheered, a demonstration which Sir Sam smilingly acknowledged as he rode to the saluting base to meet Brig.-Gen. Wilson.

The precision with which the troops responded to the order to fix bayonets was splendid. Following the salute, Sir Sam Hughes, with General Wilson and the other officers, rode through the lines, closely inspecting the men. They afterwards moved back to the saluting base while the bands moved up and took their places

in the centre. Then, line after line, the long column of troops swung by, General Hughes taking the salute. The scene was indeed a memorable one, and the cheers of the crowd as they greeted each unit was inspiring.

The 148th looked smart, fit and disciplined, and came in for a big share of the applause. After the march past, Sir Sam Hughes called the officers of the various battalions to the front and complimented them on the bearing of their men. He said that considering its disadvantages the work in the 4th Division was excellent, and he was proud of what had been done by Montreal.

Afterwards, Sir Sam and his officers led the march from the parade ground to Dominion Square. In marching off the field several of the units responded to the command of General Hughes' "eyes right" as they passed a group of returned soldiers.

The units paraded in the following order: 66th Battery, Headquarters, 4th Divisional Ammunition Column; No. 1 Section 4th Divisional Ammunition Column; 148th Battalion; 163rd French-Canadian Battalion; Irish-Canadian Rangers; 206th French Canadian Battalion; 5th Pioneer Battalion; No. 6th Universities Company; No. 2 Company 4th Divisional Train; 4th Divisional A. S. C. Ambulance Workshop, No. 4 C.A.M.C. Training Depot.

Sir Sam returned to Ottawa, leaving from the Windsor station at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. Brig.-Gen. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. LeDuc and others of the Headquarters Staff being at the station to see the minister and his aides depart.

VIEW OF VERDUN BATTLE

Soldier Sends Vivid Note
Montrealer

The following letter, received from a soldier in the trenches by his Godmother in Montreal, gives a glimpse of the Battle of Verdun:

"My Dear Godmother—Now we are in rest billets near Belfort, in Alsace. Yesterday we were reviewed by General Joffre. I am going to tell you a few words about the life we have lived during the last week under the furnace. As I have already told you in my last letter about the Battle of Verdun. The bombardment commenced on the 21st February. On the 24th a famous battle took place; we can safely say the fiercest of all time. Those who saw it can safely say that at it they saw everything possible in modern warfare. The Boches brought forward all their resources, all their processes—asphyxiating gas, liquid fire, terrible concentration of artillery of all kinds, waves of attack in close formation. Never has there been such a prodigal use of shells. No. 303, 380 and also 420. We can truly say the artillery duel was the most terrible of the whole war, in fact, never has there been one so great. All the ground round us was battered by the fire of the enemy. In front, behind the centres, big holes, roads, villages, bridges, stations which smoked like volcanoes. At each turn the shell made new craters vomiting wreck and biting smoke. Shells which fell in the Meuse threw up immense columns of water like torpedoes. The air was filled with whistlings, cries, rumblings which ended in incessant explosions. It was in the midst of this infernal noise that we lived for eight days and nights, after which we were so tired that we slept. After all, there comes a time when we have not the will power to do otherwise. Not the bursting of the shells which covered up with earth, nor the sight of the head of the fragments of men nor the cries of the wounded could impress us any more. Everyone showed wonderful courage, calmness and coolness. No one looked behind. Our commander-in-chief had said: 'Conquer or die!' Everyone felt they had made their supreme sacrifice; most men had burned all their letters and personal souvenirs. I had sent to a friend by a wounded man a card on which was written: 'Probably I will be slain: last words of a friend.' On the morning of the 24th when the graves of the Germans were opened by our cannon cutting them down, I seemed to come out of a dream, and asked myself once more—What is this?"

—Green Watches from \$3.00

CANADIAN SCOTS BANISH KILT FOR DURATION OF WAR

At Least That is Argument
Used in Scots' Uniform
Controversy

SCOTS' JAILS AND SHELTERS EMPTY

War Prosperity Keeps Men
Straight — Curtailed
Hours Effective

Special to The Montreal Star from
Our Resident Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 15.—"A Lowlander," writes to the papers to say that some of the Canadian Highland regiments in France or Belgium have done away with the kilt "for the period of the war," as "it is not the best military dress for the trenches," and that this should be a lesson to the army authorities at home.

I don't know whether what he says is true or no, but there is certainly something in his argument. In their endeavors to make recruiting popular the authorities decided a while since to dress "Lowland" Territorial regiments in the kilt, but the result simply was that what they gained in recruits they lost in resignations. The Lowland men didn't want to pretend to be Highlanders. They preferred to be Lowland, and to wear the uniform that had been associated with their old districts of the Lowlands for a time.

MORE MONEY, LESS CRIME.

Dr. James Devon, who's full length title is "Prison Commissioner for Scotland," says there are fewer persons in all the prisons in Scotland than there were in the two big Glasgow prisons of Duke Street and Barlinnie ten years since.

The numbers were getting less and less before the war began, and since then they've got less at an even faster rate. As to the explanation, Dr. Devon is exactly sure. It is because the men who had been in prison are away out fighting the Germans. A lot of them are, but a lot of them are not, and if they were they would be a bigger nuisance inside the army than they were outside the army. The war explained the figures a little, but it didn't explain them altogether.

Neither did the action of the Liquor Traffic Central Control Board, which had cut down the drinking hours. In spite of the cutting down, as much drink was used as ever. This is the simple truth, as anybody keeps who keeps an eye on Glasgow streets, and Glasgow police figures. Nobody had believed a year since that we could reduce the consumption of drink by closing the public houses for a part of the day, but it has been proved that this only means the crowding of the old amount of drinking—or mair—into the shorter time. See that is the explanation of the great scarcity of prisoners.

The explanation is, Dr. Devon says, that men who used to work two or three months at a time, and drift about for a place to place, and find a job to job, drifting into mischief at times, are now making better wages than ever they made before the war, and have all good jobs that they are sticking to them as long as they can. They are making mair money, and are better able to take care of themselves.

If this improvement keeps going, there will be lots of folk out of their jobs—no to speak of prison warders and managers, and policemen, and all them who are needed to keep the ill-drawn classes in order.

SAME WITH SHELTERS.

I was speaking the other day to the manager of an institution in Glasgow which exists for the purpose of taking in a sort of homeless stragglers off the streets, and giving them a night's lodging free, and a bite of something warm at night and morning. It is supported by charity, and it wins a good shelter at night for men or women who try to make it their permanent lodging. Then it sends to the parish authorities. Before the war it had had three to five hundred casual lodgers at night, but now it has only two or three score. Its "customers" have simply disappeared like snaf off a dyke, and now there seems no reason why it should be kept open.

The manager's explanation is nearly the same as Dr. Devon's with regard to the prisons. Some of the hee-daw-weels have enlisted, and their army allowances are keeping their dependents; but the big majority have got work, and are making decent wages. Anyway, they don't come to him.

But if we are to judge by the figures for the city of Aberdeen, there has really, in spite of what the town Commissioner says, been a decrease in drinking. Aberdeen is a "militarized area," but the figures apply to the public houses there at the same time, and the figures may be taken as a fair specimen of the country. In February, says the Chief Constable of the Granite City, he had through his bar's, on charges arising out of drunkenness, eighty-five men and forty-five women; whereas in February, 1915—before the public house hours were shortened—the totals were 142 men and thirty-five women. That means a decrease of over a forty-seven. Which is a right in a way, but the City Constable doesn't try to explain why the women should be made by ten. It nearly looks as if they were something in the theory that the closing of the public houses for part of the day means that far mair drink is carried out and used at home, and that there is, therefore, an increase in "home" drunkenness.

WATTIE.

GEN TOWNSHEND AT BAGDAD. Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 3. — Gen. Townshend, commander of the British force that surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, and four Generals of his staff have arrived at Bagdad, according to Constantinople despatches today. They are being shown every consideration by the Turks.

ALL QUIET, SAYS VIENNA.

BERLIN, May 3, by wireless to Sayville.—There is little activity on the Russian and Italian fronts and the situation is unchanged, the official Austrian report of May 7 says.

CANADIAN TROOPS NUMBER 320,000 STATES PREMIER

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, May 8.—During discussion on Militia Department estimates in Commons on Friday, Sir Robert Borden announced that enlistments for active service reached 320,000 on May 1 and that between January 1 and May 1 between 112,000 and 115,000 men joined the overseas forces. Estimates totalling \$5,500,000 were passed. On a vote of \$100,000 for cadet organizations throughout the Dominion, the Hon. Frank Oliver (Edmonton) expressed the opinion that it would be the wiser policy in the present crisis to equip men.

From this, Mr. Oliver proceeded to the charge that the Government had been remiss in its duties in not foreseeing that the war would be of long duration and making adequate preparations. Sir Robert Borden stated that the Ross Rifle Company was turning out more rifles than any rifle company in America and that the output at present was fifteen times as great as the normal output before the war. Rifles were being supplied to the Canadian Overseas forces as fast as they could be turned out.

The Premier suggested that, since Mr. Oliver had foreseen in 1914 that the war would be of long duration he might cast his prophetic gaze forward and state what was likely to happen during the next eighteen months. It would be a great service to the Empire and the world.

Mr. Oliver declared that lack of rifles in the battalions in training deprived recruits of an opportunity to learn the rifle before going to the front.

60 RIFLES FOR 8,000 MEN.

He instanced the case of the Sarcee Camp, near Calgary, where, he said, last summer 8,000 men had sixty service rifles among them. The statement the Premier denied, stating that before they reached the front the men received full target practice.

E. M. McDonald (Pictou) asked whether it was true that Gen. Alderson had been superseded. The Premier said he had no official information on the subject.

Mr. Oliver then raised the question of the efficiency of the mark III Ross rifle, now used by the Canadian army. He quoted from reports sent by the Canadian "Eye-witness" to show that the rifles often jammed in action. The Premier said that the chambers of the Ross and Lee Enfield rifles had been enlarged, and that no trouble had since been reported.

In reply to a question by Mr. McDonald (Pictou) regarding the alleged punishment of a soldier at Trenton, N.S., by hanging him up by the arms, the Premier announced that this method of punishment had now been abolished.

The Premier did not make his expected statement with regard to the Government's program of legislation for the balance of the session, promising to take the House into his confidence today.

Maritime Express

GERMANS CHECKED IN ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE ALONG VERDUN FRONT

French Evacuate Trenches Smashed by Tremendous Hun Bombardment, But Curtain Fire Holds Up All Enemy's Efforts to Progress—Another Zeppelin in Trouble

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 6, 1:01 p.m.—The French evacuated part of their trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304 on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, as the result of an unusually violent bombardment by heavy German guns.

The War Office statement of this morning says, however, that all efforts of the Germans to advance were checked by French guns, and that a fresh division of troops, which the Germans brought into action, sustained great losses. Attacks north and northwest of Hill 304 were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

MOST DETERMINED ATTACK YET

The attack launched by the Germans yesterday was the most determined assault on the dominating position of Hill 304 since the Verdun drive began. The battle raged all day yesterday and throughout last night, and was still continuing when last official despatches were filed to the War Office.

The Germans launched the attack after an unusually violent bombardment with big calibre and asphyxiating gas shells. While French positions on a wide front were under attack the sector before Hill 304 received the brunt of the German rush.

Bombardment by the German guns wrecked part of the French trenches, making them untenable in the fire that raked the positions on the northern slopes. It was these trenches that were evacuated.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN IN DISTRESS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 6.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the Daily News says that a Dutch fishing boat, which arrived at Ameland, reported having sighted the Zeppelin L-9 flying extremely low across the North Sea yesterday and apparently badly crippled.

A Havas despatch from Salonika says that the entire population of the town witnessed the destruction yesterday morning of the German Zeppelin which was shot down by the French fleet in the harbor. The despatch says that the airship was one of the newest and largest type, known as a super-Zeppelin.

The Austrian destroyer sunk by the French submarine Bernouille in the Adriatic on Thursday was of the latest type, said an official statement issued here today, confirming a Rome announcement of the sinking of the destroyer.

MAJOR JOHN MCBRIDE EXECUTED

legal separation. Major McBride maintained his interest in Irish political affairs and was always identified with the extreme, or Separatist faction of the Nationalist party.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, May 6.—The following official statement was issued today by Turkish Army Headquarters:

"On the Irak front the situation is unchanged. The day before the surrender of the British army at Kut-el-Amara, one of our aeroplanes shot down two enemy machines.

"Caucasian front. One of our cavalry detachments surprised and destroyed a detachment of the enemy's cavalry. On the other fronts there is no news."

By Canadian Press.

DUBLIN May 6 via London May 6.—It was officially announced today that Major John McBride the eighth leader of the Slan Fein rebellion to suffer death by sentence of Court-martial has been shot.

Thomas Hunter and William Cosgrave who were sentenced to death with Major McBride had their sentences commuted to life-imprisonment.

Major John McBride fought throughout the Boer war with the Irish brigade under General Plet. When the Boers finally surrendered he made his escape and took refuge in Paris where he later married Miss Maud Gonne.

In 1905 Major and Mrs. McBride delivered a series of lectures in America on Irish politics. On their return to Paris Mrs. McBride sued for divorce and was granted a

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



LIEUT. R. C. MACKENZIE.

Suffering from gun shot wounds received at Ypres, Lieut. R. C. Mackenzie, whose brother lives at 412 Mance street, is in a hospital in France. "Bert"—as he is best known in the city, was color-sergeant in a battalion at Sudbury Ont., when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private but won a commission on the battlefield.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE



The first contingent of Russian troops on board one of the vessels on its arrival at the quay at Marseilles, France. The Russian soldiers, who were received by the French population with great enthusiasm, are shown standing to attention on the deck of the transport, just before they disembarked at the French city.

Lance-Corpl. Leslie, Emin, son, kin at 21 Ros...
 ... at Salonika, May 7, accident-
 ... at 676 Spadina Ave., To-

NAMED IN DESPATCHES



Stretcher Bearer W. S. Cassidy, who displayed great gallantry in dressing wounds under heavy fire while severely wounded.

SOLDIERS MAKE

WON RUSSIAN CROSS



Lance-Corpl. W. K. Graveley, of 3rd Battalion, son of W. R. Graveley, of the Dominion Textile Co.

FRENCH DRIVE ENEMY FROM TRENCHES THEY GAINED AT HILL 304

Successful Counter-Attack Checks Latest Great German Offensive at Verdun and Inflicts Heavy Losses Upon Huns—Two German Aeroplanes Brought Down

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, May 8.—French troops have recaptured a large part of the ground lost on both banks of the Meuse yesterday in a most violent German attack, believed by French military critics to signal a fourth great assault on Verdun. A successful French counter-attack last night drove the Germans from the communicating trench they had occupied in yesterday's heavy battling east of Hill 304, on the northwestern front of Verdun.

In a series of night combats the French threw the Germans out of the greatest part of the 500 yards of first line trenches they occupied between Haudremont wood and Fort Douaumont, the War Office announced today.

FRENCH NIGHT ATTACK SUCCEEDS

It is now confirmed that the Sunday attack on the east bank of the Meuse was made by large German forces on a front of about one and one-quarter miles. The Germans attempted to break through the French lines between Haudremont wood and Fort Douaumont, but despite heavy sacrifices in men penetrated only a 500 yard sector of the first line trenches. With grenades and bayonets the French last night attacked this sector. Before the Germans could organize their defences, they had been driven out nearly the entire 500 yards, the French taking thirty-two prisoners.

A violent battle continued throughout last night on the west bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, and was still in progress early today. Hill 304 was the centre of the most desperate struggles, the French resisting most stubbornly and checking repeated enemy advances.

In recapturing the underground communicating trench taken by the Germans yesterday east of Hill 304, the French captured fifty prisoners. The Germans suffered heavy losses in last night's fighting. Two German aeroplanes were brought down by French fliers in the region of Verdun yesterday.

the United Press.

PARIS, May 8.—French military critics declared today that the German attack yesterday is the prelude to a fourth great offensive against Verdun.

The fighting on the west bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, attained the greatest violence yesterday. Repulsed in their attempts to storm and capture the summit of Hill 304, the Germans resorted to a flanking attack on the French right which yielded some results.

The German object apparently is to force the evacuation of Hill 304 by threatening to surround the position. Almost the same form of attack was employed east of the Meuse, where the Germans for many weeks have been attacking the ridge of Pepper Heights, four and one half miles north of Verdun.

Facing frightful losses in a frontal attack on the slopes of the position, the Teuton commanders have been hacking away persistently at French positions in the ravines east of the heights, hoping to drive through toward the Meuse and force the French to retire from the strongly fortified position.

In yesterday's fighting French first line trenches were penetrated on a front of fifty yards, but were retaken by the French later on.

Principal Attack is Against Mort Homme

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 8.—After seventy-seven days of battle, the Germans are making a new attack before Verdun with another formidable army. Fighting almost equal in violence to that of the beginning of March is in progress on both banks of the Meuse.

The principal effort of the Germans is being directed against Dead Man Hill. Following the Napoleonic policy of attempting to turn what cannot be carried by frontal attack, the Germans, with a whole army corps, made the assault by way of the ravine between Hill 304 and Dead

Man Hill, seeking to crush in the French line along a front of one and a half miles.

The ground there is favorable for the attack, and the French commander, aware of the weakness of the position, placed one of its best trained army corps at this place. This corps disposed of the attack without ceding any important ground, but the battle is still raging, and, according to the latest advices, the result will not be known till some time today.

East of the Meuse the Germans delivered four attacks on a front of 2,000 yards, each advance being made by a different Prussian regiment. The fighting there is as fierce as on the other side of the river, and as inconclusive.

Gen. Nivelle, whose promotion to the command at Verdun put him in charge at such a critical time, is a man of sixty. He comes from Tulle, in the Corrèze department. Gen. Nivelle is one of the discoverers of the war. At the outbreak of hostilities he was in command of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. Gen. Joffre soon singled him out for a leading role. He was promoted to be a General of Brigade, on October 24, 1914, and shortly afterwards placed in command of the Sixty-First Infantry Division.

On December 23, 1915, he received his three stars and at the same time was appointed commander of the Third Army Corps.

RUSSIAN MEDAL AWARDED TO CITY SOLDIER ARRIVES

Representatives of Montreal who are taking part in the war have gained their share of honors, for practically every class of honor bestowed has its recipient with relatives in the city. The Victoria Cross, the French Military Medal, the D.S.O., the D.C.M.—all have their representatives here, and to this list is added the Cross of the Russian Order of St. George of the Fourth Class, which has been conferred by the Czar of Russia on Lance-Corpl. W. K. Graveley.

This decoration, which has just been received by his father, W. R. Graveley, superintendent of the Dominion Textile Company, is on exhibition in the Star window on St. James street, and is of very simple design. It is in silver, suspended from a ribbon of black and gold, and on the face of the medal is a representation of St. George and the dragon, while on the back is the monogram of the Czar and the number of the medal. It was awarded to Corp. Graveley for carrying despatches through the lines at an important and critical time during the great battles in the early part of last year, and he has sent it home to encourage other young men to join the Canadian forces and also win honor for themselves and for their country.

Mr. Graveley had a letter from his son yesterday, in which he wrote that he was still in good health, and that he had heard he had been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Corp. Graveley was working in Toronto when the war broke out and went overseas from that city.

Stretcher-bearer W. S. Cassidy, mentioned by the official eyewitness last week for conspicuous bravery in attending to wounded under heavy fire, is in an English hospital, after being for two weeks in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital. He is severely

ly wounded and in a letter to his brother G. P. Cassidy, of 411 St. Antoine street, the gallant soldier says, in part: "I am getting along fine, but I know that I have got my war marks on my back, my hands, my left arm, left knee and my nose which I will have to carry for a life time. But it is so wonderful. How I escaped death I cannot say. They were putting over big shells all along our trench. One poor fellow got hit in the shoulder and I went to him. Just as I was dressing him over came another shell, and when I heard it coming I threw myself over him to save him, but it was no use. A piece got him on the temple and killed him and the rest got me. So you see what I have to thank the Lord for. There were sixty out of our company alone put out of action in the space of an hour and a half—I tell you there was no fun. When I think of it all—well, I went through some pain, but what is it if you get away with your life? I suppose you were a little surprised to find they had got me again. Capt. Molson came to see me in hospital twice and has been very kind to me. I am sorry I could not go through to the end with my company, but it was not my luck. I suppose things had to come out the way they did; but never mind, I might get back yet."

In the official despatch his name was given as J. F. C. Cassidy, but it should have been W. S. Cassidy.

TWO CANADIANS REPORTED KILLED

LONDON, Ont., May 11.—Professor Dale, of St. Mary's, has been officially advised that his wife's nephew, Lieut. Ryckman, Royal Aviation Corps, was killed in action while scouting over German lines.

William Webb, in training here with the Army Medical Corps, has been notified that his brother, Edward, 4th University Company, Princess Pats, has been killed in France. Pte. Webb won many athletic and scholastic honors before enlisting.

A CZAR'S RECOGNITION



Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class, which was given to Lance-Corpl. W. K. Graveley.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star,
From Our Own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, May 11.
—It is unquestionable that the shortage of ships will seriously affect Canadian trade during the present season, as also the trade of other belligerents in all parts of the world.

Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office, says:

"It is doubtful whether any representations can greatly relieve the situation, but a few illustrations will show Canadian sufferers how generally the British trade is also suffering.

"A few months ago several British steamers arriving, or due at, the River Plate, were requisitioned and a group of River Plate traders lost over a million dollars upon defaulted contracts.

"The Australians cannot get ships to market. Their record wheat crop and New Zealand farmers' wool is similarly held up.

"India is in a like predicament.

"There is not a coast town in the British Isles which has not had its normal course of trade and even its existence, greatly affected by the conversion of coastal steamers to war purposes.

"Even shipowners have their troubles, for half their steamers have been requisitioned. Some owners have had whole fleets taken at low rates from the first day of the war."

WINDERMERE.

FRENCH AIR HERO'S CHALLENGE TO LIEUT. IMMELMAN SPORTIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 11.—Lieut. Navarre, France's twenty-one-year-old air hero, has dropped a second manifesto behind the German lines, challenging Lieut. Immelman, the leading aviator of Germany, to an air duel for the championship of the world. The German flier, credited with bringing down fifteen enemy aeroplanes, ignored the first challenge dropped from the sky a month ago. Navarre, who has fourteen air victories to his credit, informed Immelman in his second message that he intends to make his aeroplane the fifteenth shot down.

Allied aviators all along the western front are awaiting with tense interest the outcome of the challenge. Navarre, a smooth faced French flier, has fought more than fifty air battles. Through each encounter he wrapped about his neck a silk

stocking given him by a French beauty "for good luck."

Navarre's methods of fighting are entirely different from those of Lieut. Immelman, who swoops down upon his prey from a great height, shooting as he passes, but failing to return to the attack if the enemy aeroplane is not brought down.

The French flier dashes straight for his enemy, circles him, worries him with a disconcerting fire and dives and dips to avoid bullets. Navarre pursues if the enemy flees, gyrating like a bee over the enemy with his machine gun popping.

A year ago Navarre battled victoriously against five enemy aeroplanes, bringing down two, and escaping unharmed.

On another occasion he was reprimanded for escorting a German flier whom he shot down, behind the French lines to a nearby wine shop, where he treated him to drinks.

IRISH AFFAIRS ARE UNDER DISCUSSION IN BRITISH HOUSE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 11.—Thomas Kent, the thirteenth Irish rebel leader to be executed by shooting, probably will be the last to pay the death penalty, unless Sir Roger Casement is convicted of treason, it was stated today.

Kent was shot at Queenstown on Tuesday, said an official statement issued at Dublin early today. He was found guilty of inciting rebellion in the vicinity of Fermoy, County Cork. Kent was the first rebel executed outside Dublin.

Irish affairs occupied today even a more important position in the public mind than they did at the time of the Home Rule controversy. Both Houses of Parliament are again engaged with them.

The debate in the House of Commons is regarded as the more important, for here the Government comes under the cross-fire of the whole Irish party and of a large number of Liberal members who are determined to bring to an end not only arrests and executions in Ireland, but martial law.

The execution of Kent, although it took place before Premier Asquith gave his assurance that no further death sentences would be carried out until the debate was concluded, has brought forth further protests from Irish Parliamentary circles.

The Nationalists also are concerned with the continued arrest and de-

portation to England, for confinement in English jails, of rebels from all parts of the country. The number of arrests has not yet been made known, but it must be several thousand.

SEEKING A COMPROMISE.

The latest estimates of casualties in Dublin places them at about 1,000, of which 400 were killed. These figures include soldiers, insurgents and civilians.

The fact is noted in Dublin that since the insurrection there had been an increase in the rate of recruiting there.

Even while the controversy over the causes and manner of handling the insurrection is still in progress, efforts are being made to reach a compromise on the Home Rule question.

Those who most desire this are urging that Lord Hardinge, after he has concluded his inquiry into the disturbances, shall be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It is believed that a diplomat would be more likely to bring the two parties together than would a politician.

There are rumors in Parliamentary circles that negotiations of some kind are being arranged and that Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, leaders of the two parties, are concerned with them.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 11.—French troops were repulsed in two attacks north-west of Verdun yesterday, the War Office announced this afternoon. The report says:

"Western front: German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk and the railroads near Adinkerke.

"On the Verdun front west of the Meuse the French again made an attack near Dead Man's Hill in the afternoon and south-east of Hill 304 in the evening. Both attacks broke down in the face of our machine-gun and artillery fire, with considerable losses to the enemy.

"In Camard forest a Bavarian patrol captured fifty-four French soldiers.

"The number of unwounded French soldiers captured since May 4 in the fighting near Hill 304 has reached fifty-three officers and 1,515 men.

"On the Verdun front east of the Meuse there was hand grenade fighting all night long in the vicinity of Callette Wood. A French attack in the wood was repulsed.

"Eastern front: South-east of the railroad station at Selburg the Germans took by storm 500 yards of enemy positions, capturing 309 unwounded Russians and several machine guns and mine throwers.

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN May 11, via Sayville, wireless.—Increased activity on both the Italian and Gallician fronts is reported by the Austrian War Office in a statement issued today. The announcement follows:

"In Eastern Galicia and Valhynia there was increased activity on the part of advanced detachments. There were no events of special importance.

"On the Italian front the enemy, after a lively bombardment yesterday of portions of the Cernaia bridgehead and the Doberdo plateau, made several attacks this morning at Sna Martino. He was repulsed every time.

"At several places on the Carinthian and East Tyrol fronts there was increased activity on the part of the artillery."

TURKS' USUAL EXAGGERATION.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 11, via wireless to Sayville.—An official Turkish communication, dated May 10, says that two Turkish aeroplanes dropped bombs successfully on April 25 on the drydock and oil tanks at Port Said.

A Cairo despatch yesterday said eight bombs were dropped on Port Said on May 8, causing no property damage, but wounding three civilians.

POISON GAS BOMBS AT SALONIKI



Saloniki has been visited by many aerial attacks, including gas bombs. This photograph was made just after a gas shell that had been dropped from a German aeroplane had exploded. Fortunately there was no wind, and the vapors of the bomb, instead of being wafted about, rose upward and caused little inconvenience to those in its immediate vicinity.

FRENCH TROOPS DRIVE BACK GERMAN CHARGES WITH BAYONETS TODAY

Attempt by Enemy to Progress Northeast of Verdun Fails—French Aeroplanes Bombard German Stations at Damvillers and Etain—Berlin Claims French Attack Stopped

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 11.—French troops repulsed with bayonets and grenades an attack delivered by the Germans early this morning west of the Vaux pond, northeast of Verdun. On the west bank of the Meuse, only artillery activity occurred during last night, the War Office reported, the Germans failing to return to the attack.

French artillery through last night displayed unusual activity in the Champagne region, concentrating its fire on German positions southeast of Tahure. About 110 yards of German trenches were destroyed.

Four French war planes bombarded the railway stations at Damvillers at Etain last night, setting fire to a railway depot.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Champagne our fire demolished a German trench 100 metres in length in the region to the southeast of Tahure.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery combat was quite active in the region of the wood of Avocourt.

"On the right bank a German attack launched at about 2 o'clock in the morning on our positions to the west of Vaux Pond was repulsed with bayonets and hand grenades.

"The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

"On the night of May 10-11 four of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-six shells upon the railroad stations at Damvillers and Etain and upon the park near Foameix, where a fire broke out."

GERMAN STORIES RIDICULED

Though German artillery continues active on the west bank of the Meuse, evidently in preparation for renewed attacks, the impression is again growing in the French capital that the Germans are preparing to abandon the attack on Verdun.

In this connection the statements spread broadcast by the German semi-official news agency yesterday

with reference to the number of troops involved was cited.

French officers ridiculed the statement that 800,000 French troops were engaged at Verdun. They said the German Government undoubtedly caused such a statement to be published to prove to the German people that the Crown Prince was confronted with tremendous obstacles at Verdun, thus explaining the failure of his attempt to take the fortress.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

HERO OF THE AUSTRALIANS



Maj.-Gen. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood leaving Westminster Abbey after the memorial services for the glorious "Anzac" dead.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 12—Senator Berenger, writing in today's *Matin*, says that "the key to the war lies in the possession of the Briey valley, between Verdun and Metz."

"Since the war began," says Senator Berenger, "France, having lost the Briey basin, has been obliged to import almost all the iron required from England and America, while Germany, having occupied the whole Briey valley, is able to add 21,000,000 tons to her own annual output."

"This explains the assiduity of the Germans at Verdun. They want to capture the fortress so as to effectually prevent the French from attacking Metz."

"In a confidential memorandum addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on conditions of future peace by German industrial agricultural associations, on May 20, 1915, the following passage occurred:

"If the production of iron and steel had not doubled since August, 1914, the continuation of the war would have been impossible. The Briey region now produces 60 to 80 per cent of our iron and steel, and if that production was hampered, the war would be practically lost."

MORE BERLIN WIRELESS STORIES.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 12, by wireless to Sayville.—The Entente Powers have decided to resort to force, if necessary, to transport the Serbian troops at Corfu across Greek territory to the Salonika front, the Overseas News Agency says.

"The official Russian Press Bureau as quoted by Petrograd newspapers, announces that the Greek Government is adhering to its decision to refuse

Serbian troops," the news agency says.

"The Russians believe Greece is actuated by fear of Germany."

"The Entente Powers have decided to employ force, being prompted by desire to determine definitely the policy of Greece. The Entente Ministers have received orders to act in conformity with the Allied military authorities."

TRANSPORT OR PASSENGER BOAT?

BERLIN, May 12, by wireless to Sayville.—"The Austro-Hungarian passenger steamer *Dubrovnik* has been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Adriatic," says an Overseas News Agency today.

"The *Dubrovnik* was not armed, and was torpedoed without any warning whatever."

A Paris news agency despatch on May 10, told of the sinking by a French submarine in the lower Adriatic of an enemy transport laden with war material.

The *Dubrovnik* was a vessel of 4,238 tons gross, built in Newcastle in 1912. Marine registers reported her last at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES IMPERTURBED.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — Unless American citizens were on board the Austrian steamer *Dubrovnik*, reported torpedoed without warning by an enemy submarine in the Adriatic, this Government will not protest the attack.

The view of officials here today was that the attack on the *Dubrovnik*, even if proved to be illegal, would be placed alongside such cases as the *Yasaka Maru* and the *Cymric*, Japanese and British ships, respectively, which were torpedoed without warning, but on which there were no American citizens.

ONCE AGAIN GERMANS ARE FLUNG BACK FROM VERDUN BY THE FRENCH

**Reason Why Their Attacks are so Persistent is
Because They Have All-Important Iron Sup-
ply to Safeguard—Berlin Claims Capture of
British Lines at Hohenzollern Redoubt**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 12.—German troops have stormed and captured several English lines southeast of Hohenzollern redoubt, said an official statement from the War Office this afternoon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 12.—Two heavy German attacks against the western slopes of Dead Man's Hill last night were repulsed by the French, said an official statement from the War Office today.

The German assaults aimed at the recapture of positions taken by the French on May 10, but were repulsed by French curtain of fire.

Near the Avocourt wood and in the regions of Douaumont and Vaux, east of the Meuse, cannonading continued throughout the night, but there were no infantry attacks.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the statement follows:

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was intense artillery activity from the sector of the wood of Avocourt to Dead Man's Hill. The Germans vainly attempted to dislodge us during the night from the positions we captured May 10 on the western slope of the hill. Two successive attacks were repulsed by our fire.

"On the right bank the bombardment in the region of Douaumont-Vaux continued.

"There was relative calm on the rest of the front."

LOCAL HIGHLANDERS' HEROIC FIGHT SAVES CRATER FROM GERMANS

**Canadian "Eye-Witness" Tells of Enemy Attack on
Montreal Battalion — Forced by Heavy Fire to
Evacuate Posts, Men Thrust Huns Back and Regain
Ground With Aid of Artillery**

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The part played by the Royal Highlanders of Montreal in defence of a crater on the front held by the Canadians is graphically related by the "eye-witness," in his weekly communique to the Minister of Militia.

Depleted to a mere handful by the intense bombardment of the Germans, the remnants of the garrison retreated on their battalion. The Canadian artillery, however, soon drove the enemy out of the crater and a bombing party from the battalion again occupied the position, rescued the wounded and restored the entrenchments.

A Western cavalry battalion was recently complimented by the commander-in-chief who personally paid tribute to the men's steadiness under fire.

Many instances of individual bravery and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, several notable instances of self-sacrifice being mentioned.

Two Ontario battalions repelled a determined attack on their trenches. The explosion of a very large mine by the enemy was the signal for a furious drive. Although the Germans gained a footing in one of the advanced trenches, the parapet of which had been smashed by artillery fire, counter-attacks were quickly organized and the Germans driven to their own lines.

THREE MAKE A STAND.

The communique follows:

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 5.—Warm and brilliant weather marked the closing week of April. Under favorable conditions aviators were unusually active. German and British machines hovered constantly over the Canadian lines and aerial combats were frequent. From time to time artillery duels developed on each section of our front.

At various points bombing attacks were attempted by the enemy. On such assault was delivered against a battalion of the Royal Highlander of Canada.

Late in the afternoon the front and support lines of this unit were subjected to a bombardment of heavy shells, mortar bombs and rifle grenades. Steady retaliation by our field batteries and howitzers failed to check the enemy's fire, which gradually increased in severity. Finally, it became concentrated on a narrow section of the front line and the zone immediately behind it. Two hours after sunset a party of Germans rushed a crater held as an advance post by the Montrealers. High explosive shells had incapacitated the majority of the garrison and buried its reserve of bombs, but the few men who were able to do so, including Privates G. Gill, D. Woods and A. Morby, bombed and fired at the enemy, causing him several casualties.

Having entered the crater, the Germans commenced searching the debris of entrenchments for wounded and bombing the remains of our dug-outs. After a while they sent up a number of flares and, under the impression that this was a signal for further reinforcements, Privates Gill and Woods abandoned the unequal struggle and retired on their battalions. Private Morby, who was badly wounded in the face by a bomb, succeeded in making his way unaided to one of our dressing stations.

WOUNDED FIGHT ON.

As soon as definite information received at battalion headquarters as to what had occurred, our artillery and trench-mortar battalions opened an intense fire on the German trenches and on the space between them and the crater.

Lieut. B. M. Givcen, bombing officer of the battalion, went out with four of his men to investigate the situation, and a party under Lieut. A. W. Aitchison, was sent forward over ground swept by the hostile artillery to reinforce the garrisons of the front trenches. On reaching the crater our men found it abandoned by the enemy, who had left in it one of his number dead. Posting his bombers as sentries, Lieut. Givcen returned for reinforcements, and when a fresh garrison had been brought up the work of restoring the entrenchments and recovering our dead was undertaken.

In the course of the hostile bombardment on this occasion Capt. W. W. Peterman was wounded in the head by shrapnel. Nevertheless, he remained at his post until relieved three hours later.

Lieut. F. J. Rowan was struck in the leg, but declined to leave his men until the situation had cleared.

Lieut. E. W. Mingo, who was in charge of a wiring squad at another point when the attack commenced, withdrew his party to safe cover and then endeavored to join his company in the front line. While passing through the enemy's violent artillery barrage he was hit in the arm by shrapnel.

WESTERN MEN PRAISED.

A few days later the enemy directed the fire of many guns and mortars on to the trenches of a Western cavalry battalion.

Between two and six o'clock in the afternoon over 2,000 shells were flung into this area, causing considerable havoc and damage to our defensive system. Undismayed by the intensity of the fire, our men clung to their trenches, and with admirable fortitude held on, even to the most advanced positions. Opposite to them the fierce retaliation of our artillery was wrecking the German trenches; and there is little doubt but that the stubborn tenacity of the battalion, coupled with the splendid work of the artillery, prevented the delivery of an impending attack. Later in the week the battalion was complimented by the commander-in-chief in person on its steadiness under this trying ordeal.

During the bombardment a large minenwerfer shell pitched into a trench close to one of our machine-guns. It crashed through the fire step. Instantly Lance-Corp. John Peacey, of Vancouver, rushed forward picked up the heavy missile and threw it out of the trench. As it cleared the parapet it exploded in the air. But for Corp. Peacey's gallantry the machine-gun must have been shattered to pieces and its crew almost certainly annihilated.

At another point a breach in our parapets rendered dangerous and difficult the task of removing wounded men, for a constant stream of bullets from the rifles of German snipers was pouring through the gap. Three times Lieut. E. H. Latter, of Yorkton, Sask., went past the gap

and returned again, carrying a wounded man on his back.

ONTARIO MEN IN THICK.

A dugout, in which lay a wounded officer, was struck by a shell and collapsed. For two hours, Sergt. A. Patton, of Birtle, Man.; Pte. R. Weir, Walbeck, Sask.; and Pte. D. J. Straker, Punnichy, Sask., worked under heavy fire, clearing away the wreckage, and finally succeeded in rescuing the wounded officer. Pte. Chivers Wilson crawled three times into a demolished trench on which numbers of shells were still falling and brought out wounded men. Corp. R. G. Foulkes, Kamloops, B.C., twice traversed the enemy's shell barrage in the discharge of an important duty.

Among the killed on this occasion was Capt. J. F. P. Nash, one of the original officers of this battalion, who won the Queen's Medal, with four clasps, in South Africa. For conspicuous bravery at Ypres he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Although he had taken part in many fights during his fifteen months' service in France, Captain Nash had come through them all unscathed. A shell struck him and death was instantaneous.

Determined efforts were made by the enemy to obtain lodgment in the trenches of two Ontario battalions. The explosion of a very large mine under a trench on the right, and of a smaller one at some distance to the left gave signal for a furious drive on our defences in this section. Thirty seconds after the explosion of the mines our artillery was in action, and throughout the engagement gave inspiring and effective support to the infantry. After a little over an hour's bombardment the German fire was lifted from our front trenches to points in rear and the assaults were delivered.

MEET REPEATED ATTACKS.

On the right the explosion of the mine had demolished one bay in our trench forming an exceptionally large crater. A party of Germans moved forward on this crater, but were driven back by machine-gun and rifle-fire, from adjacent trenches. A second and larger hostile party advanced simultaneously to a flank and gained a footing in a trench which had been temporarily abandoned, owing to the destruction of its parapet.

Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Swift, counter-attacks were quickly organized. Acting from two directions, bombers drove the enemy out of our trenches and gradually compelled him to retreat to his own lines. In this fighting the Germans lost many men. In their retreat they abandoned a considerable quantity of hand-grenades, which were used against them, and they also left in our trench a number of tools for digging and two cylinders of explosive.

Opposite the smaller mine the enemy attempted to reach a sap projecting from the junction of two bays in our trench. This party made little headway. Under withering machine-gun and rifle-fire it soon beat a retreat. Almost as it regained its trenches one of our heavy shells landed in its midst. Few, if any of its number survived.

Fifteen minutes later another attack was launched at this point, but failed to reach its objective. While it was still in progress an enemy shell struck one of our machine-guns and completely destroyed it. Five of the crew were killed and a sixth wounded. A third attempt by the enemy dislodged our advanced bombing post, but nowhere succeeded in penetrating our line.

OFFICERS' GALLANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Creighton immediately prepared a counter-attack, for the purpose of recovering the sap. A detachment under Lieut. Richardson, and another led by Lieut. W. K. Cooke, forced the enemy out of the captured post, and then bombed him back into his own trenches, inflicting many casualties.

During the German attacks on this position, Capt. C. L. Blatchford, temporarily attached for instruction from a reserve battalion, was in charge of the advanced post. At the third assault he was killed.

Shortly afterwards the sergeant of the garrison was wounded and Corp. Darrance assumed command. With splendid coolness this non-commissioned officer organized the defence and established blocks in the sap, holding the enemy in check until the counter-attack was delivered.

With the right battalion, Sergt.-Major Hoey effected a rescue under exceptionally difficult circumstances. The case of a dugout had buried five men. All around large shells were bursting. Although without any proper tools, Sergt.-Major Hoey labored for an hour and a half, until all five men were liberated. In this battalion the medical officer, Capt. J. P. Walsh, also distinguished himself by the rescue of a number of wounded men.

Other attacks were repulsed by battalions from Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton. In each case the assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment of several hours' duration, but melted away under a fusillade from our trenches.

As a result of these attempts the enemy suffered many casualties, and a German officer and non-commissioned officer fell into our hands. The non-commissioned officer subsequently died of wounds.

MONTREAL MAN'S HEROISM.

Recently, during a heavy German bombardment, conspicuous gallantry was displayed by Stretcher-Bearer J. C. F. Cassidy, of Montreal, of our 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada. This man went out voluntarily to exposed points and tended the injured men of several battalions although himself severely wounded.

A relief party of our Medical Corps, while going forward to an advanced dressing station, was subjected to a heavy bombardment. Three of the party were killed and five wounded.

Corp. L. H. Mansell, of our Second Field Ambulance, left a place of safety and brought in the wounded over open ground swept by shell fire.

Lieut. G. C. Willis, of a Toronto battalion, was in charge of a trench in which a firing party was forced to seek shelter, owing to a sudden burst of hostile fire. It was discovered that one of the firing party was missing. Accompanied by Private H. Williams, Lieut. Willis went out to look for him. The man was found severely wounded and was carried back to our trenches.

While an enemy bombing attack covered by a terrific bombardment was in progress, Staff-Sergt. Artificer C. K. Spith, Canadian Ordnance Corps, effected repairs on four guns of one of our batteries. Crossing a shell-swept zone to a second battery, he repaired another gun, by his

coolness and courage keeping five guns in action at a time when the fire was particularly needed.

DECORATION FOR THREE.

Pte. F. Watson, of Chatham, Ont., and Pte. W. Payne, of the Canadian Scottish, both of whom were attached to a trench-mortar battery, have been awarded the Military Medal.

On the morning of April 3, the Germans concentrated an intense bombardment on certain dugouts and support trenches. No stretcher-bearers or other medical personnel being on the spot, rescue work was undertaken by Ptes. Watson and Payne. Nine times they went out under heavy fire, applying first aid to the injured, and carrying them back to cover. To their gallantry at least seven men owe their lives. One of those who had been buried in the dugout was released after much labor, while the bombardment was still at its height.

Pte. W. Sharlane, of our 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, of British Columbia, has been awarded the military medal for distinguished conduct. A German grenade landed in one of our trenches. To protect his comrades at the risk of his life, Sharlane picked up the missile and threw it over the parapet.

Pte. Frank H. Vaughan, of the same battalion, performed a similar deed. Unfortunately, when he threw the bomb it struck the parapet, and fell back into the trench. Without a moment's hesitation Vaughan flung himself on the bomb, which exploded and killed him. His sacrifice saved many lives.

GERMAN OFFICERS SHOT BECAUSE MEN REFUSED TO ATTACK

Three Superior Officers at Verdun Executed by Order of Court Martial—French Captured German Position on Account of Refusal of Soldiers to Obey Orders—Men Are Said to be Exhausted and Mutinous.

Special to the Evening News.

Milan, May 6.—A despatch from Zurich to "The Secolo" states that three German superior officers at Verdun have been court-martialed and shot at Leipsig. They were accused of having failed to execute a charge.

Prisoners declared in their defence that their men, when ordered, refused to attack, with the result that the French captured German trenches. The despatch adds that the German officers at Verdun experience great difficulty in getting the men to obey the orders, the soldiers being exhausted and mutinous in consequence of the prolonged struggle.

MINISTER OF MILITIA REVIEWS TROOPS.



Sir Sam Hughes receiving the salute of Lt.-Col. Magee and Major Eve leading the 148th past the saluting base. Brig.-Gen. Wilson is to the right of General Hughes.



FIGHTERS ON FURLOUGH: MEN ARRIVING IN LONDON ON BRIEF LEAVE FROM THE FRONT.

From a drawing by E. Verpillieu.



Canadian troops marching to Westminster Abbey yesterday to commemorate the first anniversary of the Dominion's force's entry into battle in the present war.

Married Britons Must Return Home

London, May 10.—All married Britons eligible for military service who are living abroad, but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return home forthwith and report for military duty.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir George Cave, the solicitor-general.

Raising an Army in Great Britain

WE started—Ye Gods!—to advertise for an army. "Your King and country need you" was placarded on every hoarding. What must our Continental neighbors have thought! No wonder our French Allies grew dubious. What amusement in other circumstances, might not their biting Gallic wit have extracted from such a topsy-turvey situation? A great country, with the power to call on all her sons to arm for her sake, was reduced to beg for soldiers by the methods which the quack doctors takes to popularise his wares. No wonder our enemies chuckled, and German Professors chortled in their stomachs while preparing their lectures on "The Decadence of Britain."

But while our friends continued to doubt and our foes to chortle, the men began to roll up. The husbandman forsook the plough, the artisan left the loom and the forge and the mine. Every little village sent its quato. The cities contributed their thousands. Slowly and silently, like the incoming tide, our mighty army grew.

The Colonies as one man, espoused the cause of martyred Belgium. Australia, New Zealand, Canada voted thousands of men and millions of money to fight the fight of civilisation against barbarism. India, true to her salt, sent her dusky sons to swell the splendid host. Parliament added first one, then a second, and then a third million of soldiers to the armed strength of the Empire. We had levied a huge host, full three million fighting men, every one of them a volunteer, and no pressed man; before the voluntary effort grew slow.

Such was the reply to our comic advertisements! No other God's country could have equalled it. Our Allies took heart of grace, and the chortling of our enemies died away to an uneasy murmur.

witnessed by a large crowd which commented on the excellent appearance and marching discipline of the battalion.

The battle proper was not fought till the afternoon, but in the morning, the battalion, taking a leaf out of the German book, rehearsed the whole attack behind the battle lines beforehand. Every platoon was given an officer who was a lecturer and supervisor, and every movement in attack was explained to the men; they were then put through the attack, and any faults were pointed out and corrected. In this way every man knew what was going to be done, and had a good idea of the reason for every move to be made. The result was that, taking an intelligent interest in the manoeuvres, the men carried the enemy's position in a manner which was more than creditable; especially remembering that it was only the second time they had been in any field operations whatever.

AND ENTRENCHED.

The battalion rested at noon and had lunch, the commissariat wagon bringing out hot coffee, while each man carried his own rations—the men being in full marching kit, in tigue uniforms, except for their socks. The band played during each hour, and then disappeared to the eastward, where they were subsequently discovered strongly entrenched, making an awful noise with their

FOUR MORE OF REBEL LEADERS ARE EXECUTED

By Canadian Press.

DUBLIN, May 4, via London, May 5, 11:10 a.m.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by Court-martial and shot this morning. This was announced officially. The men were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen other rebels were sentenced to death, the official statement adds, but later their sentences were commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

The death sentence of another prisoner was commuted to eight years' penal servitude. Two rebels were sentenced to ten years in prison.

The following official communication was issued yesterday afternoon:

"Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning after the sentence had been confirmed by the General-commanding-in-chief.

"Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years' penal servitude. They were: Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervyn, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNestry, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLinn, J. J. Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted from death to eight years.

"Two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years."

Seven rebel leaders have now paid the death penalty for the part they played in the rebellion. Besides Plunkett three other of the seven signers of the Republican proclamation—Peter Pearse, "president" of the "republic" Thomas J. Clarke, in whose tobacco shop the plans were laid, and Thomas MacDonagh, have been executed.

James Connolly, another signer, who commanded the "Irish army," lies in prison severely wounded.

SOME GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

BERLIN, May 5.—"We hope that the sense of justice of the American people, mentioned in the American note, will be satisfied with Germany's friendly advance, made out of full knowledge of the power, the successes and the justness of our cause," said the Lokal Anzeiger, one of the most influential newspapers in Germany, in commenting this afternoon upon the German reply.

"The German standpoint cannot be criticised because it is based on principles of international law and humanity which America has repeatedly maintained."

FIELD COMFORTS.

Passing through Moore Barracks in Shorncliffe Camp, I called in to see Miss Plummer, who directs the operations of the Canadian Field Comforts Commission. On every side of two large rooms there were signs of systematic work and activity. Several orderlies were busy on books and accounts by which every article or package received or distributed was checked. Index files showed at a glance just what Montreal, Kingston or New Westminster had sent or had promised to send. Many people are more generous than methodical, for Miss Plummer receives many shipments which have nothing to indicate who is the sender. Numerous letters from commanding officers in the field testify to the appreciation of the comforts sent out by this commission. Miss Plummer and Miss Arnoldi have been in the business from the outset at Salisbury Plain; they have shared the discomforts of camp life, where mud was the one thing always to be found, and they know the boys' tastes and needs. Their address is "Canadian Field Comforts Commission, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe," and even if goods sent are not clearly labelled for definite units, or individuals, they will be distributed with discrimination.

JOHN KIDMAN.

ATION OF AIR NISTRY LIKELY EXT BRITISH STEP

to The Montreal Star
London Correspondent.

TREAL STAR OFFICE,
street, London, May 5.—

scription is now assured.
tion was shown in the
commons last night was
and spiritless, especial-
Lloyd George's passion-
ech.

ained spirit of the nation
ly next be evidenced in
of a fully-equipped Air
with the Cabinet at its
far more decisive Gov-
titude in the Economic
which opens in Paris on

ening is the general welcome being
given to the daylight saving scheme,
which will probably be in actual op-
eration in England next week.

The chairman of a Sheffield gas
company says that \$60,000 yearly will
be saved in Sheffield alone on arti-
ficial lighting.

The British Government has in-
structed gas and electric lighting
undertakers to inform all customers
that the use of coal for lighting must
be reduced by 10 per cent, so as to
release the great quantity of coal
which is urgently needed for military
purposes by the Allies and ourselves.

It is estimated that the total sav-
ing in England will be \$15,000,000
yearly, the railways alone saving half
a million dollars annually.

WINDERMERE.

Sheep used as beasts of burden in
Northern India carry loads of twenty
pounds.

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Green, Neil
Friday 12th 1915

THE EVENING

PRUSSIANISM MUST BE CRUSHED.



In an interview, yesterday, Sir Edward Grey referred to the speech of Premier Asquith, in which he stated that the war would not end until Prussianism had been thoroughly crushed. Sir Edward stated that he was of the same opinion.

OFFICERS OF 22ND BATT.

Capt. Papineau Back on Duty After Losing An Eye

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, April 30.—Captain Eugene Papineau, of the 22nd Battalion, Montreal, has returned to duty after recovering from a wound which necessitated the removal of one eye.

Capt. Guy Boyer and Major L. E. Hudon, of the 22nd Battalion, are both under treatment for their eyes, owing to the effects of lachrymose gas.

Major L'Heraux and Lieut. R. Larocque, wounded, are returning to Canada.

Lieut. Clifton Horsey, son of J. H. Horsey, manager of the Dominion Bank in London, was killed while engaged on a trench mortar on the firing line.

Capt. Cinq-Mars, King's Printer for Quebec, is in London on a short leave.

Lieut.-Col. McAvity, O.C. 26th New Brunswick Battalion, is in hospital, and is temporarily replaced in command by Major McKenzie.

KILLED IN ACTION.



Lieut. Charles Pope, Montreal, lawyer, killed in action on May 7. He is a son of Edwin Pope, of Quebec, and has two older brothers at the front.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA



Both Bagdad and Mosul on the German "Berlin to Bagdad" Railway are now within striking distance.

Canadian Prisoners' Removals Notified

London, May 15—The removal of Canadian prisoners is notified: Sergt. Jones, of the 8th; 9783, Fellowes, of the 3rd; 490, Rowan, of the 8th, to Munster; 2654, O. Clifford, of the 14th; 9710, Pillar, of the 3rd; 21325, Currie, of the 7th, to Lichtenhorst; Soltau; 8112, Kelley of the 2nd, to Lengemoor, Soltau; 13076, Dunn, of the 5th, to Mulheim; 27512, McRobbie, of the 15th, and 16633, Hermon, of the 7th, to Minden.

The following have officially been gazetted to commissions: 236, Bray of the Cavalry; 16792, Martin, of the 11th; 4406, Holliday, of the 23rd; 110268, Jacques, of the 40th, Sergt. Maj. George, Sergt. Maj. Sutton and Richard Coulson, of the Army Service.

WHERE AUSTRIA AND ITALY BATTLE



The original Italian advance was as indicated by the arrows at the right. The design of the new Austrian offensive, as shown by the arrows in the centre, is to crumple the Italian lines and force a withdrawal from the Goritz forts.

GERMAN FORT STORMED BY FRENCH AT VERDUN; AUSTRIANS GAIN GROUND

French Report Valuable Gains in Severe Fighting—Austrian Drive on the Italian Front is Developing Strength, But French Experts are Confident it Will Fail

by Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 18.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government had been informed by Sir Henry Howard, British Minister at the Vatican, that representations had been made to Germany by the Vatican with a view to inducing Germany to abandon submarine warfare.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 18.—The French steamer Mira has been sunk.

The Mira displaced 3,650 tons and was 315 feet long, with a 41-foot beam. She was built in 1905 and was registered at Marseilles.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 18.—The fishing smack Research has been sunk. One of her crew was killed and two were injured. The rest were landed.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 18.—French troops stormed and captured a well defended German fort northeast of Hill 304 in a sharp attack on the German positions northwest of Verdun at 3 o'clock this morning, the War Office announced today. At the same time French detachments captured a German trench on Hill 287, west of Hill 304, killing or imprisoning all the occupants.

These successful French attacks followed the repulse of strong German assaults on French positions northwest of Verdun in fighting that continued throughout the night.

"After important artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts during the night to capture a French redoubt in Avocourt wood," said the official statement. "They were repulsed by our infantry fire. The German losses were most heavy."

Between the Oise and the Aisne, a strong German reconnaissance was dispersed. Aviators on both sides continued very active during the night. German squadrons bombarded Lunéville, Epinal and Belfort, doing only slight damage. Early yesterday French aeroplanes dropped eighty shells on Metz and the Sablons railway station.

NEW COMMANDER OF CANADIANS IS ACTIVE SOLDIER

Sir Julian Byng Has Seen Service in Soudan, South Africa And Flanders

**SEVENTH SON OF
EARL OF STRAFFORD**

**General Alderson Will Likely
Take Command of Home
District in England**

Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—The announcement of the appointment of Sir Julian Byng as Canadian commander has been well received at Ottawa. He has had a distinguished military career, having joined the army in 1883 when twenty years old. He saw service in the Soudan and was mentioned frequently in despatches. In South Africa he won well merited promotion and at the outbreak of the great war was given an important command, being promoted to command of a division since he landed in Flanders.

General Byng is the seventh son of the Second Earl of Strafford. He is also an author of considerable note. His two most important works are "Barriers" and "Anne of Marshland."

Still in the prime of life, with his great experience in Egypt, South Africa and Flanders he should make an ideal leader of the men from the Dominion.

General Alderson, who retires from the command of the Canadian forces has been on service steadily since the Canadian troops landed in England. His own desire was to be transferred to a less strenuous command and he will probably take over one of the home districts in England.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"Between the river Oise and the river Aisne a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy which was endeavoring to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Quennevillers was subjected by us to a counter attack and dispersed, leaving some dead upon the field, where the encounter took place.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse, after a spirited preparation by their artillery, the Germans endeavored several times last night to capture the redoubt in the wood of Avocourt. Repulsed each time by our fire the enemy suffered very serious losses. As for us, we executed at a point to the north of Hill 287, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, a surprise attack upon a German trench. The men occupying this position were either killed or made prisoners.

"At this same time of day French troops took possession, after furious engagement, of a small fort of the enemy on the northeast slope of Hill 304.

"On the right bank of the river Meuse and in the Woivre district there have been reciprocal bombardments.

"During the night of May 16-17 French aviators conducted numerous bombardments along the front to the north of Verdun. For instance fifteen shells of large calibre were thrown down upon an important depot of munitions between Raucourt and Arracourt, ten kilometres (six miles) south of Sedan; five more on the railroad station at Sedan, where a fire broke out, and fifteen on a depot of munitions not far from Azannes. During the same night two French aeroplanes threw down eighty shells on the railroad station at Metz-Sablons.

"Aviators of the enemy during the night threw down several bombs in the vicinities of Lunéville, Epinal and Belfort. They caused material damage of no great importance."

(Continued on Page 3.)

INDIA CALM OVER KUT-EL-AMARA AND IRISH NEWS

LONDON, May 15, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—A special despatch from Simla says:

The fall of Kut-el-Amara has been taken with the most remarkable calmness throughout India. The incident has only strengthened the determination of Hindustani to carry on the struggle to a successful issue. The press generally applauds Gen. Townshend's splendid defence and the gallant efforts of the relief force.

Recruiting continues good, especially among the Jats, Rajputans and Punjab Mahomedans.

The internal affairs of India, despite extraordinary and absolutely false stories of rebellion, mutiny and bloodshed which appeared in print in the United States, and which also have been disseminated by German agents, remain perfectly satisfactory. Peace reigns on the borders, and except for ordinary police affairs the huge population of India is tranquil and prosperous.

THE FLAG UNDER WHICH THE IRISH REBELS FOUGHT



Under this flag the Irish rebels fought in vain in the city of Dublin. to establish an "Irish Republic." The photograph shows the standard of the ill-fated, short-lived Irish Republic just after its capture by the British.

FRENCH GAIN GERMAN TRENCH: HUN ATTACKS UPON VERDUN SLACKEN

Berlin Declares British Attempts to Take Trenches at Hulloch Fail—Russians Surprise Turks by Swift Strategy—Rushing to Aid of British at Kut-el-Amara

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 15.—French troops drove the enemy from a first line trench near Vermandovillers, south of the Somme, said an official statement issued here today.

Around Verdun heavy bombardment in the region of Avocourt wood constituted practically the only activity.

In the Champagne region, the French cleaned out a German work west of Mont Tetu, taking some prisoners.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the south of the Somme, near Vermandovillers, we delivered a coup-de-main which permitted us to clear the enemy from a first-line trench.

"In the Champagne there was great artillery activity on both sides in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and the Butte de Mesnil. An invasion of a German work west of Mount Tetu permitted us to capture fifty prisoners.

"In the Verdun region there were bombardments in the sector of the woods of Avocourt and Hill 304.

"Calm is reported on the rest of the front."

BRITISH ATTACKING GERMANS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 15, by wireless to Sayville.—The British have been attacking the German lines near Hulloch, in northern France, in an effort to recapture the trenches recently taken by the Germans there, but all their attempts have been repulsed, according to today's statement by the War Office.

In the Verdun region, the French failed in attacks near Dead Man's Hill and near the Caillette Wood, it is asserted.

The text of today's headquarters statement is as follows:

"Western theatre: The artillery and patrols on both sides have been active in many sections.

"The enemy attempted to recapture the positions taken by the Germans near Hulloch. All his attempts either broke down under the German artillery fire or were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

"French attacks in the Meuse district on the west slope of Dead Man Hill and near the Caillette wood were easily repulsed."

BELGIANS SCORE SUCCESSFULLY

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 15.—Further successes for the Belgian expedition which has invaded German East Africa, were announced in the official statement issued today by the Belgian War Department at Havre.

The statement says that Col. Moll-

tor, in command of the southern column, occupied Kigali, capital of the German Province of Ruanda on May 8.

The Belgian troops have also captured the island of Kivulvi, in Lake Kivu, which the Germans took by surprise at the beginning of the war.

REBELLION BIG SHOCK TO IRELAND

Both Parties May Come Together for a United Administration

INDICATIONS ARE
IN FAVOR OF THIS

John Dillon Talks Heatedly
But Others Counsel
Calmer Methods

LONDON, May 15, 1:30 p.m.—Premier Asquith, who has been in Dublin for several days, departed this morning for Belfast to confer with prominent men in the North.

The Premier's visit to Belfast seems to give color to reports that he is trying to arrange a coalition between the two Irish factions for a temporary war government of Ireland.

There has been no rebellious movement in Belfast, and apparently the Premier's consultations with prominent men of that city naturally will deal with broader questions than rebellion in other parts of Ireland.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, May 15.—A well-known Irish correspondent writes me as follows:

"The recent tragic events have given such a shock both to Nationalists and to Ulstermen that Mr. Asquith may possibly evolve from the present crisis the beginnings of some workable plan of united Irish administration.

"The failure of the Dublin Castle method of government is patent to all and must be replaced by a body which will really govern and be in touch with Irish facts.

"Mr. Asquith's personal investigations in Dublin, Belfast and elsewhere seem to indicate the feasibility of some form of representative council to prepare the way for a permanent national structure of self-government. But would Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson be able to take their men with them? We hope so."

JOHN DILLON IS SENSATIONAL.

Mr. Dillon, who is in Dublin over the week-end, seems little moved by the bitter condemnations of his speech in the House of Commons. He says it was necessary to make England realize the desperate danger of the Irish situation, and adds:

"It is the wish of every responsible Irishman to give Mr. Asquith every chance in the brave and most difficult mission he has undertaken, but unless some great healing settlement can be arrived at, no power on earth can prevent all the horrors of the past three weeks from being dragged into light and discussed, with results which I shrink from contemplating."

Mr. Garvin, editor of the Observer (Unionist), pleads strongly for a united conciliatory policy. He says:

"For every Sinn Féiner who has been in arms against us there are twenty Nationalists fighting for the flag. The country accepted their services after Mr. Redmond's early war speeches, as part of the tacit pledge which it is impossible to repudiate."

WINDERMERE.

ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN CAUSING BITTER FEELING

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 17. — A vigorous protest against aliens of military age being allowed to continue in England free from all military compulsion is voiced in a resolution adopted by the Bethnal Green military tribunal, one of the tribunals appointed to deal with applications for exemptions from the British Compulsion Bill.

According to evidence produced before the tribunal, there are now two hundred thousand aliens of Entente Allied nationality in Great Britain. Allied aliens who refuse to return to their own countries to join their armies are regarded as deserters, but thus far there is no means to compel their return.

The Bethnal Green tribunal's resolution says:

"This tribunal is of the opinion that on the grounds of justice there should be equal sacrifice for all who are domiciled in this country and enjoy its liberties and protection."

The tribunal therefore hopes that the Government will immediately take steps to compulsorily remedy this injustice.

Witnesses before the tribunal referred to the wholesale displacement of English labor by aliens and declared there was danger of serious trouble in the working class districts unless the Government should take stringent action.

RUSSIANS PRESS TO AID BRITISH

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, May 16. — Developing a swift offensive movement in the extreme south, the Russians have crossed the Persian frontier south-west of Lake Urumiah, and are now within eighty miles of the main line of communication of the Turkish army south of Bagdad.

The Slavs have reached the region of Rowanduz, several miles inside the Turkish frontier. They are marching westward toward the ruins of ancient Nineveh and the Mesopotamian city of Mosul.

Unless speedily checked by the Turks within a fortnight, they will be threatening to cut off the Turkish forces holding back the British at Kut-El-Amara.

No development of the Grand Duke's successful offensive in the Caucasus has brought such surprise as the news of the appearance of another Russian army near the Turks' line of communication. For several weeks the official communiques have been almost entirely silent on the progress of the Russian force operating in the Lake Urumiah district of Persia.

When the curtain of secrecy was lifted, the Russian army was disclosed well across the Turkish frontier and moving westward, apparently without serious resistance. That the Grand Duke has outwitted the Turks and their German tutors is the belief here.

Following the victories at Erzerum

and Trebizond the Russians pushed on in the direction of Erzingan and Diarbekr, as if to cut off the Turkish Bagdad armies by a drive through the latter city. The Turks moved reinforcements eastward from Constantinople and strengthened their lines on the Erzingan-Bitlis front to meet the expected attack.

Meanwhile the Russian left wing entered Mesopotamia at a point 300 miles southeast of the region in which the main Turkish force was concentrated.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 15, by wireless to Sayville. — The following is the official Austrian report of May 13:

"Italian front—Our troops repulsed several attacks on the northern slope of Monte San Michele. The Italians suffered heavy losses."

"Russian and Balkan fronts—The situation is unchanged."

FIRING ON GREEK FRONTIER.

PARIS, May 15. — Heavy artillery firing along the Macedonian frontier is reported by the Havas correspondent at Salonika, telegraphing yesterday. No infantry fighting is in progress, however.

The Bulgarian camp at Xanthi has been bombarded by French aeroplanes.

BRITISH DESTROYERS ENGAGE GERMAN SHIPS AND LATTER WITHDRAW

Still Another German Thrust at Verdun Lines is Stopped—Kaisers' Losses There Now Estimated at 300,000—Russians Forcing Turks to Move Troops From Kut

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 17, 1:47 p.m. — A naval engagement occurred yesterday off the Belgian coast, between small German and British warships. There were no British casualties.

Official announcement of the fight was made as follows: "An encounter took place yesterday afternoon off the Belgian coast between a force composed of British destroyers and monitors and some German destroyers. "After a short engagement the enemy withdrew to their ports. Our force sustained no casualties."

THE NEW BRITISH HELMET



The steel helmet now worn by British and Canadian soldiers at the front is not so artistic a head-piece as the French helmet, but is said to afford better protection from shrapnel, owing to its greater breadth.

ALLIES STAND SOLID
FOR A FINISH FIGHT
DECLARES M. VIVIANI

The text of the statement follows:
"In the western part of the Argonne region the enemy has endeavored to penetrate a small salient of our line at a point near St. Hubert. This attempt was made after the explosion of a mine. Our curtain of fire checked the Germans decisively and they were thrown back into their trenches.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse yesterday evening German forces renewed their attacks in the vicinity of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. These attacks were of extreme violence. In them participated large numbers of men belonging to two divisions recently arrived on the field.

"The enemy found it impossible to dislodge us from our positions in the Avocourt Wood and to the west of Hill 304. Nevertheless, on the centre, the enemy were able to occupy a small work to the south of Hill 287. Several endeavors to continue their progress at this point were definitely checked by the French fire. On the northeast slope of Hill 304 an endeavor to recapture the small fort taken by us yesterday resulted in failure.

"On the right bank of river Meuse and in the Woivre district there was moderate activity on the part of the artillery.

"Enemy aeroplanes during the night of May 18-19 threw down three bombs on Gerardmer. The material damage was insignificant.

"A German aeroplane was brought down yesterday by one of our pilots. Two were taken prisoners. Sub-Lieut. Navarre has brought down his tenth German aeroplane. The enemy machine crashed to the earth at a point near Bolante in the Argonne."

Will Make No Separate Peace—Have Devised An Economic Entente—Will Be Equally Unified After War Ends, He Affirms

Special Star Cable by Wm. Phillip Simms, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, May 19.—"The Allies stand solid for a finish fight. They intend to break Germany's heavy sword. They owe this to unborn generations."

This was the answer to peace talk from Berlin made to the United Press by M. Viviani, former French Minister and now Minister of War in the French Cabinet.

Viviani has been making extensive visits to England and Russia. In an interview he gave the war began, the previous inter-views having been given the United

Press at Paris during his Premier-ship.

"I am not qualified to speak of Germany's intentions," continued the French Cabinet official, "but our alliance is more complete than at any time since the war began, and is growing constantly stronger."

"The Allies continue to grow stronger in both armament and men. They are steadily forging Germany's chastisement. They will force her to make full reparation for what she has done."

"There will be no separate peace. The Allies war, as one. They have devised an economic entente. After peace, the world will find the Allies equally unified."

M. Viviani expressed the greatest pleasure at the results of his visit to England and Russia.

ROME REPORTS ENEMY ADVANCE NOW HALTED BY THE ITALIAN ARMY

Franz Josef Planned to Force Victor Emmanuel to Sue for Separate Peace—Austrians Claim Progress Continues — Germans Win Earthwork at Hill 287—Are Driven from Avocourt

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 19, 3:45 p.m.—One hundred and fifty steamers have been assembled at the Hungarian seaport of Fiume to transport troops, munitions and supplies under protection of the Austro-Hungarian fleet to Durazzo, Albania.

This information was received today in advices from Innsbruck. It is supposed here that the Austrians intend to make a strong attack on the Albanian town of Avlona, which is occupied by the Italians.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 19, 2:14 p.m.—British warships and aeroplanes have bombarded the town of El Arish, in Egypt, near the border of Palestine, and are believed to have destroyed the fort there, it was announced officially today.

El Arish, on the Turkish line of communications from Syria to Egypt, is a fortified town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, about seventy-five miles to the east of Quatia, at which point fighting occurred recently between Turkish and British troops. It lies on the main high road from Palestine to the Suez canal, paralleling the coast.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE IS HALTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 19—The Emperor Franz Josef is hurling all his available forces against the Italian front, planning to invade Northern Italy and force King Victor Emmanuel to sue for a separate peace.

This information was contained in despatches from Geneva today quoting a neutral diplomat as authority. It followed a despatch from Rome stating that Italian reinforcements had been rushed to the Tyrol front and that the Austrians have been brought to a halt.

The Austrian offensive, Geneva reported, was planned at a conference in Vienna between the Austrian General Staff and emissaries of the Kaiser.

German agents were to start socialist peace demonstrations in Italian cities as the Austrians advanced.

HOT FIGHTING AT VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 19.—In an infantry attack, led by two new divisions, the Germans last night occupied a small French work south of Hill 287, but otherwise were repulsed in an attempt to throw the French out of Avocourt wood, northwest of Verdun, the War Office announced today.

The infantry attack was preceded by the heaviest artillery preparation, German guns raking the French front for several hours with a terrific drum-fire. The enemy then rushed forward against both the Avocourt wood positions and French works west of Hill 304.

On both wings the German attack was halted abruptly. Only in the centre, where the French work was occupied, did the French line yield.

The French retained the German fort captured yesterday in this region. In the Argonne, a German attempt to penetrate a small French salient near St. Hubert was stopped by French fire.

Lieut. Navarre, of the French air forces, who recently challenged Lieut. Immelman, the German aviator, to an aeroplane duel, brought down his tenth enemy aeroplane yesterday near Bolante. Another French flier shot down a German plane near St. Menehould. Gerardmer, in the Vosges region, was bombarded last night.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 19, via London, 8:05 p.m.—French trenches on both sides of the Harcourt-Esnes highroad, on the Verdun front west of the Meuse have been captured by the Germans, the War Office announced today. Nine French officers and 120 men were taken prisoner.

The announcement says the captured French positions extend to the neighborhood of the southern corner of Ducks Wood.

The text of today's German army headquarters statement is as follows:

"Western front.—To the west of the Meuse we captured French trenches on both sides of the road from Harcourt to Esnes, extending to the southern corner of the Canard (Duck) wood. Nine officers and 120 men were taken prisoner.

"A new attack by the French against Hill 304 broke down with very considerable losses to the enemy.

"East of the Meuse the artillery fire on both sides increased temporarily to great violence.

"Airmen on both sides have been active. First Lieut. Boelcke shot down his sixteenth aeroplane, south of Ripont. The Luneville station and the aerodrome and barracks at Epinal were bombarded.

"Balkan front.—An air squadron attacked enemy camps near Kukush, Causica, Mihalova and Salonika."

CASEMENT FACES A TREASON CHARGE IN BOW STREET COURT

Sir Frederick Smith Declares Prisoner Planned Invasions at Several Points on British and Irish Coasts—Casement's Failure to Arouse Irish.

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest of the United Press.

LONDON, May 15. — Glad in a seedy, dark suit with frayed sleeves, Sir Roger Casement, once a favorite in the British Consular service went to trial today in the Bow Street Police Court on a charge of high treason, punishable by hanging.

Sir Roger entered the Court room smiling and nodding to some of the men who knew him before he was knighted. His face was covered with a stubby, greenish-gray beard that gave his best smiles a ghastly look. He wore a pair of shoes requisitioned from the stocks of the British Army.

Bow Street was packed. It was the first high trial held in the old courtroom since Arthur Lynch was placed on trial as an aftermath of the Boer War. Legal dignitaries, old friends of Sir Roger and newspaper men filled the diminutive Court room and jammed so closely about the officials that they could scarcely move. The seat assigned the United Press for instance, was within three feet of Sir Roger.

Casement was accompanied to the prisoner's dock by Daniel Bailey, a soldier arrested near Tralee, Ireland, on April 21, also on the charge of high treason.

KEEN PUBLIC INTEREST.

Not in many years has so much popular interest been manifested in a case before the Courts. This is due not only to the former prominence of Casement and to speculation as to his ultimate fate, but also because it has been expected evidence would be produced which would lay bare a widespread plot.

Long before the hour set for the hearing crowds began to gather outside the Bow Street court, hoping to gain admittance or at least to have a glimpse of the man who was the moving spirit in the conspiracy.

There was an unexpected number of applications for seats in the little court room, but admission was restricted to about 100 persons, including representatives of the press.

Among the earliest arrivals in the court was Sir Horace Plunkett, of the Department of Agriculture, in Ireland. He took a seat near the magistrate. It was understood Sir Horace was merely a spectator and would take no part in the day's proceedings.

A number of relatives and friends of Casement, including seven handsomely gowned women, also reached court at an early hour, and were provided with seats well to the front.

FACING TREASON CHARGE



Sir Roger Casement, who appeared in Bow Street Police Court today to answer to a charge of high treason.

PRISONER ENTERS SMILING.

The stage was all set when the prisoner was led into the court. Sir John Dickinson, who presided, the lawyers and the witnesses all having taken their places before Casement arrived at 10:40 o'clock and entered the dock.

There was a hush of expectancy as he entered the room, and every face was turned in his direction. Far from appearing deeply disturbed at his position, Casement maintained much of his characteristic complaisance. He smiled and nodded as he saw friends in the court room.

As the examination proceeded Sir Roger showed in his movements some slight indication of the nervous strain under which he was laboring. He paid strict attention to the proceedings, however, and occasionally took notes which he handed to his counsel.

The few spectators who were permitted to enter the famous old police court were considerably surprised when a second prisoner was placed beside Casement in the dock. This man was Daniel Jullan Bailey, a private soldier, whose home is at Wembley, a village near London. Bailey was arrested near Tralee, Ireland, on April 21. He was jointly charged with Casement with high treason, but his exact connection with the Sinn Feiners has not so far been made public. He went from Germany to Ireland with Sir Roger. In the formal charge Casement is

described as of no occupation and no fixed abode. The charge against both defendants reads:

"For that they did between the 1st day of November, 1914, and on divers other occasions between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously commit high treason within and without the realm of England, in contempt of our Sovereign Lord, the King and his laws, to the evil example of others in like case and contrary to the duty and allegiance of the said defendants."

Casement is reported to have made a long statement to the authorities and it is believed that this statement will considerably shorten the hearing before the court. The Police Court heard Pitcher Para preliminary to the rearough illness will take place later before he ab of the High Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith, A. P. Bodkin and Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, and J. H. Morgan and Artemus Jones for the defendants. Sir John Dickinson presided.

EVIDENCE OF SHAME.

Shortly after the magistrate had taken his seat Casement and his fellow-prisoner were led into the dock. Casement's appearance was vastly different from that of the man who gained fame in 1912 by his exposure of the cruelties practiced on natives in Putumayo by a rubber company. He sat in the dock, resting his chin on his hand and occasionally looking towards the magistrate.

When the Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, mentioned the conferring of the order of knighthood on Casement, the prisoner dropped his head. The Attorney-General then outlined the prisoner's career.

STATEMENT BY BAILEY.

In his opening statement, the Attorney-General declared the Crown would prove that Casement plotted not only the Irish rebellion, but planned to land expeditions in Ireland and at several other places on the British coast. Several exchanged English prisoners would testify to this effect he said.

The Attorney-General charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany, with the pur-



This unique photograph was taken on the roof of "Liberty Hall" in Dublin and shows four members of the Sinn Feiner Volunteers in their Irish Republic uniforms. The quartette was detailed to guard the roof against attacks. The photograph was taken by a rebel photographer on the first day of the Irish revolution.



The fighting on the streets of Dublin was enough to try the courage of seasoned troops, but the men engaged behaved with the utmost gallantry, although most of them had never been in action before. Snipers of the rebel forces hid themselves in houses and fired upon anyone wearing khaki. The photograph, which was taken during the actual hostilities, shows a machine gun section firing upon the revolutionists from behind a barricade erected in a street in the South Dublin area.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWING THE TROOPS.



The upper picture shows him leading the cheers for the King. Below, he and his staff watching the march past. From left to right, Major Duff, Capt. McIntosh, the Duke of Connaught, Lt.-Col. Staunton, Brigadier-General Wilson.



© PHOTO BY CHESTERFIELD AND McFLAREN, MONTREAL

and manoeuvres of the Montreal militia. Men of the Fifth Royal Highlanders advancing into action under "artillery fire."

HUNS APPEAL TO IRISH REGIMENT TO JOIN THEM

"English Guns Firing on Your
Wives," They Told the
Irishmen

"RULE BRITANNIA"
CAME THE REPLY

Huns Assured the Irish That
They Would be Given a
Hearty Welcome

(Canadian Press)

London, May 6.—Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution German soldiers in trenches opposite the Irish division fighting on the western front put up signs inviting Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, from his brother, Captain H. K. Redmond, now at the front.

One notice read:—"Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away. We give you hearty welcome."

Another sign read:—"We are Saxons and if you don't fire we won't."

The Irishmen replied by playing an Irish air and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

Canadians Honored For Gallant Deeds In Far-Flung Battle Line

How Sir Sam Hughes, on Sir John Moore Plain, Pinned the Medals so Well Won, on the Breasts of the Boys From Home -- 14 Officers, Non-Coms. And Men Honored by Governments of Britain, France and Russia--The Stories of Deeds That Won the Decorations

(By Special Correspondent.)

Shorncliffe, April 3.—Men who have helped make Canada's name immortal in the history of the great war, heroes of Ypres, Festubert, Neuve Chapelle, Vimy and other struggles where the Canadians locked horns with the Hun, received official recognition of their bravery to-day, when in the presence of the officers and men of the Canadian Training Division, and hundreds of civilian spectators, Major-General Sam Hughes, K.C.B., presented English, French and Russian decorations to fourteen officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The presentation of the medals was preliminary to a review of the troops of the Canadian Training Division, and Sir John Moore Plain never presented a finer appearance than it did to-day when thousands of Canada's sons marched past in the glorious sunshine to the music of the massed bands of the division.

Brigadier-General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., was in command of the division, and with Sir Sam Hughes were Major-General J. W. Carson, C.B., Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., and other high officers of the Canadians in England. Many prominent Canadian people had motored down from London, and as Sir Sam Hughes pinned the medals on the tunics of the heroes, the applause started by the spectators went right along the line of waiting soldiers and continued until the little squad marched back to their places.

The Minister's Praise.

In complimenting the men on the part they had played in the defence of the Empire, the Minister said: "It affords me very great pleasure to have the honor of pinning on your breasts, these medals, emblematical of the signal service you have rendered your country. Canada may well be proud of her sons who have shown that they know how to face danger and death in the manner you men have done. The deeds you have accomplished are in keeping with the highest ideals of the British Army, and your noble achievements will serve as a splendid example to the thousands of other Canadians, who like you, have taken up the sword of justice in defence of right against might."

The Heroic Canadians.

Those who received decorations were:

Lieutenant J. M. Stephenson, 14th Battalion, Distinguished Service Medal, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Ypres, April 22nd-25th.

Lieutenant R. W. Birdseye, 2nd Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on April 23rd, 1915, in carrying messages under heavy fire

from one trench to another and also for bringing in wounded under fire.

Company Sergeant-Major R. S. Filmer, 12th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal and Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry at Langemarck on April 23rd, 1915, while in command of a platoon on the left flank of the battalion. This position was under exceptionally heavy fire, but his bravery and devotion so inspired the men under his command that they successfully withstood all attacks against them. Although wounded in the head, he gallantly cheered his men on. He discovered a bomb depot in the woods near at hand and concentrating all available fire thereon managed to blow it up. Throughout his service at the front, his example has been an inspiration to all ranks.

Sergeant C. B. Ferris, 2nd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous gallantry at Givenchy on the night of June 4th, 1915, for work done under heavy fire during the night in German trenches.

Sergeant-Major C. B. Tomkins, C.A.M.C., Russian Medal of St. George, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in establishing and holding an advanced dressing station with Major J. D. McQueen, 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, and rescuing wounded from advanced and exposed positions under fire.

Staff Sergeant H. T. Cameron, 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for great bravery and devotion to duty on the night of 20th-21st May, 1915, at Festubert. He was the first to volunteer to assist in collecting the wounded at the orchard captured from the enemy, and which was still under a very heavy fire. The task was one of great difficulty and danger and of the party of eight men who undertook it, four were severely wounded.

Sergeant T. M. Brown, 1st Field Ambulance, Distinguished Conduct Medal and Russian Medal of St. George, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of 23rd-24th April, 1915. Being cut off from the collecting station by shell fire, he remained with the wounded near the trenches all day and then brought them all in safely to the station during the night.

Sergeant J. M. Calder, 15th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at St. Julien, April 22nd-May 5th, 1915, when he repeatedly repaired telephone wires under an exceedingly heavy shell fire.

Sergeant A. Highstone, 2nd Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous gallantry at St. Julien on April 24th, 1915, in bringing in wounded under heavy fire and for his personal bravery under fire.

MONTREAL MAN WAS NERVOUS BUT WON D.S.O.

Chaplain Said Officer Who Talked to Hide His Fear Played Big Part in St Eloi

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 12.—Matters on the Canadian front have returned to normal conditions lately, partly owing to the bad weather.

A chaplain returned on leave tells how the other night he went out to bury a Montreal officer who had been killed by a shell. While the ceremony was in progress a shell burst close by, nobody was hurt, but seventeen horses were killed and an empty ambulance was smashed completely. He also speaks of being accompanied one night by a young Montreal officer who talked incessantly. Later he confessed his talk was to hide how nervous he felt at the shells, which were then dropping pretty close at intervals. A few days later this man was in the crater fighting at Saint Eloi and is now recommended for the D.S.O.

McGill Hospital at Boulogne is being increased to 2,000 beds.

Trench fighting continues every few nights, and there are sallies of bombing parties. Such operations generally fall to the Canadians.

DIVINE SERVICE AS HELD AT THE FRONT

On McGill Campus Tomorrow Morning 148th Battalion Will Inaugurate New System

HITHERTO IN CHURCHES

From All Over United States Come Demands for 148th Posters—Home Guard Drill Today

What will be the service under action, the first of held in Montreal, McGill Campus to at 9.45 o'clock, which tallon will form of the square, facing while in the center clergyman will start of Lieut. V. Hobbs joining was incumbent thias Church, Quebec service held in the impressive, and it a large number of present for it as well lon.

The service will "The Order of Divine Hymns," especially Canadian Expeditionary force. The service Psalm 91, a lesson, alon, a special prayer the Lord's prayer, a King, the Apostle's C for the wounded, sick as well as for the s tion of the war, and "God, Our Help Fight the Good Fight Holy," an address by in the absence of Ca the doxology, the Be the National Anthem. will last half an hour.

The ordinary way of Divine service in co either overseas or mil been to parade the me churches each Sunday, oial service has been l at an earlier hour th Sunday service.

The music tomorrow vided by the band, und tion of Bandmaster B musical programme, as hymns, have been arranged necessary music set b Key.

EIGHTY MEN W

Only eighty men are to complete the number Battalion. The men sh more from day to day cial results of the traini been receiving. The M in the open air since the ther has come, proves t endure without fatigue l ed exertion. Their en this respect has been in the fact that in the last the men have discarded T they now parade in fa which is much less ex the warmer weather.

One of the new recr 148th Battalion yesterd Englishman from Chicago that he had been turni ter over in his mind for and that at length he h the conclusion that it wa to enlist. As soon as h way, he made his way t to join the 148th Battal he felt that this would g first opportunity of gett front.

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What will be practically a Divine service under active service conditions, the first of the kind to be held in Montreal, will take place on McGill Campus tomorrow morning at 9.45 o'clock, when the 148th Battalion will form up on three sides of the square, facing the grand stand, while in the centre the officiating clergyman will stand in the person of Lieut. V. Hobart, who before joining was incumbent at St. Matthias Church, Quebec. A military service held in the open is distinctly impressive, and it is expected that a large number of citizens will be present for it as well as the battalion.

The service will be taken from "The Order of Divine Service and Hymns," especially compiled for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and issued by the Camp Chaplains' Office. The service will consist of Psalm 91, a lesson, general confession, a special prayer for pardon, the Lord's prayer, a prayer for the King, the Apostle's Creed, a prayer for the wounded, sick and invalided as well as for the speedy termination of the war, and such songs as "God, Our Help in Ages Past," "Fight the Good Fight," "Holy, Holy Holy," an address by Lieut. Hobart in the absence of Captain Graham, the doxology, the Benediction and the National Anthem. The service will last half an hour.

The ordinary way of carrying on Divine service in connection with either overseas or militia units has been to parade the men at different churches each Sunday, where a special service has been held for them at an earlier hour than the usual Sunday service.

The music tomorrow will be provided by the band, under the direction of Bandmaster Bleasdale. The musical programme, as well as the hymns, have been arranged, and the necessary music set by Lieut. H. Key.

EIGHTY MEN WANTED.

Only eighty men are now required to complete the numbers of the 148th Battalion. The men show more and more from day to day the beneficial results of the training they have been receiving. The long marches in the open air since the warm weather has come, proves them able to endure without fatigue long-continued exertion. Their endurance in this respect has been increased by the fact that in the last three days the men have discarded their serges. They now parade in fatigue order, which is much less exhausting in the warmer weather.

One of the new recruits to the 148th Battalion yesterday was an Englishman from Chicago. He said that he had been turning the matter over in his mind for some time, and that at length he had come to the conclusion that it was his duty to enlist. As soon as he felt that way, he made his way to Montreal to join the 148th Battalion, because he felt that this would give him the first opportunity of getting to the front.

The 148th Battalion is receiving inquiries from all over the United States, although no effort at publicity south of the line has been made. Some enthusiastic partisans of the battalion, including the men, have sent colors, buttons and other things of the kind bearing the crest of the 148th, and as a result from every state in the Union have come requests that the posters of the battalion should be sent to them. Many want to join for overseas work, and a number of friends from the South have joined.

The Old High School, which is the barracks of the 148th Battalion, has now all the appearance of a happy city. Every convenience for their comfort in messrooms, bathrooms, gymnasium and reading-room is also to be found. One often hears of the esprit de corps of a university, but it only needs a visit to the various rooms of the barracks to see that this hall of learning has never housed a greater esprit de corps than the esprit de corps which unites the various sections and members of the 148th Battalion. It is a good omen for the rest of their training, and the character of the work they will do when the time comes.

HOME GUARD DRILL TODAY.

The mounted section of the Home Guard, or as it is now called, the First Battalion Reserve Militia, will parade at the top of Cote des Neiges Hill this afternoon at 2.30 for route march, and squadron drill behind the Hunt Club. A large turnout is expected as the drill will be under service conditions; outpost and picket duties will be practiced.

HOW CANADIANS HOLD POSITIONS IN ST. ELOI ZONE

Chronicles of Another Week's
Crater Fighting Throb With Incidents of Great Gallantry

MONTREAL IS CONSPICUOUS

Many Officers From This City
Receive Individual Mention
—Small Force From Montreal Battalion Suffered
When Overwhelmed

Ottawa, April 30.—The part played by one of Canada's infantry brigades in the heroic defence of the positions at St. Eloi is recorded in this week's communication from Canada's official representative at the front. The splendid stand by a Nova Scotia battalion, and many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service, in which Montreal finds frequent mention, are given in the despatch.

The overwhelming by the Germans of a small advanced post garrison made up of men from a Montreal battalion, in which the majority were killed or wounded, and the counter-attack which speedily replaced the position in the hands of our men, is among the many thrilling incidents narrated. The communication follows:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, April 30.—During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centered on our St. Eloi positions. For several days one of our brigades held this section. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned. On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieuts. W. A. Cameron and L. S. Johnston.

On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Farrish, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine-gun and rifle fire and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field.

On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and beaten off. A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick battalion. A patrol consisting of Lieut. Mowatt and Privates Bamsey, Kennedy and Chatterton, stumbled on the enemy Private Bamsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieut. Mowatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was unwounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergeant Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

MONTREALERS MENTIONED.

Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments, both by day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery, the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movements. Our military observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of twenty-five rounds per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispersed the darkness and hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless, neither nature nor the enemy fire could curb the enthusiasm of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, patrols sent out and many useful reconnaissances made. Two nights in succession Major J. A. Ross, of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, left our trenches to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Lieut. C. G. Greenshields, and on the second by Lieut. Victor Duclos, officers of his battalion. Lieut. Greenshields, at the outbreak of war, enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, having secured a transfer to this battalion. He was wounded last autumn, but rejoined his unit on April 1st.

On another night an excellent reconnaissance was carried out by Lieut. Duclos, accompanied by Lieut. Ross Robertson. Lieut. Chas. Dolphin took out patrols on three successive nights, securing useful information as to the enemy's dispositions. Separate reconnaissances by parties under Captain Stairs and Lieutenants Smith and McNeill, of a Nova Scotia battalion, yielded good results. Lance-Corporal W. Hobday went out in front of our trenches while a hostile attack was in progress in order to observe and report on the movements of the enemy. Lieut. S. A. Vernon, intelligence officer of the Canadian Corps, and Lieut. A. L. Walker, of the Brigade Staff, made a close inspection of the enemy's front positions. In the fighting at St. Eloi many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade.

Three weeks ago when the Germans launched their overwhelming attack against the craters, Sergeant H. S.

End Came When Break in the River Bank Sent Waters Rushing Into Craters Filled With Wounded, Writhing Men

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

In a village Northwest of Verdun, Monday, April 10, via Paris, April 12.—Yesterday I witnessed a great battle the climax of the Verdun climax. What a fury of charge and counter-charge of two nations at grips on the blood-stained slopes among the shell-torn trenches these words could convey. In reality it is very different.

Imagine yourself in the dark cabin of a ship, the whole fabric of which shudders in the tumult of her mighty engines as you peer through a narrow slit at a quick changing cinema on a distant screen. For that was the Verdun battle as I saw it, save that those rapid glimpses revealed horrors no producer would dare feature.

Captain A. Had led me through a maze of trenches, now burrowing in hollows, now terraced across heights with sandbags, to an observation post, buried deep in a hillside due south of Cumieres village.

Night had fallen as we descended the steps into what seemed an ordinary workroom, furnished with stools and a table. The only window was a long embrasure, hidden outside by an ingenious arrangement of branches. Two officers and some soldiers are at work, the first officer announcing figures with an eye glued to his telescope glass, pivoted on a massive base—for the cannonade of the foe rocks the ground like the waves of a tempest—and the second officer bent over his calculation, then snapping orders to soldiers at the telephone. The officers are regulating the fire of a battery two miles in the rear upon the German trenches down to our right, near the river, where the enemy was massing for an assault. At the same time they directed a searchlight, whose rays illuminate their field of vision. I take my glasses and stand by the embrasure.

"Follow the searchlight and you will soon pick out the German trenches and see the effects of our fire," says my guide. For some moments I looked, dazzled by the ray itself. It is like an immense white arm outstretched toward the horizon, barring my vision. Beside me the observer with his telescope seizes his telephone and started to direct the searchlight.

"Higher. Not so high. Lower—that's right. Cut off the light. Open her. Steady now."

MOMENT BEFORE THE CHARGE.

And the ray shifted and vanished, re-appeared, grew bigger, and diminished, finally focusing on a far-off point, obedient to the orders like a pencil in a giant hand. As the receiver clicks back on the telephone I can see clearly. It is a patch of field, streaked diagonally by a dark line which is the German trench. Clouds of smoke obscure it at intervals, stabbed by swift flashes. I watch interminably, nothing changes. Then the observer throws another order into the telephone, and a second ray doubles the field of view.

He turns toward his companion at the table and reels off figures in a level unhurried tone. The latter transmits more figures to the soldier who has resumed his telephoning. All three seem perfectly calm, but I sense a thrill of anticipation. Suddenly the field patch is covered with scurrying dots like a mass of excited ants, rushing forward across the light, out of the picture into the darkness. It is the enemy charging at last. Then a dense thunder-cloud covers everything. The searchlights rays beat vainly against its yellowish walls. The glass trembles in my hand.

Like a nightmare vision, conjured by magic amid the smoke, a horrible scene is revealed, first dimly, then clearer, and finally very distinct in the sharp white light. The field, the dark line and the rushing ants have disappeared. In their place a ragged hollow, wherein blocks of earth, like huge tree trunks, roll and quiver. Among them the tiny dark things are writhing like fallen leaves fluttered by the breeze. Those shapeless objects are German soldiers. As the smoke cleared I distinguished arms raised in agony. Some try to crawl upwards. They form heaps, sliding back together, as one mounts another and drags him down.

Meanwhile, from the right of the scene what seems to be an immense black snake creeps forward. In the ray of the light it glimmers and the observer beside me mutters "My God."

It reaches the lip of the hollow, and the mass of crawling men quiver with a new agitation. It is the water of the Meuse overwhelming the Germans by the same concentration of mellinite that ruptured the river's dykes. With frantic gestures the Germans fight upwards, there comes a flash, and another cloud patch, half veiling the chaos of earth and water and drowning men. Then the shells began to fall rapidly, and the searchlight aban-

cons the struggle against the smoke, swinging higher along the bare hillside. A few moments later it returns. I see a placid pool glimmering beneath the ray, save where an occasional spot of blackness is floating motionless. I look at my watch. Three hours have passed since we entered the post. That is what I saw of the greatest battle for Verdun.

SAW TERRIBLE CLIMAX TO BIG VERDUN FIGHT

April 12th 1916.

How Charging Germans Were Torn to Pieces by French Artillery Fire

AS SEEN FROM A DUG-OUT

HIGHLANDERS OF MONTREAL IN THICK OF IT

Germans Rush Advance Post After Violent Bombardment Incapacitates Majority of Garrison

WEEK ON CANADIAN FRONT

Another Brilliant Record of Tenacious Fighting and Individual Deeds of Thrilling Heroism Penned by Official Eye-witness

Ottawa, May 5.—The part played by the Royal Highlanders of Montreal in defence of a crater on the front held by the Canadians is graphically related by the "eye-witness," in his weekly communique to the Minister of Militia. Depleted to a mere handful by the intense bombardment of the Germans, the remnants of the garrison retreated on their battalion. The Canadian artillery, however, soon drove the enemy out of the crater and a bombing party from the battalion again occupied the position, rescued the wounded and restored the entrenchments. A signal honor was paid to the battalion by the general commanding-in-chief who personally complimented on its heroic work and steadiness under the trying ordeal.

Many instances of individual bravery and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, several notable instances of self-sacrifice being mentioned.

Two Ontario battalions repelled a determined attack on their trenches. The explosion of a very large mine by the enemy was the signal for a furious drive. Although the Germans gained a footing in one of the advanced trenches, the parapet of which had been smashed by artillery fire, counter-attacks were quickly organized and the Germans driven to their own lines.

The communique follows:
Canadian Headquarters in France,

via London, May 5.—Warm and brilliant weather marked the closing week of April. Under favorable conditions aviators were unusually active. German and British machines hovered constantly over the Canadian lines and aerial combats were frequent. From time to time artillery duels developed on each section of our front.

At various points bombing attacks were attempted by the enemy. One such assault was delivered against a battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. Late in the afternoon the front and support lines of this unit were subjected to a bombardment of heavy shells, mortar bombs and rifle grenades. Steady retaliation by our field batteries and howitzers failed to check the enemy's fire, which gradually increased in severity. Finally, it became concentrated on a narrow section of the front line and the zone immediately behind it. Two hours after sunset a party of Germans rushed a crater held as an advance post by the Montrealers. High explosive shells had incapacitated the majority of the garrison and buried its reserve of bombs, but the few men who were able to do so, including Privates G. Gill, D. Woods and A. Morby, bombed and fired at the enemy, causing him several casualties.

Having entered the crater, the Germans commenced searching the debris of entrenchments for wounded and bombing the remains of our dugouts. After a while they sent up a number of flares and, under the impression that this was a signal for further reinforcements, Privates Gill and Woods abandoned the unequal struggle and retired on their battalions. Private Morby, who was badly wounded in the face by a bomb, succeeded in making his way unaided to one of our dressing stations.

As soon as definite information was received at battalion headquarters as to what had occurred, our artillery and trench-mortar battalions opened an intense fire on the German trenches and on the space between them and the crater.

Lieut. B. M. Givens, bombing officer of the battalion, went out with four of his men to investigate the situation and a party, under Lieut. A. W. Allchison, was sent forward over ground swept by the hostile artillery to reinforce the garrisons of the front trenches. On reaching the crater of men found it abandoned by the enemy who had left in it one of his number dead. Posting his bombers as sentries Lieut. Givens returned for reinforcements, and when a fresh garrison had been brought up the work of restoring the entrenchments and recovering our dead was undertaken.

HEROISM THAT THRILLS.

In the course of the hostile bombardment on this occasion Captain F. W. Peterman was wounded in the head and had several teeth knocked out by shrapnel. Nevertheless, he remained at his post until relieved three hours later.

Lieut. F. J. Rowan was struck in the leg, but declined to leave his men until the situation had cleared.

Lieut. E. W. Mingo, who was in charge of a wiring squad at another point when the attack commenced, withdrew his party to safe cover and then endeavored to join his company in the front line. While passing through the enemy's violent artillery barrage he was hit in the arm by shrapnel.

A few days later the enemy dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



CANADA'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Pte. Wesley Caldwell, who was killed in action March 22, 1916. Pte. Caldwell was 22 years of age. He first enlisted with the 23rd Batt., but became ill and was discharged. Upon his recovery he joined the 42nd Batt., his brother George coming from the States and going with him. Pte. Caldwell was a member of the St. Paul Rangers Football Team. His mother and sisters live at 154 Champigny Street, Cote St. Paul.

NOT A MAN ILL WHEN 73RD BATT. REACHED ENGLAND

Montreal Highland Battalion
Had a Pleasant Voyage
Across the Atlantic

NOW AT EAST SANDLING

Outbreak of Measles in Laval
Hospital Corps—Col. S. H.
McKee at Westcliffe
Hospital

Special Correspondence Montreal Ga-
zette.)

London, April 17.—The 73rd High-landers of Montreal are in the quar- ters which were occupied last year at East Sandling Camp by the 24th Vic- toria Rifles. Col. Peers Davidson was at his headquarters when The Ga- zette correspondent called the day after the arrival in camp. He was glad to be able to report that the voy- age was accomplished without acci- dent or any adverse happenings, though the tension upon officers re- sponsible for so large a body of men was such as to make them welcome the sight of land. Referring to the voyage, Col. Davidson said: "Follow- ing two days of fog after leaving Can- ada, we had a really fine crossing, plenty of sunshine, and a calm sea all the way. The voyage occupied eight days and two hours. Every man was landed in perfect health. Our men did not suffer from dullness; they had sing-song every evening, and a mock court-martial afforded considerable amusement."

The journey to Shorncliffe from the post was done overnight, and ear- ly on Monday, April 11th, the High-landers marched into camp to the merry strains of the pipe band of the 1st Reserve Battalion and of the newcomers' own band.

Since arriving in England some of- ficers of the 13th Battalion, now re- covered from wounds, have been taken to the strength of the newly-arrived bat- talion. The 73rd are in the 11th Bri- gade under Brig-Gen. Landry, who expected them the day following ar- rival.

Just as I was taking leave of the Col. an interesting incident occurred. A non-commissioned officer of the 13th passed the door and saluted. Col. Davidson stopped him and elicited the fact that he was Sgt.-Maj. Crichton, "H" Company of the 13th, which the colonel had been largely instru- mental in recruiting. Sergt.-Major Crichton was in the trenches last year and actually received the bullet which was aimed at Major Clarke- Kennedy, and doubtless it was this fact which led to the erroneous re- port of the latter's death.

Col. Davidson mentioned to me that he had received great help in his re- cruiting work from Mr. T. Passing- ton, of The Gazette staff in Mont-

RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS GENERAL



Gen. A. A. Brusiloff, the Russian commander whose forces have won the Allies' greatest victory of the war, and is still pursuing the routed enemy.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GETTING FIRST-HAND INFORMATION



His Royal Highness, after an inspection of the troops preparing to go overseas on Fletcher's Field yesterday, saw a body of wounded men drawn up near the stand. He at once went over and inspected them and chatted with each one individually, getting details of the battalions to which they belonged, the fighting they had been through, and where they were wounded. He is seen speaking to Pte. Henry Engel, of the 60th Battalion. In the background, between the Duke and the soldier, is Col. Stanton, military secretary, while Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, G.O.C. of No. 4 Military District, is on the right of the picture.

GERMAN AVIATORS DROP BOMBS ON KENT KILLING ONE AND INJURING TWO

**Huns Make Another Attack Along Yser Canal
and Also in Champagne—Are Repulsed Despite
Use of Asphyxiating Gases—Belgian Rifle
Fire and French Artillery Disperse Enemy**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 20.—German seaplanes raided the East Coast of the county of Kent at 2 o'clock this morning. The War Office announced that one person was killed and two injured by German bombs.

One of the raiding planes was brought down near the Belgian coast, the War Office announced, indicating a thrilling pursuit by English planes in the darkness above the Channel.

Three German seaplanes took part in the raid. Their bombs wrecked a saloon and damaged several dwellings, but did no military damage, according to the War Office.

About thirty-seven bombs were dropped. A soldier was killed and a woman and a sailor injured.

PLAN ATTACK ON BELGIAN FRONT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 20.—The Germans are preparing for a big offensive on the Belgian front, according to several despatches from Holland today. Trainloads of men and ammunition have been moving toward the Belgian front for the past three days.

Heavy guns are reported to have been concentrated on the line from the coast to Ypres, as if for a renewal of the attempt to reach Calais. Air scouts are becoming increasingly active.

BELGIAN VICTORY IN AFRICA

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 20.—The forced retreat of German forces in German East Africa is announced in an official report issued today by the Belgian War Department at Havre.

The report also claims the taking of a highly organized German defensive position and the capture of a 77-millimetre gun. The text of the report is as follows:

"Our operations in Ruanda are developing satisfactorily. Their communications threatened both by the occupation of Kigali and by the advance of a Belgian column south of Lake Kivu, and strongly pressed by our troops north of the lake, the German forces have retreated.

"Gen. Tombeur occupied on May 12 the Mount Kama range, which the enemy had converted into a powerful defensive barrier. A 77-millimetre gun fell into our hands."

PEACE WITH VICTORY

ONLY, SAYS BRIAND.

PARIS, May 22.—"Peace can only come through a decisive Allied victory," Premier Briand told a delegation from the Russian Duma today.

"The Allies can regard the future with confidence," said the French Prime Minister. "Peace must not result from diplomatic intrigue but can come only through a decisive Allied victory, which alone can and will restore recognition of international law and right."

BRITISH CAPTURED AT KUT-EL-AMARA TO GO TO PRINKIPO

LONDON, May 22.—The American Embassy at Constantinople, which has charge of British interests in Turkey during the war, sent word today of the disposition of the British forces captured by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. This information is contained in the following official statement from the British Press Bureau:

"Ambassador Page states that the American Embassy at Constantinople has been informed by the Ottoman Government that Gen. Townshend (who was in command at Kut-el-Amara) and his staff will be brought to Constantinople and probably assigned to the island of Prinkipo (in the Sea of Marmora) where they will be allowed full liberty. Most of the officers and men are still at Kut and Bagdad. Some will be sent to Damacus."

Italian Minister's Son Badly Wounded

ROME, May 22.—Lieut. Morrone, son of Gen. Paolo Morrone, Italian Minister of War, has been wounded dangerously in the head and leg during the Austro-Slovene offensive.

Details of Traitors' Deeds to be Given

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 22, 3:35 p.m. —A statement giving full particulars of the acts for which fifteen participants in the Irish rebellion had been executed was being prepared and would be presented shortly, Premier Asquith told a questioner in the House of Commons today.

The Premier added in reply to a further question that he was anxious, because of misunderstandings in America on this subject, that the statement should be presented at the earliest possible moment.

The government of Uruguay will assume control of all telegraph and telephone services and reorganize and improve them.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 20.—The greatest aerial activity on both sides was reported in today's official statement from the War Office, announcing unsuccessful German attacks on the Belgian front and in the Champagne, but no infantry fighting at Verdun.

German aeroplanes bombarded the French seaport town of Dunkirk and the town of Bergues, south of Dunkirk, killing five persons and wounding eleven.

In reprisal, a French air squadron attacked enemy camps at Wyfwegen, Earre Barren and Handaem. A Belgian squadron bombarded the Ghistelles aerodrome, many bombs reaching the mark.

Lieut. Navarre, French air hero, brought down his eleventh German aeroplane, which fell behind the French lines near Chattencourt, northwest of Verdun. Both German occupants were captured. This was the second plane brought down by Navarre in twenty-four hours.

Lieut. Nungessen brought down his fifth German plane, which fell in the Forges wood. Three other German aeroplanes fell behind their own lines.

The attack on the Belgian front was made by German groups which attempted to cross the Yser between Steenstraete and Heuzas. The advance was checked by Belgian infantry fire.

In the Champagne, the Germans sent great gas clouds rolling down upon the French lines, in preparation for an attack. The first German troops appearing behind the gas clouds were met with such a hot fire that no further attempt to advance was made, however.

West of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard with great violence the northwestern front of Verdun, but there were no infantry actions.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE LIMITED

Special Star Cable by John H. Hearley, of the United Press.

ROME, May 20.—Emulating the example of the German heir-apparent, the Austrian Crown Prince has arrived at Trent and is directing the campaign against Vicenza, the Verdun of the northern Italian front.

Field-Marshal Conrad von Holtzendorff, chief of the Austrian General Staff, has joined the array of Generals on the Tyrolean front. It is reported here that Gen. Cadorna, Italian Commander-in-Chief, will move his headquarters to the Trentino front.

Though last night's official statement from the Italian War Office admitted further retirements, there is every confidence here that the Austrian offensive is about to come to a halt.

Despite heavy sacrifices in men and ammunition, the Austrians thus far have crossed the Italian frontier at but one point—in the Adige valley. At no place do their lines approach nearer than twenty-two miles the important strategic position of Vicenza, reported to be the goal of the present offensive.

DETAILS OF AUSTRIAN ATTACK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 20.—A Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph says: Here are a few details concerning the Austrian offensive. The battle has unfolded from Monte Peri to the west of Lake Garda, to Cima D'Adige east of the lake, and has a length of about forty-five miles. The principal points attacked are four in number: In the Leno valley, Eugliet, and below Bassano between the valleys of Terragnola and Adige, and in the Sarnon valley.

The Austrian forces on this front are estimated to number 150,000 men, and have thousands of tons of all calibres. Their front is supported on a line comprising forty permanent

forts, all of which are participating in the action.

The battle is taking place entirely on Austrian territory, except for a short stretch near the Asolo Torrent. The attacks of the Austrian infantry developed, according to the German wireless, with dense masses of men.

The Austrian headquarters are at Trent, where are Archduke Eugene and Marshal Conrad von Holtzendorff, chief of the General Staff. The conduct of the Italians is quiet and orderly without any wastage, whereas the Austrian squander ammunition in the most extraordinary manner.

Compulsion Towards Either
Side is Unthinkable
Now

REDMOND IN VERY CONCILIATORY MOOD

May Have to Work from
Deadlock of 1914
Conference

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE
17 Cockspur Street, London, May 20.—Premier Asquith has returned from Ireland with the real expectation not of a final settlement here and now for the century-old Irish problem while the war is on, but of putting Ireland forthwith on her own road of self-management.

He meets his colleagues in the Cabinet today. Later he is expected to appeal both to the Nationalists and the Covenanters to seize the present golden opportunity.

Compulsion is unthinkable, either to push Home Rule upon Ulster or to push a mere devolution scheme or an advisory council upon the Nationalists.

Short of that, John Redmond and his chief colleagues are in a most conciliatory mood. They will go almost to any lengths to secure an Ireland united morally as well as politically. They would, for instance, double the Unionist representation in the Irish Parliament. It is believed they might even consent to the extension of the Military Service Act to Ireland in exchange for initial unity. MAY START FROM 1914 DEAD-LOCK.

But if Ulster is immovable, then the discussion must start from the deadlock reached by the Buckingham Palace Conference in August 1914; that is to say, that the four northeastern counties, Antrim, Down, Londonderry and Armagh, be excluded from the Home Rule Act.

Tyrone, which was partly even then divided between the Catholics and the Protestants, was the greatest stumbling-block. It is now suggested that its four parliamentary divisions, two of which are Nationalist, one Unionist, and one Liberal, might be partitioned between the rival parties.

Premier Asquith tells his friends he believes a new kinship has been awakened between the Irish factions by the blood-brotherhood of the battlefields of Flanders and Gallipoli. His unifying efforts certainly have the heartiest goodwill of the great mass of the English, Scottish and Welsh people.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK AT VERDUN AND IN CHAMPAGNE ATTACK ALSO

**Tremendous Teutonic Offensive Still Smashing
at Dead Man's Hill — Austrians Claim Fur-
ther Advance — Rumors of Naval Battle in
Baltic — Fearful losses in Tyrolese Attack.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 22.—Violent cannonading has been heard in the Baltic off the Swedish port of Kalmar, according to Stockholm despatches today, which express the belief that the Russian and German fleets have been engaged.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

GENEVA, May 22.—The authorities in Italian Somaliland have quelled a rebellion, said to have been fostered by German agents, after serious fighting, according to information from Rome today. Several Italian officers were killed.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 22.—The Austrians lost 20,000 in killed, wounded and missing in the first three days of their offensive in the Tyrolese Alps, according to Berns despatches today. Their losses for the last four days are believed to have been almost equally as large.

The hospitals at Trent are reported filled with Austrian wounded. Hospital trains are now proceeding to Bolzano and smaller towns, where the barracks have been transformed into hospitals.

HUNS BEATEN BACK AT VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 22.—French counter-attacks have driven the Germans from positions on both banks of the Meuse in a renewal of the heavy fighting around Verdun, the War Office announced today. German attacks on both banks of the river have been repulsed.

The heaviest fighting continued throughout yesterday which marked the beginning of the fourth month of the greatest battle in the history of the world.

West of Dead Man's Hill, the Germans made repeated attempts to widen the gains made in Saturday's fighting. Each German assault met with an eruption of fire from the French guns that threw the enemy back with severe losses.

The French, by a successful counter-attack, regained a part of the ground lost on Saturday in this region. The fighting extended westward to the Avocourt wood, where grenade combats continued throughout last night, the French occupying several blockhouses.

On the east bank of the Meuse, the French carried out a successful attack against German positions near Vaux Village, capturing a trench.

The Germans suffered heavy losses last night in unsuccessful attempts to reconquer the Haudremont quarries, captured by the French earlier in the day.

CAUSES OF REBELLION DISCUSSED

**Viscount Midleton Warned
Irish Executive and
Premier**

**BARON WIMBORNE
BLAMES SECRETARY**

**War Office Says Mr. Birrell
Made No Demand for
Troops**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 22.—Viscount Midleton, former Secretary of State for War, today accused Augustine Birrell, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, of lax dealings with the Irish rebels, in testimony before the Royal Commission investigating the Rebellion.

"I notified the Irish Government that the Sinn Féin were becoming very active, and declared I thought the Government program inadequate to cope with them," said Lord Midleton. "I particularly urged the disarming of the volunteers."

"Mr. Birrell said the whole Sinn Féin movement was laughable and should not be taken seriously."

Lord Midleton's statement that he had also warned Premier Asquith of the seriousness of the situation in Ireland was one of the sensations of today's testimony. He declared that he placed all the facts before the Prime Minister on January 26.

Mr. Asquith evidently called the matter to the attention of Mr. Birrell, for the latter, continued the witness, had written him a letter in which the following occurred:

"To proclaim the Irish Volunteers an illegal body and put them down by force would, in my opinion, be a reckless, foolish act, and promote disloyalty to a prodigious extent. I am more alarmed at the possibility of bombs and isolated acts of violence than of concerted action."

Viscount Midleton said he told Sir Matthew Nathan, Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, in April, that the situation was bad, even the life of John Redmond, Irish leader, was in danger. Viscount Midleton said he warned Lord Wimborne, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, only six days before the outbreak, that grave results would follow if no action was taken. Others, he said, gave similar warnings.

The text of the statement follows:
"To the south of Berry-au-Bac French forces exploded two mines with success at Hill 108.

"In the Champagne district a gas attack by the Germans was without result. This use of gas in the zone between the road from Souain to Somme Py and the road from Sainte Hilaire to Saint Souplet was a failure. No sooner had the cloud of gas started than an unexpected turn in the direction of wind drove it back upon the trenches of the enemy.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse infantry fighting continued last night. In the wood of Avocourt our grenadiers secured some advantages and occupied several block-houses evacuated by the enemy.

"In the region to the west of Dead Man's Hill the fighting has been particularly ferocious. Several tentatives made by the enemy to further their progress have been checked by our curtains of fire and by the activity of our machine guns.

"A vigorous attack by our troops made it possible for us to recapture a portion of the ground lost during the night of May 20-21.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans have delivered repeated counter-attacks upon the positions at the Haudremont quarries captured by the French yesterday. Each of these advance movements was checked by our fire, and cost the Germans heavy losses.

"In the outskirts of the village of

Vaux a small operation executed this morning put us in possession of a German trench. At Epargnes several German mines have been exploded, but without causing damage to the French position.

FRENCH AVIATORS BUSY.

"In the region of Verdun French aviators have attacked a number of captive German balloons. Six of these balloons were sent down on fire. In the course of an aerial engagement one of our pilots brought down a German aeroplane. In the vicinity of Epargnes two other air machines of the enemy, attacked by French aeroplanes, were brought to earth, one behind the enemy lines at a point near Liancourt, and the other behind our lines at Fontenoy.

"This morning aeroplanes of the enemy threw down bombs on Dunkirk.

"On the nights of May 20-21 and 22 several operations were conducted by groups of French aviators. Shells were successfully thrown down upon the railroad stations at Metz-Sablons, Avricourt and Roye; upon munitions and depots at Baucourt and Chappelotte; on bivouacs in the vicinity of Azannes, and on the village of Jimetz, where they had been installed the headquarters of the commander of an important division.

"Furthermore, two of our dirigibles have rained down bombs on the railroad stations and the railroad lines at Brioulles and Dun."

AUSTRIANS REPORT ADVANCE

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 22, via Sayville wireless.—Austro-Hungarian troops have carried the peak of Armentara ridge, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the recently inaugurated offensive along the southern Tyrol front. It is announced in the official Austrian report of May 21.

More than 3,000 Italians, the report declares, were captured on Saturday by the Austrians, who also obtained possession of several villages. They took twenty-five cannon and eight machine guns, the statement says.

The Austrians have extended the scope of their offensive, attacking the Italians on Lafraun highlands. There they entered a first line position of the Italians after severe fighting. It is reported.

The official announcement follows: "The extent of the fighting on the southern Tyrol front has been increased, as the Austro-Hungarians

have begun an attack on Lafraun highlands. The peak of Armentara ridge is in our hands.

"On Lafraun highlands we entered a first line position of the enemy, which was defended tenaciously.

"The troops under Archduke Charles Francis Joseph (the Austrian Crown Prince), consisting of Tyrolean Imperial Chasseurs and the Linz Infantry division, extended their success. Chimak Imachi and to the northeast of this peak, Chimadin Escole were taken.

"The Italians also were driven from Bercola Pass. South of this pass three more twenty-eight centimetre howitzers fell into our hands.

"We are advancing from Col Sanzo toward Pasubio. In the Brand valley, Anghebeni has been captured by us.

"More than 3,000 Italians were captured yesterday, including eighty-four officers. We also took twenty-five cannon and eight machine guns."

RUSSIAN DASH SURPRISES BRITISH

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 22.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, Russian and English land forces are now fighting side by side in the Garden of Eden region of Mesopotamia.

News of the bold dash of the Russian Cavalry squadron into the British camp east of Kut-el-Amara caused more astonishment in London than the reports of the arrival of the first Russian contingents in France.

Advance rumors of the coming of the Russians to Marseilles had reached here, but last night's bulletin from the War Office was the first intimation that any Slav force was within 150 miles of the British forces.

Military critics today warned the public against excessive optimism as the result of Gen. Lake's brief announcement. They pointed out that it is highly improbable that the main body of Russians can affect a junction

with the British for an advance on Baghdad for several weeks, and that in all probability the Slavs will advance on Baghdad from the north instead of joining the British near Kut-el-Amara.

The only previous instance in which Russian and English forces have joined hands in this war occurred near Salonika a few months ago. A landing party from the Russian cruiser Askold co-operated with British, French and Italian marines in occupying a Greek fort.

TURKS LATEST REPORT.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, May 22.—Two transports of British and Indian troops sent to Port Sudan, were defeated by the Imam of Darfur, according to Constantinople despatches today.

War Office Challenges Birrell's Statement.

At the opening of today's session, before Viscount Midleton was called to testify, Mr. Birrell was recalled as a witness, a difference of opinion having arisen between himself and the War Office as to what had happened during the conference mentioned by the former Chief Secretary for Ireland in his evidence last week.

Baron Charles Hardinge, chairman of the Commission, read a letter written by Major-Gen. MacReady, of the Adjutant-General's Staff of the War Department, at the request of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, in which Gen. Macready said that the conference of March 20, at which Mr. Birrell, according to his testimony, had asked for more troops to be sent to Ireland, had reference to the state of recruiting in Ireland and that the proposal was that troops should be sent to various parts of Ireland to encourage men to join the colors.

"So far as we are aware," said Gen. Macready's letter, "there was no question of sending troops for the purpose of over-awing the Sinn Feiners."

Gen. Friend, the commander of the forces in Ireland, the letter continued, had reported the possibility of trouble in south Ireland and suggested that he would need more troops.

As a result arrangements were made for a reserve battalion to be sent if it were required. Of course, the letter pointed out, had troops been available in an emergency.

Mr. Birrell, in reply, said he was surprised to hear that he had omitted to mention at the conference the necessity of sending troops to Dublin. He certainly had done so, he declared, in interviews with Sir John French and Gen. Friend.

LORD WIMBORNE'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Wimborne, who resigned as Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, disclaimed responsibility for the uprising, placing the blame on Mr. Birrell and the Under-Secretary, Sir Matthew Nathan.

Lord Wimborne said that his powers recently were entirely usurped by Mr. Birrell and Sir Matthew Nathan, and that his functions were confined to offering any solicited advice and to make energetic representations to Mr. Birrell.

Lord Wimborne declared that he had urged Lord Kitchener and Sir John French to send more troops to Ireland, but was told that would delay the sending of troops to the front.

Early this year, he said, he suggested that the Sinn Feiners either be deported or interned. He admitted, however, that he was more worried over the possibility of German raids than of internal disturbances.

GETTING MILK RATIONS IN BERLIN



Milk is scarce in Berlin now, except for babies. It is sold only to holders of tickets issued by physicians. The photo shows German mothers with their tickets getting their daily ration from a Government milk wagon.

Among the most recent English converts to the Islamic faith who have sent in their declarations to the Mosque at Woking may be mentioned the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, the daughter of the sixth Baron Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, Derby, together with her two soldier sons, one of whom, Lieutenant Bury Gifford, made his declaration personally in the midst of a congregation of Muslims.



ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. G. H. Blackader (wounded).

The Warship joined them.

Greek, Italian and French Ships Sunk

LONDON, May 23.—A Lloyd's despatch says that the Greek steamer Anastasios-Coroneos, 1,091 tons, has been sunk.

The French steamer Languedoc and the Italian barque Erminia have been sunk, according to reports received by Lloyds.

The Languedoc was 1,612 tons gross. The recent registers do not report her movements. The Erminia, 1,544 gross tonnage, sailed from Savona, May 11, for Philadelphia.

TRAINED MEN USEFUL IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE

The trained man is declared by experts to be worth at least half a dozen untrained men in an emergency, not only from a military point of view but in all walks of life.

Any employer whose men joined the auxiliary Battalion last year will tell you that the four months' training they took made different men of them. The physical training did their health good, the military drill taught them to obey orders promptly and without question, the field manoeuvres taught them to exercise their own judgment when left to their own initiative, and the whole training sharpened their wits and enabled them to translate their thoughts into instant action.

A great many of the men who took that training have gone overseas and make rapid advancement in rank. The second auxiliary Battalion is now recruiting, and it is the aim of Lieut.-Col. R. Starke to get a thousand men, as good as the last lot, to undergo a similar course of rapid training.

Drill nights will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing next Thursday, and on alternate Saturday afternoons. The McGill Campus will be the parade ground, and the officers and N.C.O.'s of the C. O. T. C. will act as the instructors.

The recruiting office is at 425 Sherbrooke Street West, open from 4 p.m. till 10 p.m. each day. Uniforms and all equipment are provided free, and while several hundred have already joined, there is room for many more men of military age to prepare themselves to know something of military drill and how to handle a rifle in case of emergency.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Italy orders full mobilization of army and navy, and declares a state of war in the provinces and bordering the Austrian frontier and the communes and islands of the Adriatic coast. King Victor Emmanuel signs war bill passed by Italian Parliament. A German aeroplane bombs Paris.

Wilson Has Hard Task to Phrase Peace Proposals

Special to The Montreal Star by Robert J. Bender of the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President Wilson, at work on the speech he is to deliver Saturday morning before the American branch of the League to Enforce Peace, is dealing

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

PRESENTS WAR CROSS

TO BELGIAN QUEEN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 22.—President Poincare personally presented a French Cross of War to Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, on a visit to the Flanders front, it was announced today.

The Queen responded that she was proud to wear the decoration awarded French officers.

President Poincare later visited Dunkirk, leaving \$200 for victims of the recent air raids.

CORNELL PROFESSOR GIVEN COMMISSION

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., May 22.—Lieut.-Col. S. B. Scobell, commanding officer of the 235th Overseas Battalion, whose headquarters are in this town, announced today that Prof. B. T. Dickson, of Cornell University, has been attached with the rank of Lieutenant. Professor Dickson is a Canadian, having formerly lived in Brantford.

KING ALFONSO MAY TRY TO END WAR.

LONDON, May 22.—King Alfonso may initiate peace negotiations in the near future, Madrid papers stated today, according to an exchange Telegraph Company's bulletin. The Spanish ruler plans first to sound out peace sentiment in each of the belligerent countries. If the results are satisfactory, he will send two Spanish statesmen to belligerent capitals to work out plans for a truce.

WHERE THE FRENCH WERE VICTORIOUS TODAY



Fort Douaumont, again under French control, is seen on the right with the battle-line as it was before today's advance. At the left, the arrows indicate the scene of the fierce fighting around Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304.

VERDUN ATTACK HUNDRED DYING GASP, THINKS AMERICAN AVIATOR

French Now Taking Offensive as Often as Enemy. He Points Out—Have Subterranean Chapel in No Man's Land

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune cables the following:

I talked this morning with one of the American military observers in France who had just returned from the front, where he witnessed the German attacks on Verdun on Saturday and Sunday.

"What do you think the attack means?" I asked.

"It looks to me like the dying gasp," he replied.

"But haven't there been a good many of these dying gasps?" I said.

"Yes," he answered. "They began several weeks ago, and since they began the French, who until that time had acted purely on the defensive, have been gradually taking the offensive into their hands. If you follow the action closely you will see that recently the offensive as often comes from the French as from the Germans, if not more often."

"This puts the Germans in a position where they have to attack. They are now in the position of the man who was wrestling with the bear. The man was ready to quit, but the bear wouldn't. The Germans have either got to attack at Verdun or submit to attacks by the French,

while the French hold the dominating positions.

"This seems the veritable dying gasp by the Germans before Verdun but it is a terrible convulsion. The fighting there is terrible and marvelous. I have seen things which would seem possible only in fiction."

"Yesterday morning we went down to examine a mine. The French had dug a long gallery out from their front trenches and had mined the ground for 500 yards along the front. It was exactly like going through the tunnels, cross cuts and drifts in a gold mine in the Rockies."

"But at the entrance to the main tunnel the regimental chaplain had persuaded the Colonel to let the huge chamber be excavated thirty feet underground, and the Chaplain had fitted it up as a chapel."

"There in that underground chapel in the front line trenches, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, while cannon booming overhead in a terrific bombardment told of preparing for German assault, we, with 200 French soldiers, listened to the mass, the Colonel taking part."

"We saw soldiers going to the altar and receiving communion while two of their comrades sat in a little chamber, hollowed in one side of the chapel, with their fingers on electric buttons, ready to explode mines if the signal came that the attacking Germans had reached the mine field."

BEARS CHARMED LIFE



Pte. Francis T. Fraser, a member of a local unit now at the front, who was reported as killed in action on April 16 in the casualty list of May 1, but was later reported as wounded, and is now back with his battalion in action. Pte. Fraser was four times buried by shell explosion on April 16, and was struck by a shell fragment in the jaw and was removed to the base hospital. At his own request, however, he was allowed to rejoin his regiment in the trenches. On April 21 he was again buried, and almost killed while sitting in his dug-out. His brother, R. C. Fraser, lives at 1060 Fairmount Avenue, Outremont.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

In one of our trenches to the north of the quarries at Haudremont. The bombardment is continuing with great severity on each side. In the region of Douaumont there has been no infantry activity. The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

Inspection made by military authorities of maps of the Verdun region shows that within the last month German gains on the west bank of the Meuse, from Cumieres to Avocourt, average a depth of 300 metres. The line eastward from the river is substantially the same as it was a month ago.

The text of the official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been an artillery duel of considerable intensity in the sector of Hill 304, as well as on the front between Dead Man's Hill and Cumieres."

"Last night we made progress with hand grenades in the groves immediately to the east of the village of Cumieres. The enemy made no endeavor to attack us."

"On the right bank of the river a strong German attack was successful in giving the enemy a footing

CHANCELLOR WANTS PEACE IS IDEA OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Schiedemann Believes, However, Naming of Food Dictator Solves Food Problem and Will Compel England to Make Peace Overtures

Special to The Montreal Star by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BERLIN, May 23.—Either President Wilson or ex-President Taft will be acceptable to German Socialists as peace-maker, Philipp Schiedemann, German Socialist leader, informed the United Press today. The appointment of a new food dictator in Germany, Schiedemann added, will destroy Allied hopes of victory through the blockade and compel England to make peace.

"The Socialists are always for peace," said Schiedemann, who recently interpellated the Chancellor in the Reichstag on peace discussions. "I personally am convinced that the Chancellor desires peace. He has so indicated twice in Reichstag speeches and once in the note to America. Reichstag members believe that if Germany solves the food problem now, England will be compelled to make peace, because in this manner the blockade problem will be solved."

"There is enough food for all in Germany. What is needed is absolute control and distribution. The German States must supply Berlin which formerly depended upon outside States to feed her. Wurtemberg, for instance, can send bacon, and Bavaria butter."

The appointment of a good dictator will be an important step politically. Hitherto the small States directed their own affairs. This step creates an Imperial office. The States have fought side by side at the front, and now we call upon them to put their foodstuffs side by side. If this is done there will be enough to supply all until the crops are harvested.

"The shortage of the next few weeks will not force us to surrender and beg for peace. Our armies still have plenty of punch, as is illustrated by the Austrian offensive."

with a most difficult task, those in close touch with him declare.

During the last two weeks strong appeals have been made to the President that he make an offer of mediation to the warring powers. Divers plans, from a conference of neutral nations to a commission for the investigation of peace, have been proposed as a means of ending hostilities abroad.

There are those, even high in the President's counsel, who believe the time has arrived for the President openly to voice the belief he apparently feels, that neither of the belligerents can hope to crush the other and that for the sake of humanity peace should be declared.

This point was touched upon by the President at Charlotte, N.C., on Saturday, when he said: "The process of the war stand still. These hot things in contact with each other do not make very much progress against each other. When you cannot overcome, you must take counsel."

Premier Briand of France, however, has given what is regarded here as a plain intimation from the Allies that they are not yet ready to discuss peace. "Peace can only come through a decisive Allied victory," M. Briand said.

As a result of this fresh indication from the Allied Powers that no peace proposals will be welcome from a neutral country, the President is expected to go no further in his speech before the League to Enforce Peace than to notify the world he is prepared and anxious to open the channels of co-operation for peace whenever the belligerent nations are ready.

He is also expected to discuss at length, how peace may be preserved for the future after the European struggle is over.

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 25.—French trenches south and southwest of Fort Douaumont were captured in last night's fighting around Verdun, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Three enemy counter attacks against the village of Cumleres northwest of Verdun, were repulsed, the War Office announced.

"German flyers attacked British torpedo boats and patrol boats off the Flanders coast," said the official statement. "West of the Meuse, three enemy counter attacks against the village of Cumleres failed."

"East of the Meuse our regiments, taking advantage of the successes of Tuesday, advanced further and conquered enemy trenches south and southwest of Fort Douaumont. The quarry south of Haudremont farm was reconquered by us."

ing the entire day without the least success attacked our positions, suffering heavy losses. We captured more than 850 prisoners and fourteen machine guns.

"An enemy biplane was shot down near Saint Souplet and another over the Herbe woods."

"On the east front the situation is unchanged. In the Balkans enemy flyers unsuccessfully attacked Uskub and Gervhell."

ITALIANS' NEW BATTLEFRONT.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 25.—The official bulletin issued by the War Department indicates further the defensive line taken up by the Italians, who are still on Austrian territory in the Lagarina valley, where the attempts of the Austrians to recapture the village of Marco, about fifteen miles south of Rovereto, have failed.

(Continued—Page 23.)

GERMAN STATES IN ARMS AGAINST NEW FOOD DICTATOR.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 27.—The smaller States of Germany are up in arms against the appointment of the new food dictator, scenting a plan to "suck them dry" for the benefit of Prussia, according to the Chronicle.

Members of the Bavarian Diet have complained in open debate that the new dictator will draw food from Bavaria from Berlin, the Chronicle says. Wurtemberg and Saxony have made similar protests.

ITALIAN STEAMER IS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING BY HUNS

Germany Keeps Her Faith with U. S. in Typical Manner

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 27, 11:20 a.m. — The British steamship Danewood has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

PARIS, May 27, 10:55 a.m.—A Havas despatch from Port Vendres says that two French torpedo boats arrived there yesterday bringing thirty members of the crew of the Italian steamer Moravia, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Thursday afternoon without warning. The crew was abandoned in two lifeboats. The Moravia was on her way from New York to Genoa with a cargo of flour.

The Moravia is a steamer of 2,262 tons. She sailed from New York on May 5, and was last reported passing Gibraltar on May 22.

QUEEN MARY SENDS THANKS TO STATES

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Board of Patronesses of the United States branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild received today the cabled thanks of Her Majesty for a hundred cases of hospital necessities sent to St. James Palace yesterday in honor of the Queen's birthday. The gift was announced in a message offering Her Majesty the congratulations and best wishes of the Guild.

GRIM FEATURES OF GHASTLY CONFLICT ABOUT GREAT FORT

Fight for Fort Douaumont most terrible on record.
Half million men engaged in titanic struggle at Verdun.
Entire valley near Le Morte Homme choked with bodies.
Men fighting in tunnels, screaming in frenzy of carnage.
Incredible carnage going on underground, men using
searchlights to find foe and hand-grenades to exter-
minate him.
Hundreds buried alive in the wrecking of underground
works by shell fire.
Scores have gone insane from the lust of the horrible
butchery.
Surgeons, amputating arms and legs without anaesthetics,
report wounded French and Germans continuing the
struggle with knives, though unable to stand.
A French captain reports 7,000 dead heaped along a 700
yard front.

TRUE BILLS FOUND; CASEMENT TRIAL IS FIXED FOR JUNE 26

*"Gravest Crime Against English Law," Declares
Lord Chief Justice—Must Be Proved by Overt
Acts—Counsel Assigned for Defence*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 25. — Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Bailey, his soldier confederate, were today indicted for high treason by a Grand Jury after a brief consideration of the evidence in their preliminary hearing.

In charging the Grand Jury, the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, declared that high treason was "the gravest crime against English law."

He directed careful consideration of the testimony presented at the Bow Street Police Court hearing, connecting the two conspirators with the Irish rebellion. He pointed out that it was necessary treason should be proved by overt acts. In the indictment against Casement as it was said, six overt acts were mentioned.

The Court nominated Alexander Sullivan, of Dublin, and Artemus Jones, who appeared for the defence at the preliminary hearing, as counsel for Casement. It is understood that Professor J. H. Morgan, who took part in the defence at the preliminary hearing, also will appear, but under the statute only two attorneys can be nominated.

Holman Gregory and W. T. Snell were named to defend Bailey. Thomas Scanlon, member of Parliament and one of the secretaries of the Irish parties, also will appear for Bailey.

The action of the Grand Jury follows the preliminary hearing before a police magistrate, at which Case-

ment and Bailey withheld their defence and were held without bail pending the Grand Jury deliberations.

Seventy-five Grand Jurors were summoned before the Lord Chief Justice today, and from their number twenty-three were selected to decide whether or not indictments for high treason should be returned against the two prisoners.

After a short deliberation the jury returned true bills. The Lord Chief Justice fixed the trial of Casement for June 26.

Dublin Not Much Concerned About Trial of Casement

By Canadian Press.

DUBLIN, May 25. — Astonishingly little interest is displayed here in the trial of Casement, both in political and general circles.

Casement was almost entirely unknown here before the war. Since then vague reports of his activities in Germany have been all that have reached the Irish public, in spite of the fact that he was in touch with the leaders of the recent rebellion.

As an element in Irish politics, Casement had no existence. The importance attached to his connection with the Sinn Fein revolt both in England and abroad is not quite understood in this country.

WOUNDED AIRMEN RETURN TO PARIS FOR BRIEF REST

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 27. — Lieut. Wm. Thaw and Kiffin Rockwell, American aviator, who were wounded in an engagement with German flyers near Verdun, are returning to Paris for a brief convalescence. Their places will be taken by two other Americans—Clyde Batsley and C. C. Johnson.

Rockwell's face was splintered by bits of his wind shield which was struck by a German bullet. He continued the fight and brought down his German adversary.

Several American flyers are awaiting orders to go to the front, including Robt. Rockwell, of Cincinnati and Willis Haviland, of Chicago, who have received pilots' commissions.

INTERNED AIRMAN ESCAPES.

Eugene Gilbert, one of the best known French aviators, who was interned in Switzerland in August, of last year, on being compelled by lack of gasoline to land on Swiss soil, after a raid on the Zeppelin establishment at Friedrichshafen, escaped for the third time on Thursday and has not been heard from since.

The Petit Parisien has information which has not been confirmed officially, that M. Gilbert has reached Italy.

M. Gilbert, who established several world's records before the war, joined the French forces at the outbreak of hostilities. His first escape from the detention camp in Switzerland was made shortly after he was interned.

He reached Paris, but was sent back on the demand of the Swiss Government because he did not give the authorities sufficient notice that he had withdrawn his word of honor not to attempt to escape.

In February last M. Gilbert made his second attempt to regain his liberty, but was recognized and was arrested at Olten, Switzerland.

PERSHING WILL NOT DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL WITH GEN. GAVIRA.

Special to The Montreal Star
by United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — Gen. Funston has instructed Gen. Pershing not to discuss the question of withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico in the coming conference with Carranzista Gen. Gavira at Namiquipa, it was learned today.

FRENCH MAKE ADVANCE NEAR CUMIERES DURING NIGHT; LATEST REPORT

**Germans Claim More French Trenches Taken—
Fight at Verdun Still Rages Incessantly in
One or Another Section—Austrians Lose
Torpedo Boat and Aeroplane**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 25.—Two Austrian aeroplanes of a squadron that attempted to raid Venice, Vicenza and Verona on Monday were shot down, it was learned today. One fell in the Tagliamento river and the other in the marshes near Porto Gruaro.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 24, via Paris, May 25.—An Austrian aeroplane and an Austrian gunboat have been destroyed in a battle with an Italian gunboat in the upper Adriatic. The crew of the Austrian craft were taken prisoner.

A building on the outskirts of Porto Ferrajo, Island of Elia, was bombarded by an Austrian submarine, which was driven off by the coast batteries before much damage was done.

FRENCH ADVANCE AT CUMIERES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 25.—French troops advanced last night along the west bank of the Meuse, just east of Cumieres village in grenade fighting, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The Germans, by a strong attack, captured a French trench north of Haudremont quarries on the east bank.

Though violent artillery duels continued throughout the night, there were no important infantry struggles either around Fort Douaumont or on the Dead Man's Hill front west of the river.

The French gain was made in a small wood between the river and the village of Cumieres. Though the advance was slight, the positions won by the French expose the Germans to a flanking attack. If they attempt to push southward from Cumieres, the southern exits from Cumieres are under fire of French artillery, and little fear is felt here over the possibility of an advance from this quarter.

Gen. Nivelle made no attempt to recapture the Fort Douaumont ruins from the Germans during the night. Apparently through sheer exhaustion both sides almost completely halted infantry operations around the fort.

Practically all French military critics agreed today that this week's fighting at Verdun has been the bloodiest in history. The Germans have lost more than in any other week of the war.

YORK WORLD TAKES HIGH TONE TOWARDS BRITAIN

Says Mail Examination
"Must Stop"—Scandinavian
Comparison

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The New York newspapers this morning, with the exception of the World, do not comment on the American note to Great Britain, and France concerning interference with mails.

The World, however, says: "This practice is not only lawless; it is wanton and gratuitous. It is absolutely without any military value. Its defence on the ground of military necessity is entitled to no more consideration than Germany's various justifications of lawless acts on the same ground, no matter how great that necessity may seem to be. Deprived of all justification on this ground as in this case, it is a defence to be treated with contempt. The practice must stop. As Britain and France value the good will of this country they must make an end of it."

Voluntary Search May Complicate the Situation re Mails

By Canadian Press.

STOCKHOLM, May 26, via London, May 27.—There is much speculation here as to the effect agreements entered into by Danish and Norwegian steamship lines with the British Government, whereby they agree voluntarily to permit their steamers to visit Kirkwall and submit to search without the formality of seizure at sea, will have upon American negotiations with England regarding interference with mail.

News that Norwegian line steamers formally have agreed to this procedure has just been received here, and it is felt that it may complicate matters if England chooses to take advantage of this technical point.

In the meantime the three Scandinavian countries are acting in concert to bring pressure to bear on England to permit first-class mail to come through uninterrupted.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM FAMOUS STRONGHOLD IN TERRIBLE NIGHT ATTACK

Only Occupy Northeastern Corner Now—Battle Around Verdun Still Raging with Unparalleled Ferocity — Paris Today Celebrating French Victory—Great Struggle on Italian Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 23.—In all-night fighting of the most furious character, the French expelled the Germans from all but the northeastern corner of Fort Douaumont, the War Office announced today.

Heavy German attacks on both banks of the Meuse were entirely repulsed, except north of Thiaumont farm, on the east bank where the Germans reoccupied a trench captured recently by the French.

The battle on the Verdun front continued with the most extreme violence throughout last night and was still in progress when official despatches were filed from army headquarters early today.

The Germans are offering desperate resistance amid the ruins of Fort Douaumont. Violent hand-to-hand fighting has been going on in the fort since the French entered the position yesterday, the French continuing to throw the enemy from his positions.

The Germans, who held the northern rim of the fort yesterday afternoon, were driven from the northwestern corner in last night's fighting. The French are strengthening their positions in the rest of the work, expecting immediate German counter-attacks.

On the west bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, the German launched several furious attacks against Hill 304. By using liquid fire and gas, enemy troops entered a French trench on the hill, but were immediately thrown out by a brilliant charge.

East of Hill 304 the Germans again attempted to outflank French positions by a heavy attack. Following intense artillery preparation, great waves approached the French works, but were immediately halted by curtain fire.

The most violent fighting continues east of the Meuse on the whole sector from Thiaumont to Douaumont fort. The Germans are resuming mass attacks and have suffered fearful losses, the French War Office stated.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the official statement follows:

"In the region of Verdun the battle continued with extreme violence all last night on both banks of the river Meuse. On the left bank of the stream furious counter-attacks delivered by the enemy against all our positions at Hill 304 resulted in complete failure.

"To the west of the hill particularly the enemy employed in large measure machines to throw flaming liquids. This permitted them to penetrate one of our trenches, but a brilliant counter-movement on the part of our troops compelled them immediately to evacuate all the positions gained.

"To the east of the hill, in spite of an intense preparatory artillery fire, the attack of the enemy was broken

by our fire, and they could not reach our lines.

"On the right bank of the river, in the sectors of Thiaumont and Douaumont, the battle has been continued with ferocity. The enemy during the night increased the number of their attacks in massed formation, and they suffered enormous losses.

"They were successful, however, in occupying a trench which had been taken by us to the north of the Thiaumont farm. Everywhere else we held our positions.

"Inside of Fort Douaumont we have continued to force back the enemy, and in spite of a spirited resistance the Germans today hold only the northeast corner of the fort.

"On the heights of the Meuse a surprise attack delivered by us in the Chevallier wood was in all respects successful.

"The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front."

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse our troops yesterday evening attacked the village of Cumleres and the German positions to the west. After a ferocious struggle we penetrated the eastern part of the village and occupied several German trenches to the northwest of Cumleres. A violent counter-attack by the enemy did not result in dislodging us from the occupied positions.

"To the east of Hill 304 French forces, using hand-grenades, made some progress during the course of the night."

"On the right bank of the river the second German attack upon our trenches in the vicinity of Fort Douaumont was delivered with energy yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. This movement was completely repulsed.

"The night was marked by intense activity on the part of the German artillery as well as ours in all the region north of Verdun.

"There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front."

Continued on

PEACE PROPOSALS IN CONCRETE FORM WITHIN FEW WEEKS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 27.—Ambassador Gerard believes that peace proposals will assume definite form within a few months, if not within a few weeks, according to a correspondent of the Munich Zeitung, who interviewed him.

"As the result of our understanding with Germany over the submarine question, the United States now occupies an absolutely free position, even if requested to mediate," Mr. Gerard told the Zeitung.

"An early peace is just as important to neutrals as to belligerents. Therefore, the American Government feels obliged to do its utmost to further the peace movement."

REJOICING OVER DOUAUMONT FIGHT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 23.—The tricolor of France fluttered everywhere in the French Capital today in celebration of the most striking victory won by the French since the great battle at Verdun began.

The public has been worked into a frenzy of excitement by the official word that French forces have re-entered Fort Douaumont, storming German positions on a front of a mile and a quarter.

Announcement of further gains on the west bank of the Meuse has convinced the French people that the Dead Man's Hill positions are almost impregnable to German assault.

News of brilliant French victories on the Verdun front was only partly offset by reports of British losses near Vimy ridge. The German rush at this point was largely a defensive action. The Bavarians thrust back the British lines to remove a threat against their own positions when the British began their long expected offensive.

The most violent hand-to-hand fighting

many weeks has been going on on the whole Verdun front since Saturday night. The slaughter on the hills northwest of Verdun, vital positions to the French, has been growing more deadly every hour.

Trenches have been pounded to dust on the shell-swept slopes where German and French infantrymen lock bayonets in death-struggles. It is fully realized here that the real struggle for Verdun is being waged on Hill 304, Dead Man's Hill and connected positions west of the Meuse.

While rejoicing in the French successes northeast of Verdun, the public is not losing sight of the importance of the Dead Man's Hill fighting.

Gen. Nivelle, the French commander at Verdun, took advantage of the fact that the Germans recently have been concentrating all their attention on Dead Man's Hill, on the other side of the river, and assembled a large amount of artillery for the attack on the Douaumont sector.

GEN. GALLIENI DEAD AT AGE OF 68; WAS DEFENDER OF PARIS

Famous Commander Had Career of Notable Military Activity—Born of Famous Fighting Family—Had Made Reputation as Governor-General of Madagascar

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 27. — 2:50 a.m. — General Joseph S. Gallieni, former Minister of War died at Versailles today.

Of all the French Generals in the European war, few had a better filled life than Gen. Gallieni, who, on the outbreak of the great war in August, 1914, was appointed Military Governor of the entrenched camp of Paris.

Born of a military family at St. Beaulieu, on April 24, 1849, he had reached the age limit for retirement in 1913, but was maintained in active service by decree, the Minister of War holding that the services he had rendered as Governor General of Madagascar justified an exception generally made only in favor of Generals who have held a supreme command in the face of the enemy.

In the forty-five years of his military career Gen. Gallieni had participated in some of the dramatic episodes of the war of 1870, explored the Upper Niger and imposed a French protectorate over the region; pacified the colony of Indo-China, deposed Queen Ranavaloa of Madagascar and conquered and developed the colony. Between times he had written four notable books on exploration.

After the notable part taken by Gen. Gallieni in the battle of the Marne, when he rushed 80,000 troops to the Paris garrison to the battle in taxicabs at the crisis of the

struggle and thereby turned the tide of victory in favor of the French, he was appointed Minister of War in the reconstructed Cabinet.

As War Minister Gen. Gallieni devoted himself with remarkable energy to the elimination of red tape in the administration of the army. He also dealt with a heavy hand with officers who had secured posts through favoritism or political influence.

Like Gen. Joffre, he was relentless in forcing the retirement of old officers whose activities or abilities were not equal to the demands of the war. By revision of the exempt lists he added 80,000 men to the army.

In February of this year Gen. Gallieni took over the direction of the Department of Aviation, but shortly afterwards he was taken ill with kidney trouble and was compelled to resign on March 6. Since then he has been fighting a losing battle with death.

The death of Gen. Gallieni, while not unexpected, created a profound impression as he was idolized by the French people, particularly the poor, who regarded him as the saviour of Paris during the critical days of August, 1914. His funeral will be the occasion of a notable military and civil demonstration.

Shortly before his death an operation for transfusion of blood was performed, but it had little effect. The General was extremely weak and was unable to take nourishment. His son and daughter were at his bedside.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

"On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative calm except in the region of the Fort of Vaux. Here there was very spirited artillery fighting."

"In the Lorraine district we have dispersed a strong German reconnoitering party in the forest of Parroy."

"French pilots yesterday delivered fifteen attacks upon German aeroplanes. Two of the enemy machines were brought down."

"One fell flaming on the edge of the Argonne forest, near Monthermé." (Continued on Page 3.)

The text of the statement follows: "To the south of Roye, in the region of Beuvraignes, French artillery overwhelmed the first line German organization."

"On the left bank of the river Meuse both the French and the German artillery were active last night."

"Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock a German attack, advancing from the Corbeux woods, was completely repulsed by our curtain of fire and the fire of our artillery."

"A second vigorous attack delivered at about midnight in the same locality also was driven back."

ITALIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

By Canadian Press.

ROME, via London, May 27.—A severe reverse for the Austrians in the Lagarina valley is announced in an official statement issued by the War Department today. The statement follows:

"In the Lagarina valley the enemy continued yesterday its impetuous attacks on our lines between the Adige River and the Arsa valley, and met with another sanguinary defeat."

"After the usual violent artillery preparations, masses of infantry in close formation began an attack upon us at Colle Sugna and Col. de Bualca. They were exterminated by the cool and precise fire of our troops."

"Between the Arsa valley and Posina the situation is unchanged. In the Aslago sector fighting continued during the whole day with varying fortunes and was still proceeding at night, the enemy attacking our position north of the Asa valley."

"In the Sugana valley the enemy made several attacks on Monte Clivaron, but were repulsed each time with heavy losses. One of our columns of infantry and Alpines, by a brilliant surprise attack, drove the enemy from the approaches to our positions on the left bank of the Maso."

FRENCH HAVE REGAINED PORTION OF CUMIERES VILLAGE AND TRENCHES

**Italians Deal Austrians Smashing Blow When
Latter Attempt Attack in Massed Formation—
German Losses at Verdun Total 300,000,
More Than Double French**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 27.—The Germans have lost 300,000 men at Verdun, while the French losses have totalled not more than 120,000, Col. Feyler, Swiss military critic, estimates in a Geneva newspaper.

"The Germans must remember that they are the assailants and that they have lost 100,000 men a month without decisive results," continued Col. Feyler.

"The French, on the other hand, have lost less than half as many men and are confident of success. Included in the French losses are 20,000 African troops.

"The Crown Prince used five new divisions in this week's fighting. They now have at least fifteen or sixteen army corps now engaged, or a force of effectives of at least 800,000 men."

FRENCH REGAIN CUMIERES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 27.—French troops recaptured a large part of the village of Cumieres, nine miles northwest of Verdun, in heavy fighting last night, the War Office announced today.

Despite the most desperate counter-attacks, the French retained possession of the eastern part of the village, as well as several German trenches to the northwest.

The French counter-attack was launched from the grove between Cumieres and the west bank of the Meuse. After pressing forward into this wood in grenade fighting on Thursday, the French commanders massed detachments there yesterday and last night threw these forces against the Germans who had occupied Cumieres earlier in the week.

At the same time another French force attacked in the Cumieres woods northwest of the village, capturing German trenches. The Germans counter-attacked with great fury, but when the latest despatches were filed at the War Office the French were still holding the eastern portion of Cumieres, three-quarters of a mile from the Meuse. East of Hill 304 French grenadiers made some progress during the night.

On the east bank of the Meuse the Germans attacked French trenches near Fort Douaumont, but were completely repulsed. Artillery was very active on the northern front of Verdun last night.

POLISH AUTONOMY ASSURED.

M. Sazonoff, referring to the promises of Polish autonomy, said:

"No one deprecates more than the Russian Government the sufferings which have come to Poland and the Polish refugees from the German scourge. His Majesty, the Emperor, has been so moved at the distress of his Polish subjects that the greater demands for human sympathy have swept aside military aspects and he has freely given permission for widespread relief work to be conducted among them by the Rockefeller Commission, for it seemed better to him that there should occur a leakage in the relief provisions than that a single Polish subject should suffer unnecessarily.

"The Poles cannot expect that in this life-and-death struggle we will be able to outline in full our programme for Poland's future, but that Poland will receive a just and equitable autonomy in the greatest degree, adjusted to their future life and their economic and industrial development, is certain.

"The Poles and the friends of the Poles may therefore look forward to the Russians for the dawn of a new era and a period of unexampled development which will follow the inevitable successful conclusion of the war."

HUNS HURLED BACK BY FRENCH

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 29.—In a five-hour battle waged last night on the west bank of the Meuse, two most violent German attacks from the Corbeaux woods, west of Cumieres, were completely repulsed, the War Office announced today.

The Germans launched the first attack at seven o'clock, attempting to recapture the trenches taken by the French in Thursday's fighting. The struggle continued for more than an hour, the Germans finally withdrawing into the ravine east of Dead Man's Hill.

The second attack began just before midnight. Desperate fighting went on under the ghastly glare of illuminating bombs until the Germans were again hurled back into the woods.

East of the Meuse, violent artillery struggles continued throughout the night in the region of Vaux, but there were no important infantry actions. In Lorraine a German reconnaissance near Parroy was repulsed.

French aviators took part in fifteen aerial fights on Sunday, bringing down three German flyers. Near Monthois, Berry-au-Bac and west of Rheims. Two other German planes were brought down by French cannon mounted on motor cars, one north of Avocourt and another in the region of Forges.

FRENCH GIVE GERMANS ANOTHER BEATING AND DRIVE THEM TO WOODS

**Report From Athens Says Grave Disturbances
Have Followed Invasion by Bulgarian Troops
—Vienna Claims Another Italian Fortified
Position Taken—Huns Report French Repulsed**

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 29.—The British, Belgian and Portuguese forces, who have invaded German East Africa, are slowly but surely forming a ring around the Germans, while General Smuts, the Boer commander of the South African forces, is rounding up the Germans who are defending the Usambara railway and has occupied Ipiana, one of the important stations on that line, as well as other towns in the district, according to an official report issued today.

A British force under Gen. Northey has penetrated twenty miles into German territory on the front between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika.

The Germans have retired toward New Langenberg. The Belgians are advancing from the northeast, and Portuguese troops are occupying the southern frontier.

GRAVE TROUBLE IN ATHENS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 29, 11:55 a.m.—A news despatch from Athens says that grave trouble has broken out there following the news of the invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgarians.

Bulgarian troops crossed the Greek frontier on May 26 and occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Dragotin and Spatovo. The Greek troops which had garrisoned these forts withdrew on the advance of the Bulgarians, who claimed permission from the Athens Government for their act.

The Bulgarians were said to be led by German officers, who explained to the commanders of the Greek forts that the Central Powers were merely being accorded the same privilege that had been given the Allies in permitting them to occupy Salonika.

It was reported from Athens yesterday that feeling is running very high in the Greek capital over the Bulgarian invasion. The Herald, the organ of M. Venizelos, appeared yesterday in a black border and contained a fiery article from the pen of the former Premier.

Special Star Cable by William Phillip
Simms, of the United Press.
(Copyright, 1916, by the United
Press. Copyright in Great Bri-
tain.)

PETROGRAD, May 29.—Russia will fight for twenty years if necessary, until Germany is forced to accept the Allies' terms of peace. Michael Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma, told the United Press in an exclusive interview today. He scoffed at the danger of a revolution in the Czar's Empire.

"There is no peace party in Russia," said Rodzianko. "This is a German lie. The Duma is solid in its demand that Russia continue the fight until Germany puts her cannons in a pile and accepts the Allies' conditions. The Emperor, the Duma and the peasants of Russia are united in this. Tell this to the people of America as emphatically as you can."

M. Rodzianko has just arrived in Petrograd from the home provinces for the reopening of the Duma today.

"You need not accept my word exclusively," he said. "You are welcome to the floor of the Duma, where you can talk to anyone. All will tell you what I have told you."

"The Russian peasants know the meaning of German hegemony. They are for war. We will fight twenty years if necessary to abolish this menace. We will force the Kaiser to accept our terms. Peace on any other basis would be unthinkable. Russia would refuse to accept, even if the Allies would accept, and the Allies would not. Peace propaganda in circulation now is unfriendly to the Allies."

PREPARED TO CARRY ON WAR.

M. Rodzianko was asked if the Duma would attempt reforms at the session opening today.

"This is no time for such legislation," he replied. "We will devote the session first, to war measures—the re-equipping of the army, etcetera; second, to economic problems growing out of the war; and third, to strengthening the local self-governing bodies."

"I cannot say how long the Duma will remain in session, but we are not afraid of its dissolution. The Duma is working pretty well with the Government. It will finish its program early, however, as the Duma is composed of agrarians who must adjourn before the harvest, which comes shortly."

Asked the reason for the Duma's long recess M. Rodzianko replied: "The members are mostly farmers. They can do more good raising crops for the army and nation than by simply meeting."

The Duma president declared Russia not only willing but prepared to carry the war to a victorious end.

"Russia is ready to support her share of the burden much better than at the start," he said. "The army has almost double the spirit it possessed early in the war. It is better equipped, better supplied with munitions, and better fed than a year ago. The fortunes of war vary but whatever happens, Russia will fight until Germany is beaten. There is no danger of an internal revolution. You can tell Americans that."

Alliance Between Britain and Russia is One for All Time

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 29.—"The absolute accord between Great Britain and Russia means that the alliance formed in time of war against a common enemy has become an alliance for all time."

Thus spoke Sergius Sazonoff, the

Russian Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Times' Petrograd correspondent.

"The alliance made by the Governments has now become an alliance of the hearts of the people," continued M. Sazonoff.

"In this friendship I see the realization of the fondest dream of my career, for in the true friendship of England and Russia the peace the world is assured for many generations. We have thus potentially won the war, although the struggle itself may continue for years. Crystallization of the idea that England, France, and Russia cannot be alienated, establishes the certainty that the Central Powers have lost, no matter how they may, by fortitude and internal sacrifice, postpone the inevitable day of the admission of their failure.

"With the realization of the Entente's amity and unity must come also the permanent dissipation of the mischievous idea that the Russians are a people of ambitious and aggressive design.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT

Planning to advance their own aims at the expense of Europe.

"Nothing is farther from the Russian character: with our southern outlet made irrevocably secure in perpetuity, with the legitimate growth of and development of our economic and industrial life secured, with our boundaries suitably adjusted and our fellow-Slavs assured of their due, the destinies and aims of Russia in the west are fulfilled.

"We can then turn to the true aspirations of the Russian Government and people, namely, the development of our vast Empire and the furthering of the interests of the nation's peoples embraced within our Empire.

"The realization of this solemn truth must demolish the fallacies and vicious heretofore spread by enemies regarding the alleged Slav peril to Europe and must bring convincing evidence that the Russian does not stand as a menace to Norway, Sweden or other neighbors.

"I hope the Swedes will now realize the falsity of the vicious ideas that Russia has any national aspirations whatever that in the slightest way infringe on their national life, and I hope the recent rumors regarding the Aland Islands, which now happily are dissipated, will prove the last error of suspicion of the Swedes regarding Russia."

WAR NEWS OF ONE

YEAR AGO TODAY.

The Austro-Germans capture two more of the north forts of Przemyśl. On eastern front the Germans make an unsuccessful attack on the Bzura-Rawka line, using asphyxiating gas. On western front, sugar refinery at Souchez is taken by the French after two days' severe struggle. Lord Kitchener given the Order of the Garter.

COUNT TISZA SAYS TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET ARRIVED

No Chance for it So Long as Responsible Statesmen of England and France Think as They Do, Declares Hungary's Prime Minister

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

BUDAPEST, via Amsterdam, May 31.—"So long as the responsible statesmen of England and France think as they speak, there is no chance of peace," declared Count Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, and the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview with the United Press today.

Count Tisza was referring to the recent belligerent utterances of Sir Edward Grey and President Poincaré.

"The intervention of the United States will only be useful when both sets of belligerents are prepared to talk peace seriously," he added. "I doubt if that time has arrived.

"The German Chancellor's recent statements are proof of the Central Powers' readiness to end the war. Peace, however, depends on whether the leaders of the other camps are ready to tell the people the truth and take the responsibility.

"It isn't our task to talk peace. We are fighting a defensive war and are

compelled to continue for the purpose of obtaining necessary guarantees of future security.

"When the war began all the newspapers and the less responsible persons on the side of the Allies spoke of annihilating us and distributing our lands. We never talked about what we were going to do, nor had we either the desire or any idea of dismembering other nations.

"Therefore, it is easy for us to make peace at any time."

Count Tisza was asked to comment on the practicability of President Wilson's suggestion of a world-conference at the close of this war with the object of preventing future wars.

"That question is more easily put than answered," he replied. "I hope peace can be made lasting. It is the sacred duty of every one working for a future peace to have in mind guarantees of permanency, or at least of long duration.

"This war is the greatest calamity to the human race and to human industry. It is a thousand fold worse than the Napoleonic wars. It is horrible!"

NO PEACE HOPE IN OVERTURES OF CHANCELLOR

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 31.—The German Chancellor's last speech held out no hopes for an early peace, Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, in response to a query whether the Allies were willing to consider peace overtures at the present time.

The query was put by Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Labor member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire. Having in mind the recent rumors in Berlin and Washington that President Wilson was considering some action to end the war, he inquired if the Allies were prepared to accept the good offices of neutrals in an effort to bring about an early peace.

The Prime Minister replied briefly. He said the last speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the German Reichstag did not indicate that Germany was ready to consider peace on terms safeguarding the interests of the Allies. He had nothing to add, he said, to Sir Edward Grey's recent statement, made in reply to the German Chancellor's speech.

UNHEARD-OF VIOLENCE OF HUN BOMBARDMENT LEVELS FRENCH TRENCH

But This is Sole Result of Tremendous German Onslaught Between Dead Man's Hill and Meuse—Ground Won by Germans Regained Later by French—Fighting on Italian Front

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 31.—One hundred and ninety-five neutral ships loaded with goods from Scandinavian countries for the United Kingdom have been captured by the Germans and taken into German ports since October, 1914, Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told a questioner in the House of Commons today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 31.—French troops were compelled to evacuate a first-line trench south of Caurettes woods and to retire south of Cumieres village in the direction of the Chattancourt station, under most violent German attacks, the War Office announced today. By a counter-attack last night, the French regained lost ground south of Cumieres.

Throughout yesterday the most violent battle yet fought on the northwestern front of Verdun continued without cessation. The struggle grew more furious toward nightfall and was continuing early today.

Between the Meuse and Dead Man's Hill, the Germans launched attack after attack on a two and one-half mile front. German divisions charged forward in powerful strokes against French works east of Dead Man's Hill and against the positions still held by the French in the southern part of Cumieres.

These attacks, for the most part, were completely repulsed, the French time and again beating back German assaults until the front was literally covered with dead and wounded.

GERMAN FORCE ANNIHILATED

The Germans, meanwhile, treated the French positions to a terrific artillery fire. A first-line trench south of Caurettes woods was completely levelled by the German fire and was of necessity abandoned.

South of Cumieres village, the German attack became so violent that the French relinquished their hold on the works west of the Meuse and fell back along the railway leading to Chattancourt station, half a mile east of Chattancourt village.

The fighting continued along the railway through the afternoon. In the evening a brilliant counter-attack drove the Germans back to their former positions near the village. One German detachment, which had managed to reach the Meuse was completely annihilated by French fire.

In Upper Alsace, the Germans, following intense artillery preparation, captured a few elements of trenches east of Saffers. They were immediately driven out by a counter attack.

The text of the official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse a ferocious battle took place yesterday and last night between Dead Man's Hill and the Meuse. The enemy, at the conclusion of a bombardment of unheard-of violence which had been going on for two days, delivered repeated and concentric attacks, in which large numbers of men were employed, upon our trenches to the east of Dead Man's Hill and on certain of our positions in the village of Cumieres.

"Everywhere our troops resisted and repulsed the enemy, who suffered important losses. Nevertheless, in the region to the south of Caurettes wood, we were compelled to evacuate our first-line trench. This already had been completely levelled by the bombardment of the enemy. To the south of Cumieres German

attacks delivered from two sides the village were successful in the beginning in driving us back in the direction of the Chattancourt station, but a spirited counter-attack made it possible for us to force the enemy back to the outskirts of the village of Cumieres.

"Certain German detachments, which, under cover of a fog, had made their way along the river Meuse as far as the height at the Chattancourt station, were annihilated by our fire.

"On the right bank of the river there has been intermittent artillery fighting.

"In Upper Alsace the enemy, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, attacked our positions at a point about 1,200 yards to the east of Saffers. They secured a footing in some of our trenches, but they were at once driven out by our counter-attacks."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 31.—French troops have been cleared out of the forests south of Cumieres, the Germans taking ninety-one prisoners, it was officially announced this afternoon.

"On the West front, the enemy forces, which approached the coast, were driven off by our artillery fire," said the official statement. "Between the La Bassée canal and Arras a lively fire is going on. Ger-

SCORES HONORARY COMMISSIONS HERE

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 1.—The Manchester Guardian says in its London correspondence today that a good deal of feeling exists about the Canadian policy of granting honorary commissions.

"These commissions, which carry no military duties, are being conferred in very large numbers, apparently as a kind of honor. Canadian Colonels who will never see active service are far from unknown in Canada," it remarks.

WINDERMERE.

OPTIMISM IS NOW PREVALENT ABOUT IRISH SETTLEMENT

Basis of Agreement Believed to Have Been Reached—Ulster Exclusion Not Yet Decided Upon—Carson May Make Statement to Unionists Today

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 31, 12:30 p.m. — There is a hopeful feeling today in political circles regarding the outcome of the Irish negotiations. It is possible that Lloyd George will make a statement in the House of Commons before adjournment tomorrow to the effect that considerable progress has been made, although the main difficulty—the exclusion of Ulster—is not entirely removed.

According to published reports, the provincial Irish members of Parliament believe that an agreement is practically certain and that the case of Ulster will be fully provided for.

Parliamentary correspondents and provincial papers believe that the Irish question is nearer solution than is suggested by the London papers.

The Glasgow Herald understands that a settlement already has been reached on a basis of a Parliament for Nationalist Ireland with Ulster, or a greater part thereof, excluded.

The leaders of the two parties held a most harmonious meeting yesterday at which, it is reported, the chief point at issue was settled. The Nationalists and the Ulstermen shook hands across the table at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Manchester Guardian agrees that the lines on which a compromise can be based have been found.

While there is no confirmation at Westminster that an agreement has actually been reached, it is believed that an early settlement is possible.

Sir Edward Carson has called a meeting of the Ulster members for today at which he is expected to make a report on the negotiations.

MONTREAL MAN IS MADE LIEUTENANT

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 1. —The Rev. Stuart Holden, of St. Paul's Church, Portman square, London, leaves on Friday by the steamship Rijdam to fulfil his many engagements in Canada. He states that he goes to Toronto from New York.

Henry Tyner, of the Canadian Pacific staff at Montreal, has been gazetted Lieutenant in the N. V. R., with seniority from May 11, and attached to H.M.S. President.

WINDERMERE.

Official French Army Painter in New York

NEW YORK, June 1. — Charles Duvent, designated as official painter for the French Army, accompanied by a number of artists who will assist at a bazaar to be held here soon for the benefit of the Entente Allies, arrived today on the French steamship Chicago from Bordeaux.

Sergt. D. Valatz, formerly attached to the 152nd Regiment of French Infantry serving on the western front, another passenger, said that he had been wounded seventeen times and sent home.

He is going to Montreal.

FIRING A TRENCH MORTAR



Great execution is done by those little guns, which throw bombs a hundred yards or so from one trench into another. The photo, which shows an officer in the act of firing a mortar, was taken in a British advanced trench near Saloniki.

ENEMY SHIP IS SUNK IN TRIESTE HARBOR REPORT FROM ROME TODAY SAYS



Miss Mary Gorman, who aided in disclosing the attempt of the renegade knight to land arms, and Martin Collins, of Tralee, another witness at the Casement trial.

HELPED CAPTURE CASEMENT

PARIS, May 30.—The Bulgarian advance into Greek Macedonia was made as the result of a secret formal agreement between Greece and Bulgaria, according to information received in neutral diplomatic circles in Rome, says a dispatch from the Italian Consul in Rome.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 30, 1:30 p.m.—The Havas correspondent at Athens reports that the Greeks are fortifying the Demir-Hissar section in great haste. Bulgarian and German officers are reported to have entered the town. The Bulgarians continue their concentration of troops. Engagements between patrols are occurring in the Kilindir-Osovo sector.

French Drive Back Great German Onslaught at Verdun—Huns Make Impression at One Point Only—Bulgarians Move in Greece— Rumored Graeco-Bulgar Agreement

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 30, via Paris, 4:05 p.m.—A large transport steamer was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian warship in the Austrian harbor of Trieste on the night of May 28, it was officially announced this afternoon.

By Canadian Press.

PRINCE OF WALES TO MARRY PRINCESS YOLANDA OF ITALY

Rumored Announcement of Engagement is Imminent—Elder Daughter of King of Italy is Girl of Rare Beauty and Very Popular with Italians

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 1.—That Prince Edward of Wales, heir-apparent to the British Throne, is to marry Princess Yolanda, the eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and a girl of rare beauty, was the report received here today from Rome. It is rumored that announcement of the engagement is imminent.

The 22-year-old Prince of Wales visited Rome a few weeks ago and then made a trip to the Italian front, where he was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

After his return the King is said

to have summoned the Princess, with the Queen, to Army Headquarters to extend his congratulations.

It was while returning from this visit that the Queen and Princess Yolanda narrowly escaped death when Austrian aviators attacked their train.

The Princess Yolanda celebrated her fifteenth birthday today. She is said to be extremely popular with the Italian people.

Interest here in the reported engagement centres in the fact that the bonds of friendship between two of the Allies would be materially strengthened by the marriage.

NO AGREEMENT YET REGARDING IRISH PROBLEM'S SOLUTION

Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond Not in Definite Accord — Both Sides More Amicable Than Ever Before, However

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 1.—Mr. Lloyd George's efforts to bring the Irish parties together have been momentarily embarrassed by yesterday's foolishly premature announcement that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond have been brought into a definite agreement on the basis of immediate Home Rule for purely Nationalist Ireland.

The question is not so simple as that. All that it is possible to say at present is that Mr. Lloyd George finds both sides far more amenable than at any previous period.

Recent events have given everyone something like a war shock. Especially is it realized that but for the instant efficiency of the British Navy, German intrusion might have thrown upon the British army the additional and most embarrassing task of practically reconquering parts of Ireland.

How sympathetic are the Nationalists is especially evidenced by their agreement to forego the immediate ventilation of their many complaints of the recent uprising.

Parliament rises today. Mr. Lloyd George, who is still in London, has three clear weeks for the work of conciliation, with every hope of success.

WINDERMEER

Now Hold Upper Hand and
Hope for Chance in the
Big Drive

NEW COMMANDER
HAS MADE A HIT

Several Exciting Air Fights
Have Occurred Over
Canadian Lines

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 1.—Fairly quiet days along the St. Eloi salient have allowed the Canadians to greatly strengthen their positions. The only incident of note reported last week was told me by an officer of a Western Battalion just returned on leave.

A cutting-out expedition had been carefully planned for a certain night, but suspicion was aroused that the enemy had strong patrols out, inside their wire.

A western subaltern and two men offered to make a scouting expedition and managed to almost reach a German parapet when they ran into about fifty of the enemy who had escaped their unwelcome notice, just crawling through our wire.

When it was found that a big German was wriggling through the mud ahead, they let him unsuspectingly reach our parapet and suddenly hoisted him over.

It was thought that the patrol would send out a search party, so the machine gun section went out to the gap in the wire and caught the Huns badly, though they managed to take in their wounded.

HUNS KILLED OWN AIRMEN.

The weather is fine and several exciting air fights have taken place above our trenches. A Hun machine in flames came down almost in front of our line. Both pilot and observer were found killed when we crept out at night to explore the machine. It was believed that if they were alive when they landed, they were killed by the Germans' own shrapnel the Huns spending about twenty shells in making sure of the destruction of what was evidently a new type of machine.

Our casualties were comparatively light and everybody is optimistic, hoping for a chance to be in the big drive which they say will surely come. We are holding the upper hand now and everyone is happy. Our new commander has made a great impression on all the officers I have met.

ROLAND HILL.

FRENCH CAPTURE HUNS' FIRST-LINE TRENCHES NEAR DEAD MAN'S HILL

Attack on Enemy's Positions South of Famous Height Results in Gain of Four Hundred Metres—75,000 Fresh German Troops in Action at Verdun

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, June 1, via London, 4:51 p.m.—In an attack on German positions southeast of Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front, the French obtained a foothold in the German first line trenches over an extent of 400 metres, the War Office announced today. The French made repeated assaults on the German lines, but other than at the point mentioned were beaten off with extremely heavy losses.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 1.—The Germans have thrown more than 75,000 fresh troops into action at Verdun since a week ago today, according to reports received by the War Office. At least five new German divisions have been engaged on both sides of the Meuse.

Since February 1, one million Germans have been in action at Verdun, according to War Office figures. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 have been killed or put out of action.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 1.—Italian troops have evacuated the fortified town of Asiago before the Austrian advance, according to the Rome correspondent of the Times. The Italian wings were reported to be holding their own, while the Austrians continued to advance slowly in the centre.

GERMANS FAIL AT DEAD MAN'S HILL

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 1.—The complete repulse of a German attack on the eastern slopes of Dead Man's Hill was announced by the War Office today. The Germans bombarded all French positions in the Dead Man's Hill region with the greatest violence throughout yesterday.

Intense artillery duels continued throughout last night on the east bank of the Meuse, but there were no other important infantry actions around Verdun. French air squadrons early today dropped twenty shells on the Thionville and Audun stations, and fifty shells on the supply depots at Azannes.

The text of the official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the River Meuse the bombardment continued with great violence last night in all the territory around Dead Man's Hill. A determined German attack delivered yesterday evening at 8 o'clock against our positions upon the eastern slopes of the hill were completely repulsed by our fire.

"On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting has become exceedingly intense to the west and also to the east of Fort Douaumont.

"The night passed in relative quiet along the remainder of the front.

"During the night of May 31-June 1 a French air squadron threw down twenty shells on the railroad stations of Thionville, Audun and Leermans and fifty other shells upon the commissary headquarters of the enemy at Azannes."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, June 1, via London, 4:51 p.m.—The text of today's army headquarters statement is as follows:

"Western front — Lively artillery activity continued yesterday north and south of Lens.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the

French brought forward considerable forces in the evening for an attack on Dead Man's Hill and Caurettes Height. South-east of Dead Man's Hill the French obtained a foothold in our first line trenches over an extent of 400 metres. Otherwise their repeated assaults were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery duels continue.

"East of Ober-Sept (southwest of Altkirch), a German reconnoitring detachment penetrated into French positions over a width of about 300 metres, and a depth of about 200 metres and returned with booty and prisoners.

"A British biplane was brought down west of Cambrai in an aerial battle. The occupants, who were officers, were wounded and taken prisoner.

"Eastern front—The situation is unchanged.

"Balkan front—A weak attack by the enemy at the southern end of Lake Doiran was repulsed. Near Brest, northeast of Lake Some, Serbians in British uniforms were taken prisoners."

Canadian Press.

ATHENS, June 1. — British warships have bombarded the Greek port of Nauplia. Part of the city was destroyed by fire. The Greek Government has protested to the Allied Governments.

The French have occupied Poroi, northeast of Lake Doiran.

Nauplia is near the head of the gulf of that name, and its fortifications were generally considered impregnable. It was once the capital of Greece.

Corp. Cassels, Ypres Hero, To Receive Distinguished Conduct Medal For Deeds

For gallant conduct on the battlefield the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Corporal Edmund Cassels, of 22a Ryde street, Point St. Charles. The presentation of the medal will take place on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the 5th Pioneers, C.E.F., Lieut.-Col. Lordly, officer commanding.

After a long period in the General Hospital recovering from the effects of wounds Corporal Cassels is now in a state of convalescence, and will leave the institution in the near future, but he will be able to get out to receive his well deserved honor on Saturday.

He enlisted in the 4th Engineers on August 10th, 1914, and after spending some time at Valcartier, sailed for England on September 28th. That winter was passed amidst the mud of Salisbury Plain, and in the first week in February, 1915, he sailed for France, and after various movements through the country he found himself with the First Divisional Engineers in the region of Ypres. On April 22nd the big attack by the Germans began in that neighborhood when the Canadian battalions brought imperishable honor to their name and country by their heroism. And in that wonderful display of courage and bravery, not the least among the deeds of heroism was that of Corporal Cassels. His was not one sudden act of a moment when men under the impulse of a great inspiration throw themselves into the face of danger and perform a deed which wins undying fame for them, but a long drawn out series of daring conduct lasting through the five days of that great attack around Ypres, Langemarck and St. Julien.

It was the duty of Corporal Cassels to keep open the lines of communication between the trenches and the brigade headquarters, and under all conditions to creep out from the dug-out into the open and mend the telephone wires which had become shattered by flying shells. Sometimes, under heavy fire, the communication to headquarters would be interrupted, and he had to follow the wire along the road until he came to the spot where the break occurred. Then came the work of repairing, sometimes in full view of the enemy, and the getting back to the trenches again. Again and again came the call to him to repair the wires, and every time Corporal Cassels was at his post of duty, never counting the consequences, but only remembering the great issues that were hanging upon the successful accomplishment of his work.

For five days he kept up this incessant work, all the time under the



CORP. E. CASSELS.

great strain and in the face of grave danger. So many were the calls made upon him that for those five days he was only able to snatch five hours sleep. He had suffered from gas in the first gas attack near Ypres, but his spirited was undaunted and nothing could deter him from doing his duty. But on the fifth day of that attack his work was suddenly cut off. He was out of one of his expeditions when a shell burst near him and a flying fragment struck him in the back. He lay where he fell all that night and was not picked up until next morning, when he was removed to the clearing station and after wards to the hospital in England. He returned home the first week in February, and since then has been in the General Hospital, where two operations have been performed upon him. His sustained gallantry was not allowed to go unrewarded, however, for he was recommended for the D. C. M. and the much-coveted honor has been awarded to him. Others of his comrades won the medal in those terrible days, and they were presented with their medals in England, but Corporal Cassels was in hospital there and was unable to receive his. But the honor will be conferred upon him on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large number of his comrades and friends in Montreal.

CANADIANS ARE HONORED FOR GALLANT DEEDS

(Continued from Page 1.)
Received Two Medals.

Corporal O. Kranchel, 18th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous gallantry in saving a machine gun. Also, when his section was in a most exposed position, he held on with great bravery for 48 hours until his battalion had been relieved and the relieving battalion had been able to replace him.

Corporal W. H. Baker, 10th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal, and Croix de Guerre, for conspicuous gallantry and bravery on the night of April 22nd, 1915. He, with 16 bomb throwers moved to the left along the German line bombing the enemy out of the trench. Nine of his men were put out of action and he, with six survivors of his party, maintained a position within ten yards of a redoubt established by the enemy throughout the remaining hours of the night. On the morning of the 23rd, the enemy renewed their efforts to dislodge the little party. The six survivors were killed, but Baker alone continued to collect and throw bombs at the enemy. He held his position all the day and night and returned to his battalion just before dawn on the 24th April.

Corporal W. F. Patterson, 7th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions notably when with a bombing party during an attack. He took over command of the party when the officer had become a casualty and single-handed bombed into the enemy trenches.

Corporal E. H. Hoster, 5th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous gallantry and resource on the night of the 20th May, 1915, at Festubert. As a bomb thrower he did exceptionally good work, showing the greatest bravery and skill. This was repeated on the following night when attacking with the 10th Battalion and again all day on 22nd May in assisting to hold a post and repulse a German attack. His daring skill and initiative throughout all the operations were most marked.

Private W. A. McQueen, 7th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Givenchy in June, 1915. The First Brigade made a charge and took a trench but had to withdraw. They were relieved by the Second Brigade. Volunteers were called for from the 7th Battalion to go out and bring in the dead and wounded. Private McQueen volunteered and took charge of a party bringing in the wounded under heavy shell and machine gun fire.

Private E. H. Bushby, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry on May 8th, 1915, at Hooge, when he assisted wounded men from a trench, then in the hands of the enemy and attempted to rescue a man

General Gallieni Man Who Saved Paris, Died Today

Former Minister of War to France Had Notable Military Career—Although Passed the Retiring Age Gen. Gallieni Was Allowed to Continue on Active Service—Turned Defeat into Victory at the Battle of Marne by Rushing 80,000 Troops from Paris to Battle Line in Taxi Cabs

Paris, May 27.—Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni, former Minister of War, died at Versailles today.

Of all the French generals in the European war, few had a better filled life than General Gallieni, who, on the outbreak of the great war in August, 1914, was appointed military governor of the entrenched camp of Paris. Born of a military family at St. Beat, April 24, 1849, he had reached the age limit for retirement in 1903 but was maintained in active service by decree, the Minister of War holding that the services he had rendered as Governor General of Madagascar justified an exception generally made only in favor of generals who have held a supreme command in the face of the enemy.

In the forty-five years of his military career, Gallieni had participated in some of the dramatic episodes of the war of 1870, explored the Upper Niger and imposed a French protectorate over the region, pacified the colony of Indo-China, deposed Queen Ranavaloa, of Madagascar, and conquered and developed the colony. Between times he had written four notable books on exploration.

Rushed Troops in Taxi-Cabs.
After the notable part taken by General Gallieni in the battle of the Marne, he rushed 80,000 troops of the

Paris garrison to the battle line in taxi-cabs at the crisis of the struggle and thereby turned the tide of victory in favor of the French, he was appointed minister of war in the reconstructed cabinet.

As war minister General Gallieni devoted himself with remarkable energy to the elimination of red tape in the administration of the army. He also dealt with a heavy hand with officers who had secured posts through favoritism or political influence. Like General Joffre he was relentless in forcing the retirement of old officers whose activities or abilities were not equal to the demands of the war. By revision of the exempt lists he added 80,000 men to the army.

In February of this year General Gallieni took over the direction of the Department of Aviation but shortly afterwards he was taken ill with kidney trouble and was compelled to resign on March 6. Since then he has been fighting a losing battle with death.

The death of General Gallieni, while not unexpected, created a profound impression as he was idolized by the French people, particularly the poor, who regarded him as the savior of Paris during the critical days of August, 1914. His funeral will be the occasion of a notable military and civil demonstration.



Former French Minister of War, who died at Versailles this morning.

How Great Britain Is Doing Its Share, Overcoming The Great Prussian Menace

General Watson Forcibly Sets Forth the British Part in the Allied Task—More Than Fulfilled Treaty Obligations to France When the War Broke Out.

From the Toronto Saturday Night.

A letter sent from the front by Brigadier-General Watson, a resident of Quebec is well worthy of general attention. General Watson's command largely consists of French-Canadian soldiers, and he pays a just tribute to their attitude of valor and loyalty, which seems to be in sharp contrast with that of certain politicians who misrepresent them at home. He especially replied, however, to certain criticisms which have been set afloat in Quebec to the effect that Great Britain is "laying down on her job" in this war. It is a criticism which has also been widely circulated in the pro-German press of the United States. On either side of the border it comes from sources that are bitterly resentful that Great Britain is taking part in this war at all, and is therefore obviously insincere. The Canadian critics who make the accusation are men who are not only "laying down" themselves, but would have all Canada do likewise.

"It has been suggested," says General Watson, "by the small-minded ones at home that the British are not doing their share, and that only fifty miles of the lines are held by them. That is a contemptible lie, and only worthy of the equally contemptible mind that invented it. The British have at least 100 miles of frontage, and their navy controls the sea to-day, which far more than compensates for the difference in area of trenches held. This thought or statement is never made here. It is quite realized here what the British navy is doing and what it will do."

The General could have added that, so far from "laying down", Great Britain is carrying out her ante-bellum agreements with France in a manifold degree. Her treaty provided that, should France become involved in a war of defence against the Triple Alliance (not of offence, mark you!), the British navy should defend the coasts of France, and an army of 150,000 soldiers should be sent to defend French soil. Instead of which, so soon as war was declared, Great Britain sent an army of 250,000 men across the Channel with all possible speed, and her generals so cleverly manoeuvred them as to puzzle General von Kluck, upset his plans for the taking of Paris, and enable the main French army to save that city.

Instead of the 150,000 soldiers or-

iginally guaranteed, she has sent to France at least twenty times that number of men. She has undertaken the defence of the most difficult part of the long line between the English Channel and Switzerland and helped to save Calais to France in four engagements. In sending the original force to France, she entirely stripped herself of professional soldiers and relied for the time being on the prowess of her fleet to guard her against the horrors of German invasion. In the Dardanelles campaign, of which she bore the brunt, she was acting solely in the interest of Russia, and by keeping the Turkish army at Constantinople, with tremendous losses to her troops, saved Russia from an invasion through the Caucasus at a time when the latter's armies were sorely pressed by Germany and Austria, and enabled the Grand Duke Nicholas to perfect the plans which have resulted in the capture of Erzerum and Trebizond. The capture of these cities was alone rendered possible by the Dardanelles operations. Though she has not been so fortunate herself in Mesopotamia, her troops still hold the territories around the Persian Gulf and protect the oil wells of the region, which are of great importance to her navy. Unless Turkey can follow up her success at Kut-el-Amara by driving the British out of the Persian Gulf it was, as Mr. Asquith says, a victory of no military importance.

Of course, it is but emphasizing the obvious to speak of the assistance that the British navy has rendered to all the Allies; but in connection with Britain's other services it should be pointed out that in less than two years she has managed to convert a people essentially non-military, in the continental sense, into a military people, and has not shrunk from taking the ultimate step in this direction in order that great ends may be served. That the British peoples were a peaceable race of traders, thinkers and colonizers, employing only a limited number of professional soldiers for police work in their vast empire, is no reproach to them, though it has been an embarrassment in the prosecution of this war. It simply means that they were more sane and civilized in their ideals than the Germans; and their present unpleasant task is that of trying to impress such principles on the nation which made Europe an armed camp.

TOSSED ABOUT IN GULF FOR A YEAR MESSAGE COMES

Note from Soldiers Forwarded to The Star as They Requested

Washed about in the currents of the St. Lawrence Gulf for a year all but five days, a message from four members of the 24th Battalion on its way overseas has just been forwarded to The Star. It was contained in a bottle and was found on the north shore of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence by F. W. Salsman of Esquimaux Point on May 8. The message is as follows:

"May 13th, 1915.

"H.M.T. Cameronia.

"Somewhere in Gulf of St. Lawrence, out of sight of land. C. Company, 12th Platoon, 24th Battalion, V.R.C.

"The undersigned send greetings to their friends in Montreal. All well, wind rising, having a splendid time.

"H. C. Champney.

"G. H. Peters.

"E. C. Donnelly.

"W. J. Bertram.

"Will the finder please send this to the Montreal Daily Star.

"Good luck.

"God Save the King."

Unlike some of the bottle messages which have been washed ashore on many a sea coast, this message was not the last one sent back to Canada. The soldiers safely arrived in England, and are now doing their bit on the battlefields of Flanders.

The text of the French official statement follows:

"In the Argonne district French troops exploded a mine with success at La Fille Morte.

"On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been very violent artillery fighting in the sectors of Avocourt and Dead Man's Hill. At this latter place a German attack was about to be made was

circumvented by our curtain of fire.

"On the right bank of the river a counter-attack brought into our possession a section of trench occupied yesterday by the enemy at a point between the wood of Haudremont and the farm of Thiaumont.

"To the north of this farm we last night made progress with hand grenades and took some prisoners.

"The night passed relatively quietly on the remainder of the front."

NEW GERMAN TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE



According to information from a reliable source, New York is about to witness the arrival of a German transatlantic super-submarine merchantman. The undersea boat, which is said to be due about July 4th, will carry ten passengers, German mail and a cargo of chemicals valued at \$20,000,000. The boats, it is said, are jointly owned by the German Government and a private concern. The submarine merchantman will carry a crew of sixty and will be armed for defence only. The boats will have three decks and a conning tower that reaches a height of eighteen feet above the water-line. The photograph shows some of the crew on the deck of the big undersea merchantman.

ALLIED SMASH WITH OBJECT OF CRUSHING TURKS AND BULGARS

Heavy Blows in Balkans and Mesopotamia to Be Followed by Great Offensive Against Austrians is Latest News from Rome of Allies' Plans

PARIS, May 26. — A Havas despatch from Athens says it has been learned from a reliable source that 30,000 Bulgarians have been brought from the Black Sea coast to reinforce the Macedonian front.

Special Star Cable by John H. Hearley, of the United Press.

ROME, May 26.—A terrific smash within a few weeks, aimed at eliminating the Turks and Bulgars from the war, will be the Allies' first great stroke for peace.

This is the report in general circulation here today. Heavy Allied blows from Salonika and in Mesopotamia will be followed by a tremendous offensive against the Austro-Germans in an attempt to win the war before winter.

French, English, Serbian and Italian forces are reported concentrated at Salonika, awaiting the word to strike against the Bulgars and Germans in Southern Serbia. (This is the first report that Italian troops are at Salonika).

Meanwhile the Russians are press-

ing on toward Bagdad, rolling back the Turks, who are reported to be extremely weary of the war.

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, May 25, via Paris, May 26.—Exceptional military activity at Salonika is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Howell, chief of the British staff, and other officers of the Allies who have been on leave in Athens have been recalled suddenly.

On May 13 Bulgaria was reported to be sending heavy reinforcements to the Salonika front in anticipation of a general offensive by the Allies. Since that time dispatches from various sources have reported activity on the part of the French and British forces, the most notable being the occupation of Florina, eighteen miles south of Monastir, by Allied troops on May 23.

Significance was also attached to the efforts of the Entente to obtain the use of the Greek railroad for the transportation of the reorganized Serbian army to the Salonika front. Paris and London have been persistently silent as to any developments in the Balkans.

PARIS NOT ANXIOUS OVER VERDUN

Further gains by the Germans on both banks of the Meuse have aroused the French capital to the seriousness of the situation at Verdun, but no anxiety is felt here. Even should the French be forced eventually to evacuate the fortress because of the continued advance of the Crown Prince's right wing, there would be no alarm in Paris.

But it is realized that the Germans this week have concentrated their forces in the heaviest strokes yet delivered against the citadel. So terrific has been the infantry struggle waged on all sectors of Verdun this week that it is impossible to make accurate estimates of the losses. How many uncaptured dead

and wounded lie on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill and in the gullies and woods near Douaumont fort will not be known until the artillery temporarily ceases belching flame across the battlefield.

Practically all the Paris papers agree that the Crown Prince is now making his heaviest effort against Verdun, the Echo De Paris pointing out that the battle has developed into a struggle of extraordinary desperation.

"The present phase of the Verdun struggle dwarfs all preceding phases," said the Matin, "in violence, continuity and extent of the battlefront. This is no isolated drive at one set of works, but a pitched battle between the two armies."

FRENCH HAVE RETAKEN TRENCH AT THIAUMONT AND ADVANCED THERE

Terrific Battle Raging Still About Verdun and German Onslaught is Kept Up—Artillery Duel Has Been Incessant—Italians are Confident, Despite Austrian Advance

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 26.—The public continues to watch with confidence the official statements regarding the situation on the Trentino front. It is now reported that the first Italian reverses were due to a shortage of heavy cannon to cope with the big Austrian guns. The French are said to have come to the rescue with artillery.

FRENCH ATTACK SUCCESSFUL

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 26.—French troops repulsed violent German attacks on the west bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, in last night's fighting, and made gains on the east bank, the War Office announced today.

By a smashing counter-attack, the French recaptured the trench lost yesterday near Thiaumont farm, east of the Meuse. Near the farm the French advanced by a grenade attack.

West of the river, the Germans continued to rake the whole French front, especially around Dead Man's Hill and near Avocourt, which was cut short by curtain-fire from the French guns.

For thirty-six hours there has been no cessation in the cannonading around Hill 304 and Avocourt. The German artillery attack here is believed to be the prelude to an attempt to storm Hill 304 and capture the Avocourt positions, bringing the Germans closer to the St. Menchould railway leading eastward to Verdun.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the bombardment was continued yesterday evening with redoubled violence between Dead Man's Hill and Cumleres. Shortly after this activity the enemy directed a very strong attack upon all our positions in this sector. In this fighting a new division recently arrived on the scene, took part. "On our left all the assaults of the enemy upon the slopes to the east of Dead Man's Hill, where our lines are established, were checked by our fire. Further to the east, in the vicinity of the Caurettes wood, the en-

emy, after several fruitless endeavors in which they suffered heavy losses, compelled us to retire from some of our advanced trenches to the south of the road between Bethincourt and Cumleres. "The Germans on our right, in spite of repeated efforts, were not successful in driving us away from the southern boundaries of the village of Cumleres. The bombardment continued with intensity throughout the night. "On the right bank of the river there has been very spirited artillery fighting in the country to the west of Fort Douaumont. "The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front."

(Continued)

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 30, 12:01 p.m.—A strong attack was made last night with a fresh division of German troops on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, between Dead Man's Hill and Cumleres. The War Office statement today says there was a slight French retirement on the Bethincourt-Cumleres road.

All attempts of the Germans to gain ground on the remainder of the positions under attack were repulsed.

Following an entire day of heavy bombardment of the French lines west of Cumleres, the Crown Prince hurled into action a new division, just arrived at the Verdun front.

All the German assaults on the eastern slopes of Dead Man's Hill broke down under terrific French fire. In the region of Caurettes woods, the Germans lost heavily, but by repeated attacks last night drove the French behind the Cumleres-Bethincourt road. Farther east, the Germans, emerging from Cumleres village, made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to drive the French southward along the Chattancourt road.

On the east bank of the Meuse, the most violent cannonading continued throughout last night, especially west of Fort Douaumont.

SIX CANADIAN

UNITS COMMENDED.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, May 30—The following six Canadian units are in the ninety-five units that Sir Douglas Haig in his first despatch specially mentions "for their good work in carrying out or repelling local attacks during heavy rains":

1st Divisional Artillery, 22nd Howitzer Brigade, and 5th, 7th, 29th and 49th Battalions.

WINDERMERE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 30.—Transportation of the entire Serbian army from the Greek Island of Corfu to Salonika has been completed, the Ministry of Marine announced today.

The Serbs having recuperated from their long campaign through the Albanian mountains, were completely re-equipped at Corfu by the Allies.

It had been planned to send them through Greece over the Piraeus railway. Because of the objection of the Greek Government this plan was abandoned and Allied transports, convoyed by destroyers to guard against submarine attacks, carried the Serbian army to Salonika.

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sandbags from the rear to improve the position. The leading man of the party, being ordered by a man in the uniform of a Canadian officer to pass them on around a barricade, did so, without particularly noticing, in the hurry and excitement, just what he was about. After two hours back-breaking work the bombers suddenly discovered that they had been passing the sandbags to a party of Germans, some of them dressed in Canadian uniforms, who had been putting to their own uses. What happened them it is not necessary to relate—especially when it is told that the duped regiment was Irish."

Incidents Grave and Gay Told by Montreal Heroes Back From Battle Front

Returned soldiers—the gallant fellows one sees on the street with empty sleeve or trouser leg—are the most uncommunicative individuals in the world when it comes to telling how they "got it" in France. It would be just as sensible to interview a row of Sphinxes as a detachment of these sun-tanned heroes. They simply won't care to talk about themselves.

Bloomin' Magic Lantern

At Belmont Park, where a number of wounded soldiers are quartered, moving picture men, five or six times have tried to get the men to group together and be "registered." All in vain. The men positively refuse to pose. "I did my bit for King and Country—not to take part in a bloomin' magic lantern show" is the way one crippled little Englishman expressed it. After a talk with some of these wounded men one can well believe the truth of the story about the wounded soldier, who, when asked to give his impressions of a modern battle, replied: "Well, I heard a big noise and then the nurse said: 'Sit up and take this.'"

Not the Alarm Clock

In spite of this traditional British reticence, a News representative drew from the war torn veterans at the Khaki Club a few personal narratives of the fighting along the Canadian front in Flanders, which follows:

Pte. K. Cleland, of the ... wounded in the neck by shell fragments, was asleep with five of his comrades in the cellar of a little farmhouse just outside of Messines, Belgium, when a shell entered and burst inside, severely wounding Cleland and the man sharing his blankets. This was at six o'clock in the morning.

"I heard the beggar coming," says Pte. Cleland, "I was half asleep at the time. It sounded just like the whirr-r-r of my alarm clock at home which I always keep muffled. But then it burst. I realized my mistake at once."

"The funny part of this story is that the Germans had been shelling that same farmhouse every morning promptly at nine o'clock for over a month. Why that Bosche artillery officer took it into his head to round us out so disgustingly early this particular morning I can't say. His watch must have been keeping bad time. Anyway, it was a typical Hurrick."

Fortune of a Stow-Away.

Two years ago, Bugler Ginley, then a wild lad of fourteen, stowed away in a troopship sailing for England with part of the First Contingent aboard. In the "right little, tight little Isle" he persuaded the recruiting officer to "sign him on" in spite of his extreme youth. At the second battle of Ypres, when the German machine gun bullets were pelting the Canadian parapets like rain, Bugler Ginley crawled out over the sandbags and administered "pain-chasers" to the moaning wounded in "No Man's Land." For so doing he received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Today Bugler Ginley, a cool, self-collected young man of sixteen, is in Canada to join the Aviation Corps—the Corps of the elite. "He'll be a lieutenant in another year or two," they say at the Club.

Honest-to-Goodness True Story

They tell this story about a certain Canadian regiment "Somewhere in France," but they swear it's an honest-to-godness, true story. "You know," said one, "that the trenches in Flanders run in zig-zags, with barricades across every now and then, so that it is practically impossible to tell who your next door neighbour may be at the moment. At the battle of Ypres, a bombing party from the regiment in question, having captured a section of a German trench, which was badly damaged by heavy fire, began to pass up

THE STANDARD

of the Lusitania

The Sinking

BY ORDER OF THE KAISER

THE MOST STUPENDOUS ACT OF PIRACY IN HUMAN HISTORY

REMEMBER
THE
LUSITANIA

REMEMBER
THE
LUSITANIA

THE START OF THE LAST VOYAGE.

THE Queen of the Seas was sunk on May 7th, 1915, out of a total of 1,908 people on board only 772 were saved, many of those who perished being women and children.

Only torpedoed off the Irish Coast by a German submarine the pride of the Atlantic now lies at the bottom of the ocean she travelled over so often and so safely. To all those who go down to the sea, in ships the news of the loss of the great Cunarder came almost as the loss of a personal friend. She was the pride of every British sailor—she was the queen of the seas.

The torpedoing of the unarmed Lusitania, without warning, by a German submarine is still considered one of the most dastardly acts of the war.

Her first run to sea when she was completed in the summer of 1907 by the shipbuilding firm of John C. Brown & Company at Clyde Bank, was Britain's challenge to the supremacy of the German transatlantic lines, carried her over the spot where she was torpedoed.

It was a nine-hundred-mile spin around Ireland, and the speed that the Lusitania showed made all Britannia's sons joyful, because she promised to do what she had been built to do—bring back the transatlantic record which the Germans had wrested and held for the ten years preceding.

The first four-propellered turbine steamship, which it was the delight of the British to describe as "a floating first-class hotel," the Lusitania was welcomed to New York on



The Lusitania leaving New York, May 1st, 1915, on her last trip across the Atlantic. The ill-fated passengers, a majority of whom were victims of the murder policy of the Huns, may be clearly seen on the various decks.

her first arrival by more steam whistles than ever before disturbed the air above the lower bay.

The Lusitania came 67 years after the Britannia, the first Cunard steamship to cross the ocean, had attested Great Britain's supremacy in trade with the United States.

From Friday, September 13, 1907, the day of the Lusitania's first great triumph, when she took from the North German-Lloyd Line the sea's speed laurels, men of the salt water on both sides of the Atlantic then began to express forebodings about her. There was always present in the literature that grew up around her name the undertone of foreboding because of the way "Friday the 13th" came to be associated with her career afloat.

Inasmuch as she was the greatest prize the Germans could hope to win, the trips of the Lusitania since the war began had been watched with much concern. British shipping men insisted that it was safe for her on the ocean because the British fleet was keeping the German fleet in check and had cleared the ocean lanes of hostile ships.

The Lusitania was built by John Brown & Co., of Clydebank and Sheffield, England, in 1907. It was launched in June of that year, had its trial trip two months later and made its maiden voyage across the Atlantic, from Liverpool to New York, on September 8, 1907.

The liner was the last word in marine architecture for speed, comfort and accommodation for passengers.

THREE TORPEDOES FIRED INTO SIDE OF CROWDED SHIP

Submarine Was Sighted on the Starboard Bow and Track of Missile Across the Water Was Clearly Visible—Pirates Never Tried to Save Anyone From Death—Stood by and Watched Their Victims Drown.

(From The Standard Files for May 8, 1915.)

Dublin, May 8.—The Lusitania was sunk without warning by a German submarine that fired three torpedoes into her. The liner was shattered by the three explosions and sank within twenty minutes after the first missile had been fired. This information was given here today by the cabin steward of the lost ship upon his arrival from Queens-town.

about seven or eight miles off Queenstown, first cabin passengers were knots an hour when the attack was launched.

"Following the first torpedo two more were launched. The destruction, shattering the gigantic liner to fragments. The submarine was seen upon our starboard bow, suddenly appearing upon the surface and then diving abruptly again after firing the first torpedo. We saw the track made by the torpedo in the water and knew it was going to get us. It was aimed to strike amidships and it got us fair and square. The Lusitania listed forward and at once began to settle. While submerged the submarine released two more torpedoes, both of which struck us. From the moment the submarine sighted us and submerged itself it was not seen again. It went off after accomplishing its dirty work and never attempted to save man, woman or child, but left them to drown like rats in a trap. I believe that both Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his valet were drowned.

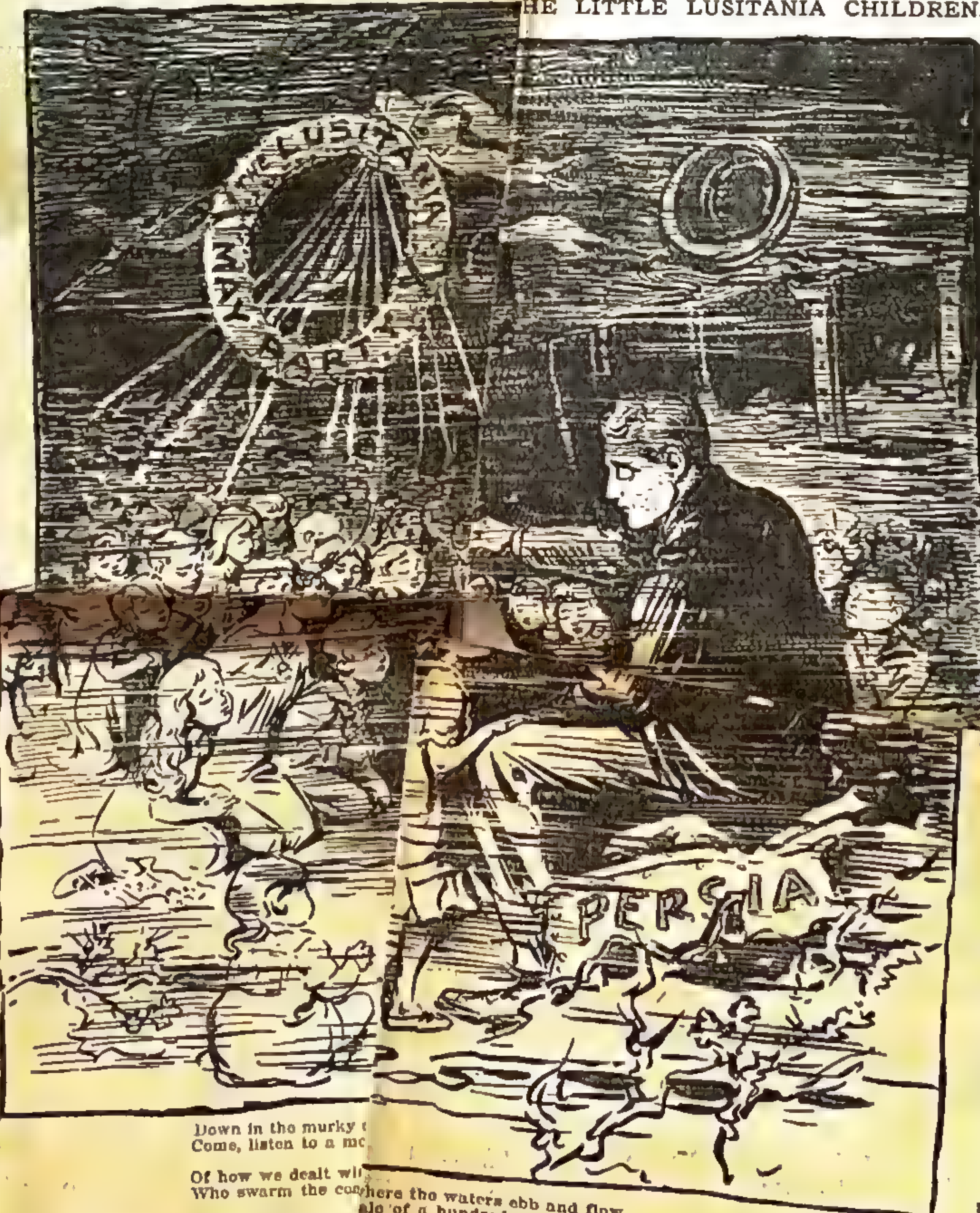
"The Lusitania lived just twenty minutes after the first torpedo was fired.

"The approach and explosion of that first torpedo presented a terrible sight, but the passengers remained surprisingly cool. I believe that most of the first class passengers were drowned. At the most not more than 500 or 600 could have been saved. Most of those rescued were second and third class passengers. But a moment's notice was given before the attack was made. The ship sank like a stone. It was a terrifying scene. A great many were carried down by the suction of the whirlpool. Hundreds jumped overboard and clung to floating wreckage or overturned boats which had been blown from the ship by the explosion. Captain Turner remained on the bridge and went down with his ship. I think the first and second officers, five engineers and seventeen out of our seventy-four firemen were saved.

We had about 374 saloon passengers and as far as I know only 12 were saved. A sixteen year old lad named W. G. Ellosom Myers, of Stratford, Ont., who was on his way to join the British navy, saw the torpedo approaching the ship. He said that only two torpedoes were fired.

THE CONSUL'S STORY—AS TOLD TO

THE LITTLE LUSITANIA CHILDREN.



Down in the murky
Come, listen to me
Of how we dealt with
Who swam the waters ebb and flow,
Able of a hundred years ago,
How the little Yan
Made short the ship's crew a hundred years ago,
Barbary till we sent them down below;
How the women at
Were safe to sail from, from where the west winds blow,
Murderers and cast them down below;
But now the Yan
Tis the pirates' children of a hundred years ago
Again with pirates down below;
On is great and rich; and, ah,
See above while we lie down below!

AWFUL SCENES AS LUSITANIA SANK WITH PASSENGERS

Seamen and Passengers Were Heroes All—British Bravery in Hour of Terrible Agony—Boats Bring in Many Bodies Picked Up Where Liner Sank—Babes Locked in Each Other's Arms.

(From The Standard Files for May 8, 1915.)

London, May 8.—Five minutes after the Lusitania was hit with the second torpedo amidships, she had listed to such an extent that the lifeboats on one side could not be launched at all. The work of getting as many people as possible, for the most part women and children, into the only boats that could be got clear was at once undertaken by the captain, officers and men of the Lusitania, and performed efficiently and with heroism.

The scene as the big liner went down is described by the survivors as heartrending beyond words. Battling for life, the passengers called to relatives and friends or bade each other good-bye. The small boats which had gotten away from the side of the liner picked up a good many of the surface of the sea with lifebelts or clinging wreckage were floating on boats were in turn picked up by rescuing steamships. These from shore points, but in many cases four and more hours elapsed before the rescuers reached the scene. In many cases the only work left for the rescue work to do was to collect from the water the floating bodies of the dead. Several passengers were taken aboard trawlers severely injured, only to die before they could be transferred ashore.

Two little children who were brought ashore clasped in each other's arms have not yet been identified.

Mrs. Stanley Lines, who was brought ashore in one of the ship's boats, immediately started a search of the city to find her husband. She learned at four o'clock this morning that he was lying dead in one of the hotels. The women landing presented a pitiful appearance. Some of them were covered only with blankets. Many children were without their parents. The funerals of most of the British victims will be held at Queenstown Sunday.

WORDS FAIL TO EXPRESS FEELINGS.

London, May 8.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Johnson, referring to the Lusitania disaster today, said: "There seems to be no expression strong enough or adequate to convey the intense indignation which everyone, outside of Germany, must feel at this cowardly outrage. It is impossible to crystallize into a phrase what the world thinks of this abominable and horrible crime. Let us hope that before long the perpetrators, high and low, will receive their deserts."

LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED, ADMIRALTY SAYS

London, May 8.—1:51 p.m.—The British Government to-day made the following announcement: "The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

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AN Account

~~ACCOUNT~~

OF

BATTLE OF

YPRES.

1915

AVE ATQUE VALE

They saw in wider vision
The Empire and its need,
And came with swift decision
To do the utmost deed.

And now, and ever after,
Their fame will grow with years;
They came with songs and laughter,
We leave them here with tears.

—Frederick George Scott.

1st Canadian Division,
March, 1916,
"Somewhere in France."

YPRES, APRIL 22nd, 1915, CANADA'S THERMOPYLAE

on our officers who gave up their lives.



Capt. Guy M. Drummond,
13th Battalion.



Lt.-Col. A. P. Birchall, who fell at the head of the 4th Battalion
in their heroic charge.



Lt.-Col. R. A. Boyle,
10th Battalion.



Lieut. G. M. Williamson,
14th Battalion.



Capt. Gerald Lees,
13th Battalion.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES (April 22, 1915)

Since Mars enthroned by peer and sage
First shook our hills with war,
And History first outspread her page
Till History is no more.

Since men in God's own image cast
With hearts o'er-charged with hate
Have met, and fought, and bled, and passed
Through Death's Eternal Gage.

Since Briton, Saxon, Plot and Celt
On Christian Rock their nation built
And with their sons an Empire spelt
In men, and ships, and guns, and gilt,

No tale shall dot the scroll of Time
More stirring to the soul and blood
Of vallant men in prose or rhyme
Than when Canadians stemmed that flood.



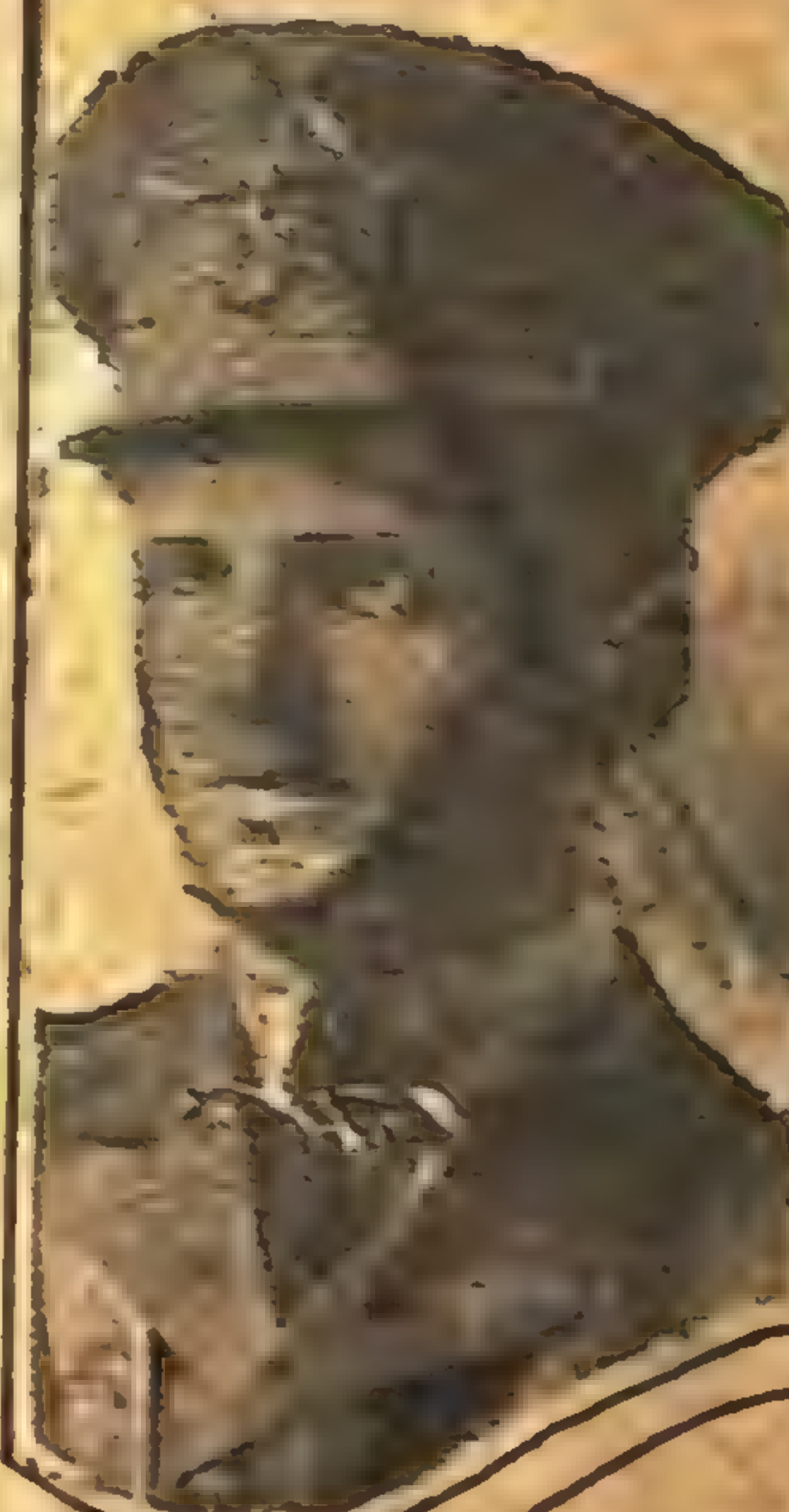
Major E. C. Noseworthy,
13th Battalion.



Capt. Richard Steacie,
14th Battalion.



Lieut. W. C. Brotherhood,
14th Battalion.



Lieut. Gavin A. Stairs,
14th Battalion.

Today one year has gone since Canada really became Canada. For was it not on April 22nd, 1915, that her hardy sons from the eastern farm and the western prairie, from the thronging city street and the lonely forest fastness, from the mines of the earth and the waves of the sea, once quiet citizens, lately turned soldiers, became heroes in a titanic struggle, perhaps greater in aim, object, preparation, and fierceness, than any bloody conflicts that have marked the progress of this the world's greatest war?

This day on Flemish field we find them fighting with all the coolness of the English, the reckless daring of the Scot, the wild impetus of the Irish, the steady courage of the Welsh, and the enthusiastic ardour of the French; we find them wounded and bleeding, still fighting on in order that they might be able to strike yet another blow for the honour of their country and the glory of their God; we find them dying, with the prayer for the loved ones far across the sea upon their lips, and the look of peace and contentment, with knowledge of duty done, in eyes no longer filled with nearby scenes of strife, but fixed upon that heaven of rest, whither their spirits are swiftly on their way.

They died, God bless them, but in that death they held the line unbroken, they saved Calais and they gave to Canada a name and a fame she never before enjoyed, and with their blood they wrote that name indelible in the pages which tell posterity of the valour of the races and the greatness of men.

WHEN THE DRIVE BEGAN A YEAR AGO.

'Twas late in the afternoon of that memorable day (about five o'clock) when the great drive started, — the drive that was to place Calais on the map of Germany and put the Hun in a position to cast shells across the "narrow seas" to the chalk-white cliffs of Dover, thus blocking the "English Way." Also, oh, Hindenburg! even reckoning with your hosts you are wrong. — your prophecy is false, your best laid plans agley. You did not, even in your wisdom know the quality of those sons born to the Empire from the womb of the "Lady of the Snows."

The Canadians knew the class of men they were fighting against, for had they not watched the wanton destruction of Levant, had they not marched through that part of France and Belgium from which the Hun had been driven back, and looked upon the levelled cities and towns, the devastated farms, the wrecked houses of God, and listened to the tale of the poor unfortunate civilians who had not escaped in time — tale of children being sent out into Life's pathway unable to perform their heavenly — ordained functions, of violated women, and murdered oldfolk. And had they not on the twentieth stood with blood chilled in horror and heart aflame with rage, as down upon the little Flemish City there were poured the stream of huge Jack Johnsons, scattering the houses and filling the streets with the mangled remains of men, women and children, who, like many of our good Canadian people, would not believe that war, as practised by the Hun, was worse than Hell, and had not hearkened to the warning and got away. But the more brutal and ferocious the Boche in his acts painted himself to the eye of

Jack Canuck, the more anxious was that gentleman to get to grips with his adversary, and for weeks he had been waiting for a chance to demonstrate his prowess to the fighting world. That opportunity came; he grasped it with a hand of iron and a heart of steel.

The Canadians knew the Ypres salient, for they had occupied portions

of its trenchline, having some days before relieved a division of French troops. They had "looked it over," and sizing up the situation, General and Private alike had denounced it as a man-trap and from the point of strategic importance not worth holding at the cost in men necessary to maintain it. This feeling, however, did not deter them from putting forth every effort to maintain it, for Orders are Orders in the army. Here is a plan of the salient as it was when the smash came, indicating the position of the second and third Canadian Brigades in the firing line, and the first Brigade in reserve on The Day.

I am not attempting to write a history of the battle, giving in detail the movements of the different units engaged in those strenuous days or the positions they from time to time occupied in the constantly changing front. To do this, it would be necessary to have at hand the official records of each of the units, together with personal diaries of members of each unit giving accounts of what they saw. Such a book must remain for some great writer, when the war is over, and our boys are back again. It will necessarily be a lengthy and important duty, and if properly carried out and credit is given for the many brave deeds and feats of strategy performed, it will be a volume of many pages. I will look forward myself to such a work being compiled, as I believe more real war history was made for us in those few days than in the many years since Canada first claimed nationhood.

My object is simply to place on paper a story of what came under my observation during the fight and necessarily that story will be limited to the doings of the 10th Canadians (White Ghurkhas) and the other units which were engaged in our near vicinity. My memory runs riot with mingled facts of each day's work during the ordeal through which we passed, as so much happened in so short a time and I am forced to rely almost entirely upon my diary written a day or two after we marched back to Bailleul. I will quote portions of this diary, as I proceed.

April 22nd, Thursday.

I think I have told you that since coming to France, as a Supernumerary Field officer to the First Canadian Division, I have been attached for duty to the 7th and now to the 10th Battalion. While in the trenches with the 10th, I have been acting as "spare man," doing all kinds of work from the job of Subaltern to Officer Commanding. This I have found very interesting, and you have an account from day to day

of what has happened. When the Battalion is out of the trenches, I am used on Court Martial Boards and today in orders I am made a permanent member of the Board and am to take the Presidency of same when Major Mills is transferred to an Artillery unit. I kicked like a steer at taking on this work, as I feared it would keep me away from the Battalion when they are in the trenches, but was assured that I can go into the trenches with the boys and perform the duties of this office

when they are in billets.

This morning I was down at a Court Martial at the head of the Canal with Major Mills. I had lunch with Major Swift and other members of the Headquarters Staff. After lunch I met Sir Max Aitken and went with him, Col. Neill and others to visit the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in their trenches. We motored through Ypres, and upon calling at the Divisional Headquarters of the 27th Division, the General being away, we could not get permission to see the "Pats". So we returned and they left me off at my end of the city.

DODGING THE BIG SHELLS.

In getting through the town to the road leading out to that part of the line held by the "Pats", we had to keep to the outskirts to avoid the Jack Johnsons which were falling in the vicinity of the "Cloth Hall" and the "Square". For two days every fifteen minutes, as regularly as the clock ticks, a huge shell has been landing in Ypres. I can almost see the great gun eighteen miles away being directed in its hellish work. The officer in charge of the gun has before him a plan of the town and systematically starts in to reduce it. The observation officer just back of

their lines directs the fire, and as one block is cleaned up they shift to another and the work of Hell, which might have been brewed in a witch's cauldron, goes on.

When a little distance to the right or left of the shell, one can hear the discharge of the gun echoing and re-echoing for miles over the mingled din of all other instruments of war — a giant voice, expressive of its might over all other species of death-dealing contractions — the mightiest brother of the great family of war machines operated by the hand of Death. Then you can follow the course of the shell through the air in its great curved line, and you imagine you see it, though this is not possible, and the sound of its progress strikes the ear like the roar of a railway train through a short tunnel. Our boys call them the "C.P.R. express." Then you hold your breath as it approaches its destination; there is the mighty explosion, the ground rocks beneath your feet — smoke, dust debris, pieces of shell, poisonous fumes, and shrieks of the mangled and the maimed fill the air. One gets impatient with these civilians — why don't they leave in time? Do we consider that they are poor and have no place to go, and no food to take with them, and that all their earthly possessions are in those homes, now fast becoming heaps of broken brick and crumbled mortar? As we passed near the "Cloth Hall," we noticed that the high tower which is made of almost solid stone and reaches into the air for a considerable distance, had a huge gap torn in its side. The Boche has the idea that we are using this for an observation station (perhaps he is right), and is trying to bring it down. He is, indeed, a good shot when one considers that aiming at it from eighteen miles, and allowing for wind, air pressure, etc., he can hit this forty foot mark. We heard a crash, and, looking up, noticed that he had made another hit, for the shell in its course



The salient before the smash.

A DIARY OF THE FIGHTING.

grazed the side of the tower, bringing down tons of masonry, and then burst a little way beyond.

Shortly after my return, the Canadian units quartered in the city near the head of the canal, got orders to move out, as the shells began to fall in that quarter. The 10th was detailed to go up at night as a working party, and as I was to hang out at Headquarters until we took up another piece of trench line, I prepared to shift my kit to Briellin. I waited for Davis to show up, and as he did not do so, I packed up and prepared to move. Just as I was rolling my coat in the room upstairs, a shell passed through the roof, carrying it away, and, leaving my kit, I rushed downstairs to see if I could help the family out. They had gone, an old man told me, some minutes before.

THE COMING DANGER.

While up to this moment we had no official intimation that something "big" was about to happen, I seemed to breathe out of the smoke and dust-filled air the coming conflagration. I hurried up along the street to the place where we had left our transport, only to find that it had moved out along the road to a set of farmhouses some distance away.

Feeling that I should be near headquarters, in case I was needed, I turned back and looking at my wrist noted that it was five o'clock. Immediately all the Heavens seemed aflame. If the shelling of the past two days was intense—what word can I use to describe it now? All the air seemed filled with shrieking, screaming, hissing, shells of every calibre. The earth seemed torn up everywhere. Spurts of mud told where the fields were being ploughed by the cordite propelled share; bursts of stone and metallic covering showed where the roads that Caesar built, when warring with "the bravest of them all," were being "put out of business" for traffic. Buildings shook, then pausing and tottering for a moment, came crashing down. The roads hereabouts, as usual, were filled with men and teams, horses and guns, moving in different directions, to or from duty in the line. A shell whirled would strike a roadway in the midst of a passing transport section. When the dust settled you

could see the heap of men, horses, and broken rigging. Struggling out from beneath the wreckage, a few men more or less wounded, but still undaunted, would begin at once to dig out their comrades, and with the balance of the horses try to get patched up and away again; all working as though this was just what they had expected and was part of their day's work.

I saw an ambulance full of wounded swept from a road into a field, just as a great broom would sweep before it a crumpled bit of paper, leaving the surface of the road clean. I saw a gap torn out of the centre of a line of men marching in fours the stretchers looked after the wounded, but the line did not hesitate a moment in its march—its duty lay in front. I had no time to waste on "incidents."

THE GAS WAVE.

I was standing near St. Jean and looking to the left of Wietze, when I saw a cloud, this time not lowering from the heavens, but rising from the earth. A cloud such as the eyes of man looked upon for the first time. The Huns had in the night run out in advance of their lines green painted terra cotta pipes, and

now with hell-born ingenuity they pumped through these pipes the deadly gas, which, rising slowly from the ground, was caught by the favorable breeze and carried slowly onward, while the afternoon sun playing upon its fringes turned them to gold; with greenish border and yellowish centre and base of black—the thing rolled on, on, on towards that Turco and Algerian troops.

We have been told that these people are superstitious. If so, surely they must have thought this was the breath of some great unseen monster, which, with sickening, slimy, sinuous form was coming on behind. Would they not be right, for the monster following the cloud was the Prussian Guards, with Hindenburg as the eyes, ears, countenance and brain, making still more hideous this hideous thing. They did not waver, they did not flee. Ah, God! They are engulfed—they are

no more.

Could it really be true? A moment before, the trees skirting the roadways are verdant in the blush of spring, their leaves sway softly in the honey laden zephyr, the little birds are singing sweetly in their boughs, the grass is green upon the ground. The cloud sweeps by—the leaves now yellow, are slowly fluttering down, the song of the birds is heard no more, the grass is wilted to its roots—and forty thousand of those brave and hardy warriors are strewn upon the hillside, gasping in the agony of poisonous death.

A moment before, the line was there, as shown in Figure "B," and now a gap is made as will appear from Figure "C."



The position of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades.



The vacant place of line after the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade was turned on, and before the Brigade went back their left to form a new front.

Following in the wake of the cloud, rush the seeming victorious Prussians, on, on to Calais, with nothing to check their progress, but the agonized dying and the heaps of dead. But lo! The breeze slackens, the cloud moves less swiftly; they cannot proceed faster than their cloudy screen.

Over to the right of the break in the line in a farmhouse a little man, specks on his nose, is thinking. He might be worrying over his bank account, he might be writing a letter home, he might be doing most anything else, but what one would expect. The man is Brig.-Gen. Turner, V.C., the officer commanding the Third Canadian Infantry Brigade, whose flank has been left in the air, who sees death and glory staring him in the face and calmly reaches out to grasp each by the hand. Standing beside him to help him think is Lieut.-Col. Garnet Hughes, who soon dashes out with the plan of a movement which in history shall equal the strategy of a Napoleon, or the alertness of a Marlborough. The Canadians, as the cloud rolls down over the hillside, slightly rising in its way and now caught by a breeze that curls its edges upwards, move back their left flank and dash in beneath. The gap is filled, and when the Huns sweep down to seeming victory, they are met and hurled back and back again by a steady line of Canadian steel. Bravo! Turner—you saved the line as you saved the guns and won your Cross at the darkness gathers. The Canadians dig, the Prussians prepare for another advance when morning breaks.

Shell Swept Ypres.

Realizing that I must get to our divisional headquarters and report myself, as I might be needed and as there was only one way to go and that through shell-swept Ypres, I started back down the street, where a few moments before I had left my lodging place. When I got there, all the soldiers I could find were four members of the 8th Battalion, who were still guarding their stores at the entrance to a cellarway. A great number of people were in the street, chiefly women and children, and they were trying to get out of the town. Just about this time, very Hell seemed to be let loose on this particular section and shells dropped everywhere, killing men, women and children. Houses were falling and bodies were being strewn all around the sidewalks. Women and children ran to me, begging help, and what could I do but give a hand? I got the boys from the 8th and we broke into a cellar and helped and carried over thirty women and children down into a dark basement. Here we stopped for a few minutes, hoping that the terrific shelling might cease, and then a poor wounded Belgian brought in the news that the Germans had broken through our lines and were entering the town. I could not stop these poor people from getting out, they would rather face the shells than take a chance with the ruthless Hun. They all managed, but one poor woman with five children (the youngest being ten weeks old and the eldest about six years). Her mother, about seventy years of age, was also there. I was in a sweat to know what to do, and I had about three miles to go to report to Headquarters. I could not desert these poor women, however, and the boys and I carried a youngster each and away we went. Around us houses tottered and fell; shells burst along the road, tearing down telephone poles and wires.

As we neared the head of the Canal a Bicycle Orderly motored through at full speed, shouting for all to leave, and the two sentries who were on guard there moved on. I was taking a look back now and then at the old lady, and trying to help her along, as well as carry the youngster. As I gazed back from the head of the Canal at that Hell-swept city, I realized that I was perhaps the last Canadian soldier to leave that fated town. We carried the kiddies along until we struck the road leading directly away from the direction of fire, and I left the woman and kiddies with some folks in a country house, where some soldiers were quartered. This was about two miles from where we started. As we turned a corner in the road, the old grandmother was hit by a piece of flying shell and knocked into a ditch. This caused great sorrow in the little family, and the oldest little girl rushed back, shouting in Flemish to her grandmother and wringing her hands. A Scotch soldier picked her up and carried her with him along the road. The father of this little family was fighting in the Belgian Army and the mother was bravely trying to keep the little flock together until his return. That tired and worn woman did not forget to thank me and promise her prayers for my future safety. I have never regretted the few moments I spent in helping to rescue

these little tots, whose daddy was fighting somewhere else in Belgium for my little kiddies at home. This war is certainly a Reciprocity in blood.

THE STORM OF SHELLS.

Just ahead of us, at one point in our journey, I saw approaching at a gallop a detachment of Indian troops. I did not get a chance to observe just what branch of the Service they belonged to, for a shell struck just ahead of them and swept the entire troop into the ditches on both sides of the road—horses and all.

Practically all the reinforcements in guns and ammunition had to pass along the road from Brielin to Ypres, as it was the one hard road that could be used, and as every foot of this territory was known to the Germans, (having been mapped out before the war), they could place their shells at will. We had three other bridges across the Canal at this time, over which troops on foot could pass, and new roadways opened over the fields, which gave some protection to Infantry moving up as reinforcements, as these new roadways and new bridges had to be "noted" by German aircraft, before being shelled.

I proceeded along the road to Headquarters, where I reported and was told to wait, that I might be needed at any minute to go up to the firing line and take command of some unit, if the Senior Officers became casualties. I think, perhaps, the next few hours were the hardest in my life. Up in front, beneath the gas cloud, facing the Germans with cold steel, were my comrades in the 10th, with whom I had chatted in our trenchline homes, and I learned to love, during the past few weeks. I felt they needed just one more arm to strike a blow—and that arm was mine—and I was not there. I knew, however, that the Staff Officer was right when he told me that there might be a shortage of officers, and if I went up as a single individual to fight, I might not be at hand when I was needed—perhaps at a critical moment—to take command.

Major Swift, some other officers, and myself, now did what we could to help the tide of refugees that passed along the road. We got blankets and food from the Ordnance stores and put a lot of them up. We gave them coffee and all the food we could gather from around about, and, tucking the tired ones up in blankets, we left them to get what rest they could, with orders to make out of the way, as soon as the dawn broke. Sergt. Adams, of Quebec, was one of the busiest men I ever saw, helping these poor people.

All through the night the roadways filled with men, women and children, hastening to the rear, carrying what few belongings they could gather together, and we spent practically the whole time directing them on their way and keeping the roads as clear as we could for the troops of the First Division, which was now marching up to the assistance of the sorely tried Canadian comrades at the Front. Major Swift and I again reported to Divisional Headquarters, with the request that we be attached to the Second Battalion with Col. (now Brigadier-General) Watson, but we were both told the same old story—wait.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

While I was thus engaged in helping to keep open the lines of communication, the old 10th was busy up in front. Just as the 3rd Brigade was falling back into its new position, Lieut.-Col. Boyle received orders to advance upon a small wood, a little to the west of St. Julien, and retake a Battery of English guns which had fallen a little while before into German hands. Passing through the firing line of the 3rd Brigade, the 10th dashed forwards against what odds they did not know, and, I warrant, cared less. They were met with heavy machine gun and rifle fire, and as they closed with the enemy, steel on steel, their right flank for a moment was in great danger, but Lt. Col. Leckie, O.C. 16th (Canadian Scottish), seeing the danger, moved forward with his battalion, and into the Prussians, hell for leather, went those two gallant Regiments, with cheers that shall long ring in the memory of Canada.

"Prussians to right of them
Prussians to left of them
Prussians in front of them
Volleyed and thundered."

Yes; and there were:

"Prussians behind them."

But they were dead Prussians.

They cleared the woods of the enemy and brought back the guns. They entrenched themselves on the outskirts of the wood and proceeded to "dig in," but such a tornado of shrapnel fire was opened upon them that they were forced to fall back to the other edge of the wood, in order to save the devoted few that remained. In this charge on the

guns "C" Company of the 10th nicknamed "The Guards," with Capt. Redman on the right of the line and Capt. Arthur on the left was in the lead and to these people fall the credit of being the first Canadians to engage with the bayonet the enemy in this war.

WHEN BOYLE WENT DOWN.

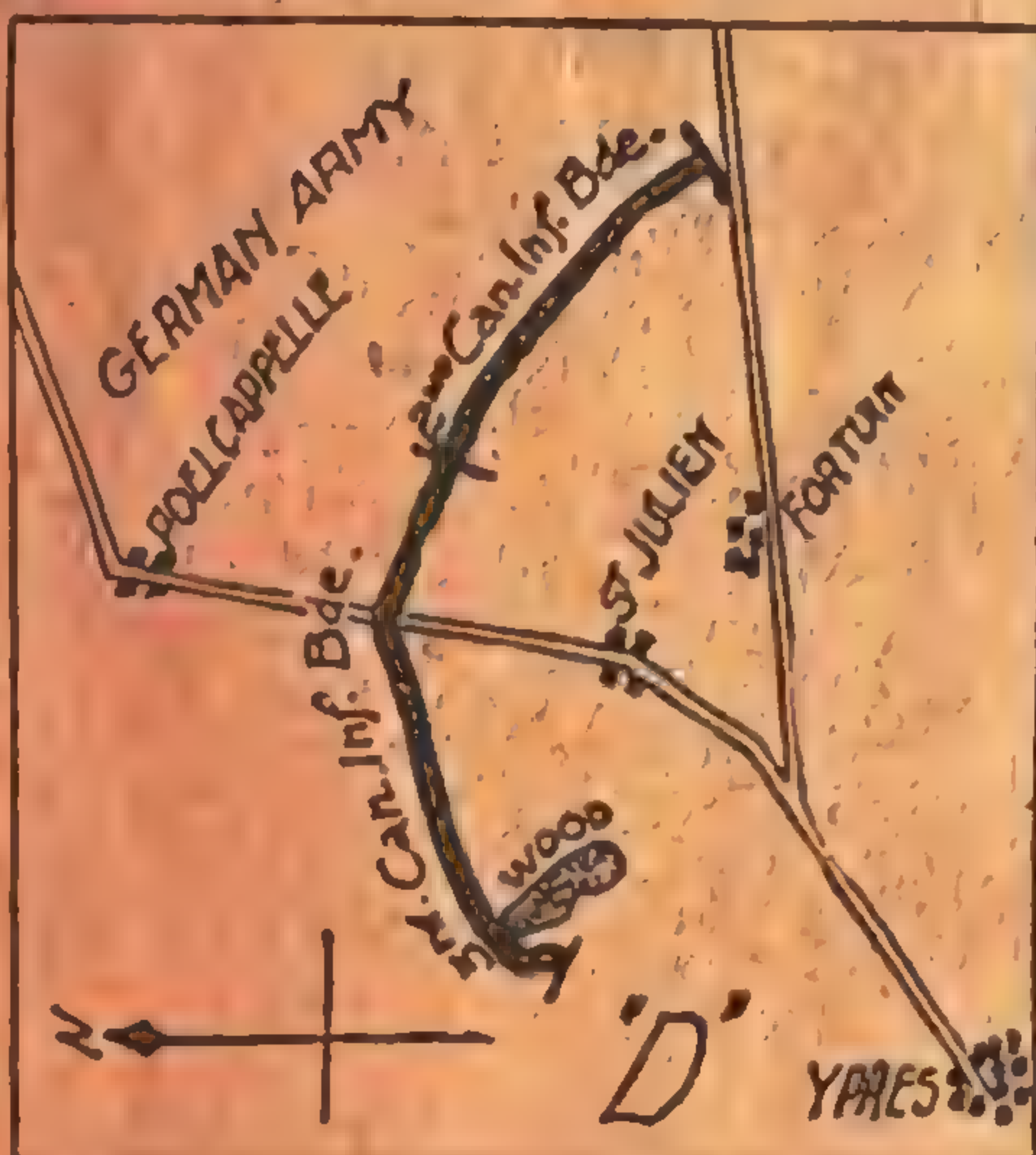
To the left of the wood the Germans had entrenched themselves, and in order to preserve our flank in this new position Lt.-Col. Boyle was again ordered to attack, and once more the 10th Canadians, lead by that fearless rancher from the prairie, swooped down in reckless waves upon the foe. Boyle, while shooting from a revolver in each hand, went down. The gallant MacLaren took command, and though hit in the knee tried to struggle on and

lead him men, but fell and by watching the flight, refusing to be carried back, while the impetuous Ormond took command, and they drove the enemy from this piece of trench and occupied it themselves.

In these two charges, the 10th lost fearfully in officers and men. Potts, Bell, Irwin, Wallace, and other brave officers and men were killed. Lightfoot, Naysmith, Duncan, and a host of others were wounded. I would like to be able to name them all—those bravest of brave men—and to write the death story of each fallen comrade, but that is impossible. Let it, for the present at least, be sufficient for me to say that we of the 10th, who are alive, look upon the two exploits of that night as the foundation of our Battalion glory, and that foundation is the indomitable spirit of our dead.

With the Battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade—13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th—digging in along a line running from a point near Polecapelle to the wood; the 5th and 8th Battalions of the 2nd Infantry Brigade in reserve to the 3rd Brigade; with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade hurrying up to take their place, and a small gap still on the left of the new line, we approach the morning of the second day.

During the night the guns had roared fiercely on. For days past the Hun had been placing his batteries in advantageous positions and when so placed a few shots would be fired to pick up the range on different parts of the roadways, which long before the war had been mapped and charted by "tourists" from Germany. Machine guns had talked incessantly, and by the light of the flare the infantry would pick up their target and the rattle of rifle fire would be heard in convulsive gasps. Through it all the 2nd Infantry Brigade had held their portion of the line and the 3rd Infantry Brigade had taken up their new line, as shown roughly in Figure "D."



The new alignment, with a gap still open, afterwards filled by Geddes' detachment.

In the early morning a few English and pieces of English Battalions, which had been gathered together by Col. Geddes (14) marched in to lend a hand on our extreme left flank, taking up the gap between our force and the French troops, who had not been brushed away. Had Col. Geddes with his detachment not come to the rescue at the very moment he did, I am afraid our resistance would have shortly come to an end. It would take pages to describe the gallantry of these troops, and as I am now dealing with our own Canadians, I will hurry on.

Having taken up the new position roughly, and in the darkness, there were necessarily gaps here and there in our line, and the enemy with the break of day observing this knew that we must be hard put and prepared to launch another attack.

A DARING PLAN.

I don't know who was the father of the plan now rapidly placed in execution. But it was an effective and daring one. Imagine men fighting with their backs against the wall, sorely put for reinforcements, attempting a counter-attack upon a force known to be many times their number. This was what happened and the Quixotic daring of it all so puzzled the German staff that they

did not wake up to the realization that it was a Canadian bluff until two days after, during which time our reinforcements had arrived.

The battalion chosen to lead the attack was the 4th, under Lt.-Col. Birchall, and the 1st under Lt.-Col. Hill, were to act as support. On their left the gallant Geddes sent up the Buffs with the Leinsters in support on a like errand.

It was nearly seven o'clock in the morning and of course broad daylight. The sun looked down with red and maddened face through the smoke and dust of battle, the air still filled with bursting shells was polluted with the dying gas fumes of the night before. Out of the mist which gathered in a little hollow rose the ghost-like figures of Birchall's men and like phantoms they moved forward across that strip of land dedicated by the machine guns to wasteful death and christened with drops of blood as "No man's land." For a moment they moved forward without mishap, in as good order as though under the eye of the Duke and General Sam on Valcartier Plain, while the enemy held their breath in admiration, and a world looked down with pity and wonder on the scene of sacrifice.

BIRCHALL'S BRAVE END.

And now there bursts upon them all the pent-up fury of thirty years of Hun-engendered Hell. Their ranks are raked from end to end; great gaps appear; they hesitate, they waver,—Oh! God,—are they lost? Will they turn? Must Canada bow her head? No! No! A slim figure, cane in hand, darts forward—'tis the gallant Birchall himself,—Hurrah! They have recognized their leader, they start forward with a shout—he falls—a cry of anger rends the air—vengeance is enthroned in every soul—on—on—on. They gain the trench, the bayonet flashes in the sun, the last Boche falls. Raise your face to the world in pride. O! Canada,—while tears course down your cheeks.

Again the line was saved, again must the non-plussed Huns make plans.

And now let me go back to my diary, in which I have related my personal experiences during that day.

"With the morning came fresh duties. Men of the French Division gradually came limping in, wounded, while others, gasping for breath on account of their lungs being filled gas, lay writhing everywhere along the roadways. We loaded them into ambulances and every other conceivable means of conveyance and started them towards Poperinghe. We directed and hurried on their way the great stream of "refugees," giving food and water where it was most needed. We helped keep the traffic moving in two directions and sent forward by hastily organized transport sections food and ammunition to those in front.

I posted the Headquarters so much about being sent up to the 10th that finally I received an order to go up and join them as a lieutenant, and with Capt. Costigan started for the position held by our men in the 3rd Brigade. The Headquarters Divisional Staff kindly loaned us a motor car, to take us for a distance, and believe me it was a merry ride. We had to pass through that portion of the "Shelled City" I spoke about the other night. We took the same street I followed when assisting the woman and her kiddies to leave. No shells dropped while we passed through the city. As we came to the house where I had been billeted I decided to try and get my kit. I managed to climb through the ruins and rescue most of it; also quite a lot of Major Lightfoot's. These I left with the chauffeur to be taken back for me to Divisional Headquarters.

SCENES OF TERROR.

Oh, what a scene presented itself as we passed along. Not a single house left intact. Great yawning holes in the streets, impassable because of fallen walls and trees.

Among the debris everywhere, shattered and distorted, looking up to heaven with horror on their faces, were the bodies of men, women and children, representing the last word in modern scientific and barbarous warfare, as per the advanced ideas of Germany. When we left the city we proceeded straight towards the advanced line of trenches along a shell swept road. Jack Johnsons tore up great holes near the road, and on two occasions the car was hit by shrapnel.

We reached a little village—since laid in ruins—and then badly battered and as the road was torn up in front we left the auto. We crouched in a building with some English troops, as we did not wish to cross in our direction just then on account of aircraft, and giving away our hill position.

A battle was raging on our left, the continuation of the battle that started the night before, and across

fields in extended order our Canadian Scottish Regiments were hastening to reinforce the firing line. They were being cruelly shelled and some got hit. Just a little distance from us two fell, and Costigan and myself with two English troopers of a battery rushed out and picked them up. They were heavy chaps and it was a long carry, but we got them to the first dressing station after many narrow escapes. Costigan's man was dead on arrival, but my chap was not, seriously injured and will come around.

After a bit we made a detour to the right of a battery of our guns, and as we passed over a bridge a few snipers got after us. We took cover from the hail of lead in an old gun emplacement, and the Germans, thinking we had gone into the battery they had been searching for, opened up on us and gave us about 200 shells. Knowing that we were fooling the Germans and wasting their ammunition, we lay close, while our battery, not being disturbed, pounded away.

A SPY SELECTED.

After a time we saw an old man run out of a hedge and stand about 100 yards back of the battery, and point in that direction. No German shells dropped while he was there. It was exactly 8:30 p.m. I got his game and covered him with my rifle and brought him in. He was very frightened. We kept him until dusk and took him with us, when we went to report to General Turner, where we turned him over with a statement. What happened to him can be guessed at. Just about fifteen minutes after he had pointed to the guns shells dropped all around our battery. This gives an idea of the completeness of the German spy system.

After reporting to the Headquarters 3rd Brigade, we proceeded to join the 10th Battalion in the advanced line of trenches. We went in with the ration party and had to keep dodging all the time. These were the trenches taken by the 10th in the gallant charge that gave to the 10th the proudest reputation of all the Canadian Battalions. Most of the officers had fallen,—only five or six remained. The remnant of the battalion was now under command of Major Ormond, with Capt. Arthur as second in command and Lieut. Knowles, Critchley and Glanfield.

Just after we got into the trenches I left Costigan with Major Ormond and I was posted on the extreme left. The trenches were newly dug and not very good. We were crouching down in the mud to get as much protection as possible from the constant fire. I soon began to realize the seriousness of the situation.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

A wood extended almost to our trenches through which the enemy could attack. The night was dark, and we had no wire entanglements. On both sides of this trench the fighting had taken place the night before. Back of our trench lay in

heaps the dead of the 10th, who had gone down the night before in the taking of this trench. Ahead and around were the dead of the 10th, who had charged the wood and the Germans they had killed. Many wounded men who had lain out since the charge begged for water or the stretchers. During the night many were removed, but quite a few remained. Our ranks being thinned, we dare not spare a man to help the wounded. There in the darkness we crouched, while over our heads whistled the bullets, and the cries of those poor wounded comrades mingled with the cries of the wounded Germans came steadily to our ears. We could not help them, our job was to hold that trench.

Three times during the night the enemy came rushing upon us, determined to regain that which they had lost the night before. Then we would stand up over our parapets and work our rifles for all we were worth. The advancing line in each case crumbled and broke and the dead and dying continued to swell the heap of bodies from the night

before. Dawn came at last, and with it the last charge. As I fired into the advancing hordes, I felt a chug in the head and some time afterwards discovered that a bullet had grazed my scalp, taking a piece of hair and leaving a nice little hole in my cap.

It was a bad night for us, but we held our trench and just at daybreak we got orders to report to our Brigade Headquarters and our places would be taken by the 16th. In the breaking dawn it was a weird sight, I can assure you. Here you would see a hand raising up now and then in a mute appeal for help; there you could notice a head lift itself slightly from the ground and look towards the trenches, and everywhere the mute and seemingly countless dead lay in all manner of positions. The last of the brave ones who had done their duty unflinchingly for King and Flag, God bless them, they lie there yet unburied, as the enemy in this war allow no opportunity to give to the brave fallen soldier a known resting place. I wish I had time to tell you of all I have seen, but perhaps some day I shall be able to do so.

During the day bayonet and bomb attacks were frequently delivered at different points on our line, and once the gas was turned on a piece of trench held by the 8th (Little Black Devils) under Col. Lipsett; but in each case the attack failed and the line on Saturday morning was roughly as outlined in Figure "E."

This brings the battle up to the end of the second day, April 23rd, 1915, the anniversary of which is tomorrow. Col. Guthrie's graphic and virile narrative will be continued on Monday, when the tale of the deeds done that day a year ago will be told. Subsequent chapters of the battle history will be published on this anniversary day.

April 24th

I left off my narrative where we had received orders to report to our own Brigade, H. Q. This was just after daybreak. On account of our having such a busy time during the night, we did not get our rations and water served out, so we had to leave without them. We were being taken to reinforce the 8th Battalion in another part of the field, some distance away, and it was a hurry order. Major Ormond got out of the trench, with the greater part of the 10th, just being near that end, screened behind some bushes, and got a start on the rest of us. The 16th did not get along to our end for some time, and when they did the others had gone except Lieut. Glanfield and our lot. We had to crawl back through a field with no protection, except being somewhat hid by wild mustard. The Germans got on to our move and soon turned their machine guns on that mass of crawl-



Major-Gen. A. W. Currie, who played a prominent part in the battle.



The dented line, after a new front had been presented to the enemy.

ing men, and they got quite a few of us. Several dropped next to me.

At the edge of the field was a hedge, for which we all crawled. I got into a dead furrow leading that way and kept well out of sight. I had to push two dead men out of my way to get along. Soon we reached the hedge, and then we had about a mile to go to get to the 3rd Brigade H. Q., from which we would have to go to 2nd Brigade H. Q. Dodging along pathways, across fields and dropping into ditches, on we went, while shrapnel burst overhead, taking its toll now and then. Lieut. Knowles joined us on the way, but before we got to 3rd Brigade H. Q. he and Glanfield had dropped by the wayside to look after some wounded. They afterwards made a short cut and joined the 10th by another route. I had forty-two men left with me and all but two were kept by the 3rd Brigade while I hurried on to report at 2nd Brigade H. Q., and thence to join

Ormond and the 10th and 2nd Brigades. H. Q. General Currie gave me instructions to pick up all the stragglers I could and take them along. This I did, and wherever I saw a man who was lost from his company, I lined him up and made for the Hill with my little army to join the 10th.

Just as I got to the position occupied by our men there was a tornado of artillery fire, such as I don't believe the world has seen. Our men were literally blown from the trenches. The wounded straggled down over the hills to the dressing station or lay groaning with their pain. The gas shells used by the Germans made great gaps in our ranks. Men with distorted, poisoned faces struggled on the ground. Machine guns played upon us and shrapnel burst overhead. Some portions of the trenches were wiped out altogether by the gas. Not being able to stand the poison the line gave way in a few places and the men doggedly retired fighting to the next trenches. They were followed by rifle, machine gun and artillery fire. The air was absolutely full of whistling bullets, and shrieking whistling and crashing shells. The coolness and heroism of our Canadian officers is beyond comparison, and the bravery of our men can never be surpassed. As we were blown out of one position, we immediately took up another and then mad and dazed we would charge back again up the hill in the very face of hell.

After a few hours' fighting back and forth we began to get mixed up somewhat. Behind me as we charged up the hill in the early afternoon I had no less than four regiments represented.

COURAGEOUS OFFICERS

Major Ormond while rallying the 10th for another charge, was shot through the leg. It was near a road and a horse was standing near saddled. We lifted him on and away he went down that shell-tortured road. This left me in command of the battalion. Capt. Arthur and Lieut. Critchley were the other officers, and their many acts of bravery during that day would fill a book.

Major Odium with what was left of the 7th Battalion joined us. Col. Loomis also came with the remnants of the 13th, and so we held on. The Germans took up a position at the top of the Hill and we prepared to attack. Just then a fresh English battalion came along and then another and another and away we went up that Hill with blood in our eyes until the lost portions were regained and we had driven the Germans back.

It was now almost dark. We had not had food or water all that day or the day before, but we still were game. What a joy to know we had not lost ground and had driven the Huns back. How we blessed the British reinforcements! How we cursed the Germans! How all cheered amid the groans of the wounded! Those are things I shall never forget.

How I missed death that day! I know is due solely to God's goodness, and I am not ashamed to say that as I charged up that Hill (sometimes to be driven back again) many times through clenched teeth I called upon Him to see me through and bring us victory.

The many terrible things that happened would keep me writing for a day to explain all I saw personally, and of course, I could only say that was going on around me.

those of every other soldier who took part.

I had the men on each side of me shot dead. At practically the same instant I saw six blown to bits a few yards away. I saw arms and legs torn off by shell explosions all along the line. I saw men with eyes protruding, arms dangling and otherwise mangled on all sides of me. In every sense of the word war is indeed Hell.

But the day was not done. The Germans seemed to have pushed through on our left and were now rushing across the field and through Fortuin, to cut off those who had just gone up the Hill. They would have succeeded in this but God's will again intervened to spoil their plans for another and another English battalion came up, extended in their direction and took up a position along the road to meet them. After we had gained the Hill an order came for all Canadians to re-assemble at a certain point in the rear of our position was now occupied by fresh troops.

CARNAGE WAS FEARFUL.

We were on our way back when this next happened. I was with Major Mersereau, Brigade H. Q., and had a good view. It was a fine sight. We had our men ready to assist if necessary and did not move back as ordered in case we might be needed. The Germans in huge masses charged from some trees across an open strip and were met by a wall of fire. Then Major McLeod with his battery of four guns opened among them, and I hope I shall never see so many of our men go down as I witnessed fall among that advancing wall of men. The carnage was fearful. They were piled in heaps. Finally they wavered, broke and then ran to cover, leaving their dead and dying behind. Night closed down and the firing almost ceased. We marched back to our place of assembly and took up a line of trenches. I went to the usual place of assembly for transport and found the 7th Battalion rations. We arranged for dividing this among both battalions and had about succeeded when another order to march came. A few men had time to get some food and water, but only a few. It was pouring rain and most miserable weather conditions. The orders were to march out about six miles and take up a position on the left of the 8th, which we did. General Currie accompanied us. Along the road we marched slowly, for we were soaked through, and having had nothing to eat since the night of the twenty-second with steady fighting and no sleep did not tend to make us feel over-joyful. But duty lay ahead.



Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) Costigan, whose daring adventures would fill a book.

and we were told that we were going to the help of the "Little Black Devils," (8th Battalion), under Lt.-Col. Lipsett, who though battered, gassed and charged for over two days, still hung on. At one place the road was blocked by a huge elm tree, which had been blown down by a shell. The ambulances in behind this could not get out. A Canadian Engineer Officer was cursing his luck for not having a saw handy. We crawled over and under and kept going. The next time I came along that road I noticed that the tree had been sawn in two and rolled aside. The Engineer had in some manner connected with a saw.

As we passed along in the muck of this overworked roadway, we often ran into shell holes. The first flies cursed when they tumbled, and being cursed in turn for cursing and making such a cursed racket, the notice of the shell hole came to the attention of those shambling along behind and they would keep a look out and escape a dump.

NIGHT WORK.

As the country round about had been changing hands frequently during those two days, we had to be careful lest we ran into an ambush, so we sent out a couple of men in front, who were to let off their rifles if surprised. We were marching to the outermost point in the apex shown in Figure "D." Spasmodically flares would shoot heavenward and make the place as light as day. Nearly everyone would drop on his stomach in the mud, but now and then some chap, either too tired or too careless, would stand silhouetted against the night, and immediately a burst of machine-gun fire and rifle shots would tell us that we were on no picnic excursion, and that the Hun was on the watch.

Out of the darkness would come the lament of some poor wounded khaki man, who had crawled that far from the advanced line, or who had fallen in a bayonet encounter, or had been smitten by a shell, and

our hearts would go out in pity to him, but our feet carried us on, for we were sorely needed there ahead. Sometimes a stretcher-bearer would answer "half a mo', old top," and a mothered "Thank God" told us that he heard.

A wheezing, rasping sound along the roadside told us that some poor fellow had been gassed, and now his lung cells gradually filling with fluid, he was slowly drowning for want of air, just as a fish tossed ashore gasps for water which is to it what air is to us. I would turn my head away from the direction of these sounds, as I feared that even through the inky blackness I might again see the object of the Huns' satanic work, as I had viewed so many of those poor French troops a few hours before. Why shut my eyes, for shall I not always see those writhing bodies with clenched hands, hollow yellowish ashen cheeks, bulging eyes and distorted faces, as with set teeth and foaming lips they would beg for someone to end their misery?

While on the tramp along the roadway, I had time to think of many things that happened in the course of the day, and I shivered at some of the escapes I had made from the deadly hand of Death.

A DARE-DEVIL IRISHMAN.

When I left the forty men with the 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters and had dashed across the open past Fortuin to report to the O. C. 2nd Infantry Brigade, I had left them in charge of Capt. C. T. Costigan of whom I have written much, but of whose escapades I could fill a book, as I don't believe in absolutely reckless Irish daring he has an equal in the army. With his forty men he found a place somewhere in the firing line, big enough to fight in, and I did not see him again till the twenty-eighth, when he joined me at Welltze. He had three men left of his little army. He had found "up yonder" a bunch of bombs and had taken a course in bomb-throwing with real live Huns for targets.

Just before crossing the open space I had shaken hands with Capt. Lynne-Evans, who watched me make the dash after we had wished each other luck, in which wish neither had very much faith, for I never expected he would escape from that corner, and he never expected to see me again the cover of some trenches in which I found our Sergt.-Major Good, with his machine gun sections under command of Segts. Ryman and Higgins, both of whom lived through this mill to further distinguish themselves at Westubert. Good had just returned across an open piece of ground, whence he had gone a little while before to put into shape again a couple of machine guns belonging to an English Regiment, which had got "disarranged" when some of their crew had been killed. He had taken with him and left behind a couple of our own gunners, who continued to work the guns to advantage, to the great relief of the English Captain in charge of that branch of the line.

The two men who had accompanied me in that dash were Bloxam and Griffiths, the two most cussed carefree, and reckless devils I have ever met. I have often since said,—"give me a Battalion of Bloxams with a biscuit and a drink of rum each, and I'll go to Berlin." Before leaving Costigan, with the little army at 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters (much against his protest, as he demanded the right to go also), I stated to the men that I was not taking them across, on account of the almost certain death. I pointed to the roadway along which we would have to go, and which was dotted with fallen men and said "its Hell out there" and Griffiths shouted, "here's for Hell," and, followed by his pal Bloxam, made out into the open. They told me, as we paused for breath in a shell hole, that they "were damned if they would let me go alone."

About noon on that day Major Harvey McLeod, about whom I have spoken, found himself without ammunition for his four guns which were hidden in an orchard on a hillside. The ammunition teams with his supply had been blown to bits on the way through Welltze, where they were afterwards, I am sure, viewed by many Canadians who will remember them when I explain that they lay just out of the village in a heap of men, horses and wreckage, with one poor driver blown into the side of his horse, from which nothing but his head and one arm protruded. Harvey got orders to move out to the Canal bank, but like Nelson of old he did not know the word "quit" and could not "make out the writing." He had at this time ten shells per gun left, and as the Prussians were making down upon him, he sent for help and I happened to be the officer to whom the request was handed.

With about two hundred men, of

the advancing enemy and Harvey's guns, and he directed his fire over our heads into the oncoming troops, his shells bursting just in front of us about three seconds after they left his muzzles, and making gruesome havoc in their lines. A few of those gallant men still came on and like the spray from a stemmed and broken wave came to an end on our hungry bayonet points, which had on three other occasions on that same day drunk their full of Prussian blood, but now were athirst for more. Harvey's guns were saved and they were there to meet the foe at close range once more, as they came through Fortuin as related a little while ago. By not having removed his guns, he was in a position to, and did, save from annihilation four Battalions of Canadian Infantry, who would have been cut off and fighting met their death, as they had not by their father's joins or their mothers' breast, come by the word "surrender."

Harvey had sent down some of his men with spare horses and the ammunition had been brought forward. I shall never forget how those men on horse back dashed across the field-bump-bump-bump, a roadway



Brigadier-Gen. Lipsett, who was colonel of the "Little Black Devils" 8th Battalion.

here, a ditch there, nearer and nearer. A shell breaks overhead, a horse goes down; his rider who jumped clear cuts the wounded animal loose, and then falls fainting himself, while the wagon starts again for its goal, and reaches the guns amid cheers from the infantry, who from a ditch had watched and admired their comrades of the red trimmings just as in turn the gunners admire the boys who on foot are always "next" the enemy. For this day's work, Harvey became Lt.-Col. McLeod.

During this day, with slight changes here and there in the line, we on the whole maintained the positions noted in Figure "E." We felt that reinforcements must soon be at hand and with a dogged determination I never thought men could possess, we trudged on; the darkness turned to the grey of dawn, the rain ceased, the wind hushed, and the lifting fog gave evidence that we were, though the end of the world had

April 25th, 1915.

"Noting that it was getting light, we hurried on so as to be able, if possible, to get into position before daybreak. We knew that daylight would reveal our movements to the enemy and we would have to carry out our work under machine-gun and rifle fire.

What a Sunday morning. Over in Canada the folks would, sleeping peacefully now, soon awake to be met with sunshine and the music of church bells. Then the well-groomed men, the well-dressed womenfolk, and the darling children, would with happy hearts and glad voice, and feet made light by the spirit of contentment, wend their way to service, where their prayers would be offered for our welfare.

And here were the once fellow citizens of these, our people, trudging through the mud, while the rain pour down, with nothing substantial behind their belts since that last meal on the 22nd, nothing save the hurried lunch—a biscuit and a drink of rum, which we had been able to get a few hours ago in the rain in a muddy trench where it was so dark that the Sergeant had to hold on to the jug lest it disappear in the night-time.

Our men had fought continually without sleep those three nights and days, but not a grumble was heard, and now they were going up against fearful odds. Were there men in Canada who should also be here to do their bit to help protect their wives and their children, their mothers and their sweethearts? Why should the brunt of it all fall upon this devoted few? Why had they not realized their duty? The blood of these martyred sons must smear the conscience of the "slacker" who preferred the feather-bed to the field of battle, who would rather bask in a woman's smile than with his life defend her honour.

A GERMAN TRICK STOPPED.

We got to our new position at daybreak and an interesting day



awaited us. We had to take up a position on the left of the 8th in an open piece of ground. I chose the best location for digging in and the men at once started with their intrenching tools to get out of sight.

As I said, our position was in an open piece of ground and we were just in time, for coming over the Hill in company formation marched a battalion of Prussian Guards, and I was to see my first of German trickery. It was at first nonplussed at the idea of a whole battalion marching in such a formation into an enemy's country; and this was what they had intended. I shouted for them to stop, but they paid no heed. I then ordered my men to fire, at the same time Major Odium of the 7th gave the same order. They broke and took cover, but did not fire back.

Then a number of them arose, holding up their hands and shouting "We surrender." We did not fire. They shouted they were French and not to shoot. I shouted to lay down arms, but they did not. Then someone went out towards them from the 7th to see who they were. Three fired at him and down he went. We opened up. They first advanced, and then turned back to a trench on the west of the Hill. Their ruse was to march down as friendly troops and occupy this open strip and in that way force a wedge through our lines. Our prompt arrival, due to Gen. Currie's foresight, put the kibosh on this.

After getting behind their trenches they gave us a good rattle of fire, but just then our artillery got wise and placed a few shells in their trenches, which kept them still for practically the rest of the day.

We dug ourselves in and sneaked out and got water from Jack Johnson holes to drink and so the day passed by. You can realize how hungry we were. No food from the evening of the 22nd.

In order that it might be plain as to just where we were on this Sunday morning, I have prepared a little plan of the firing line as it stood on that date. here is the plan "F"



"After we took up our position and as at 5 o'clock April 25th."

You will notice the position of the 7th and 10th Battalions between the left of the 8th Battalion and the little brook running towards St. Julien. You will see that Col. Lipsett, with his "Little Black Devils" had been holding on with their flank "in the air," through the day before and the night just passed. They had in order to protect that flank swung around across a little stream flowing in the direction of Keerselaere, and by doing so had prevented themselves from being outflanked. How they hung on, God only knows. Each man in that unit deserves a V.C.

Our left rested upon the brook, and it was open country from that point to the right of the 3rd Brigade in front of St. Julien. In this opening, however, during the day marched an English unit, who, though they were not in touch with us directly, yet could be seen by us and several times I crawled out along the brook and from behind a tree called to them, so as to make sure that they were really English and to guard against any surprise during the coming night. This position of the 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th Battalions was held as set out in figure "F" until about five o'clock in

Perhaps at this juncture it would be well to compare the positions of the different units as in Figures "E" and "F." You will find that in "E" on the morning of the 24th our 3rd Infantry Brigade troops were in advance of St. Julien, but in "F" on the morning of the 25th you will notice that St. Julien is in German territory, and our whole line is nearly back to Fortuin. You will find the

1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade holding still the position, with the remnant of the 4th Battalion which had been taken in Birchall charge, and the balance of the 1st Infantry Brigade near Fortuin supports to the 3rd Infantry Brigade. You will also find that certain English troops are now in support of our line at different points.

Continued on Page

I would not attempt to correctly trace the movements of these four devoted units of the 3rd Infantry Brigade during that day and night, when St. Julien changed hands. This story must be told by some member of one of these units. Briefly however, let me say that when it was found necessary to fall back these men of iron did so doggedly, stubbornly fighting step by step, from ditch to hedge and hedge to ditch, keeping up always a telling murderous fire on the seeming never endless foe; charging back from time to time out of sheer anger in order to kill and to avenge. Their dead fell facing the Hun, their wounded lay on the field and worked their bolts until the Prussian bayonet did its work. If the personal doings of each officer, N.C.O., and man could be discovered and their death history written, more than one McCualg would emblazon our roll of fame.

"During the previous night companies of the Durhams and Hampshires had marched in to relieve the front line companies of the 8th Battalion, which companies took up a position in a reserve line of trenches about a mile back of the firing line. This left us with the English instead of Canadians on our right. The 5th Battalion were occupying a position to the left and right of the Passchendaele Road, near a brick-

yard, which position was the line of trenches we of the 10th had occupied about the 17th of April. Our brigade headquarters was now in the same cellar, a little to the rear of this, which had been occupied by us as battalion headquarters when holding this piece of line as set forth above.

At about 5 o'clock the Durhams who had been under very heavy fire during the day, were forced by an emission of gas to retire. We saw them falling back along the Passchendaele Road, and leaving only the Hampshires on the right of our 7th Battalion. Knowing that it would be our turn next, we strengthened our line to the right of the 7th by sending 10th men along through the mustard field to their right flank. In creeping along and picking a mark out here and there for the above purpose and thereby thinning our line, I was struck with their coolness. They knew just as well as I did that we were "in the air," but not one of the men whom I picked to send out to this extreme point of danger hesitated a moment to obey.

SENT TO CERTAIN DEATH.

They knew it was certain death. Some shook hands with me and then with a nearby comrade, and said "Good-bye." Others simply smiled and clinched the rifle a bit tighter and crept away to return no more. One brave chap bummed a chew of tobacco from his comrade, and, remarking that he would get his "next chew in Heaven," slapped me on the back with "Cheer up, Major," and went his way.

While we were thus strengthening our line and while the Durhams were retreating down the roadway, a company of the 8th Battalion in reserve trenches moved up to throw themselves against the Germans who were threatening our flank. They were out in the open and fared badly, but rushed and crept along and took up a position near the Hampshires. The Germans had got in between the Hampshires and this position and were really on their rear. Finding this out, they tried to retire. Two platoons moved back while two more platoons tried to hold the Huns a bay and protect their retreating comrades. The Germans charged down upon them through their fire and our own; they were engulfed and blotted out. These two platoons had actually given their lives to save us and I don't believe there was along our line a dry eye, or a heart that did not beat with vengeance. Except for what was left of the poor devoted Hampshires, we were again "left in the air."

Night came on and as it did the 5th Battalion, which had suffered terribly during the day and which now was exposed to attack on both sides, moved to a new position

on the right of the Passchendaele Road and faced three ways with Huns on every front. We had not noticed this, however, and still believed they were holding the position near the brickyard until the middle of the night. During the day this Battalion had been gassed, charged, shelled, and yet they hung on with a courage and tenacity unequalled in those strenuous days by any other troops.

"After nightfall firing started on our right, and then we knew an attack was being made. We had expected to be relieved but no order

BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

I got a call to Headquarters on the double and taking Bloxam with me, started for the house occupied by Headquarters, a mile away. We ran into a patrol and they fired on us. I could not understand this as it was behind our lines. On we went and after some distance a number of men fired at us from behind a hedge, called to them but got no answer. began to realize how serious the situation was. On we went to Headquarters and saw no light in the cellar where they had been. I got Bloxam to cover the opening and I flashed my light. All was confusion. The Headquarters had evidently escaped by the skin of their teeth.

Realizing that we were now really behind the enemy's lines and that they held the trenches to our right we cut and ran. After us came German patrol, firing as they ran. We ran plump into a line of men lying on the ground some distance back and they opened on us. I was taken prisoner and held for a few minutes for explanation. I was in the firing line of the 5th Battalion. Major Tenaille was in command and he had got orders to retire behind the second line of defence, about two miles back, where he said a division had come up in the evening and occupied. This was at 12.15 a.m. We lost no time in getting back to our lines, where I found Critchley, whom I sent out on a scouting party to get in touch with the troops on our left, had returned with a note telling me to move back if I felt I could not hold the position.

Major Odium having been reported wounded, I was in command of the 7th, as well as the 10th, so I got the officers together. I declared we would hold on, as reserves would surely be sent up. Just then the next English regiment on our right, the Hampshires, was violently attacked and gave way, falling back on us. Seeing that the situation could not be saved, I sent Lieut. Critchley out with a party to clear a way and take out the wounded. Capt. Arthur lead the English, and I formed up the 10th and fought a rear-guard action out to the main road. Strange to say, the enemy did not advance, fearing, no doubt, that they might be cut off. I had previously sent word to the British battalion on our left as to our movements, and as to what happened. We passed through the second line of trenches and on to just in front of Welltze, where, in our third trench line we got an hour's rest. It was long after daylight. Perhaps we were not thirsty, footsore, hungry and tired. It was a lucky movement, our getting out, as we would have been massacred or captured. I felt rotten about having to give way, but having been commended since on the way I handled the situation. There was nothing else to be done, as our right was left open and our men were worn out. If two new regiments had marched up to our help we need not have given way an inch. Why they did not do so is not for me to judge.

THE GALLANT 5TH BATTALION.

The 5th Battalion had moved out with the dauntless Tenaille, fighting a rear-guard action a while before. The fog was dense, and it was due to this that we were able to get out alive. We removed all our wounded and also some of the Durham and Hampshire wounded. In one case it took four of our huskiest men to carry a large officer of the Hampshires, who was shot in three

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Only one officer, a young Lieutenant of the Hampshires, remained alive out of that gallant corps, and about one hundred men. Green and Bloxam and I stood at the brook, while all the other men filed through the gap in the wire set by Critchley, and then we fixed up the wire and followed on. We were the last three men out of that corner of Hell, and I never felt so badly in all my life. We were being beaten back, and it was wormwood to our souls, and gall to our lips. I leaned on Bloxam's shoulder and gave way to tears—tears of love and sorrow for the dead comrades whom I had sent out on that right flank and of hate unquenchable which shall only be satisfied by German blood.

As we passed through the second trenchline and there found a small army of British calmly at breakfast. I took occasion to inquire why they had not moved up during the night to our assistance, so that we might not have been forced to retire. They were good fellows, I am sure, but when they said they had orders to hold the second line and not go up past that point, I lost my head and cursed everyone from K. of K. down to the last newly enlisted recruit, for all of which I was duly reported.

Tuesday, April 27th.

As morning approached, the moon having vanished on her distant course to comfort another people, darkness settled down and a strange stillness pregnant with danger was upon us. An eerie feeling possessed us. The sleeper, troubled by what he could not tell, arose and felt it, too.

What were these demons up to now? Some hellery to be sure. With a number of my men I moved up to the front line, so as to be able to size things up if anything happened. I have forgotten the name of the English battalion we were with—I think it was a corps of Londoners.

The night pall lifted, slowly things took shape. Along the lines of newly dug trenches forms moved in silence; others stood hunched up in the semi-gloom. A very slight breeze blew in our faces, the curtain slowly lifted, and grey dawn revealed the new earthworks thrown up during the night by the enemy a few yards away.

The sun's red rim appeared above the horizon and as it did there belched forth in fury some two hundred guns which seemed to have moved up closer to us during the night and now began to scatter upon and around us their stream of shells.

THE GAS WALL.

We now discovered what had kept the Boche still during the night-time, for rising from the ground and moving toward us on the breeze, with a precision so uncanny, came the wall of gas. We had no protection against this curtain of death. We retreated slowly, just keeping out of the cloud and wondering just what was best to do. I sent word back to our boys to "stand fast" and await further orders. Just then the breeze veered round and blow briskly—a little gust, it seemed. The gas wall hesitated, then swept back; we followed upon its fringes. Its odor

we knew the Boches were about to get a taste of their own medicine and enjoyed the joke immensely. Suddenly it seemed to dissipate in the air and we saw before us the poor, gasping Huns, who had been following their death messenger a few moments before, fleeing for safety to their own lines. Some were brave enough to attempt a stand in a piece of our trench. With a yell we were upon them with the bayonet.

I thrust at one chap and he tried to catch the bayonet in his hand. He seemed dazed. The bayonet ran through his palm. I pulled to get it back, but it stuck. He fell, and clinching me by the feet, we went down. During the struggle that followed he seemed to faint for a moment. I disengaged the bayonet from the rifle and was ready with its point to finish the job when he came to.

A DASH AT THE BOCHES.

The rest of our 10th men who had been left "standing fast" moved forward, not being able to keep out of a row, and now proceeded to cross the open strip towards the Boche position after the fleeing Huns. Their comrades in support, seeing this, and fearing that we would reach their front line position, turned on their machine guns. Caught between our fire and their own, they fell in heaps. Our chaps came back to the English trench line. We piled the dead Boches up in front of our parapets as a warning to their friends that it was dangerous to venture over, and leaving our English comrades to occupy their position as it was during the night, we went back to our own "digs" to spend the day.

We spent the entire day under constant attention from the artillery. There were few casualties among our men, but quite a few among the other troops. The only inconvenience was the "grub." After nightfall we got orders to move back, and soon our brigade was slowly wending its way back to get a rest, a "feed" and a wash. The threatened attack did not come off, except for the little encounter I have just related, and as our lines were well manned we were not required.

We had about eight miles to march, and when we arrived at the huts we had a good "tuck-out." Our Q.M. stores were there with all kinds of hot tea and food. Oh, what a "feed!" And tea! Well, I must have drank about a gallon. We turned in, but I could not sleep. Neither could the

others. I was too tired. As soon as I closed my eyes, I would imagine I was again leading a line amid shells and shells and shells.

Wednesday, April 28th.

We spent last night in canvas huts, which have been put up for rest camps back of the line. We had real clean straw to lie on and the distant roar of the guns was soothing to the nerves. I don't think many of us slept much, however, as we were too tired and past sleep. We simply rested. Tonight we may be able to sleep better.

During the night I woke up to find Capt. Glidden, our medical officer, who had rolled into the straw next to me, bending over me and rolling a puttee around my leg. He thought in his sleep he was putting on a bandage. Poor Doc. During the fighting, when St. Julien fell, he and

When the Huns were advancing towards a house, in which were a large number of wounded waiting for the ambulance and which had been set on fire by a shell a few minutes before, he and Schultz, with their stretcher bearer section, worked away removing the wounded while the bullets rattled round them, until

the last man was saved, and then escaped by the skin of their teeth. I don't suppose he has had more than a few hours sleep during all those nights and days, and he has been busy over horrible wounds, which I think is harder for the nerves to bear than our work would be.

We did not get around very early and perhaps would still have been tossing in the straw but for the Boches. A Taube passed over early and noted our camps and of course, reported their location to the Hun artillery, who began to drop a few shells around. I don't think they got any of our brigade, but understand the 1st Brigade had a few casualties. To avoid any losses, we moved to another position in an open field and dug in.

FRIENDS IN STRANGE PLACES.

I was overjoyed when passing along a road to hear shouts and find running towards me my old boys of No. 1 Company of the 12th, who had been sent over as reinforcements. What a re-union. I was so delighted to have back with me my old boys. I spent the whole day reorganizing the battalion. Capt. Arthur and the rest helped me. We had a meeting of the officers and a busy time all around.

I have a big job ahead of me and hope I shall be able to hold it down.

Had 216 men and a number of officers report as reinforcements. Expect more.

Thursday, April 29th.

We spent the whole day getting our records straightened out. Most of our company records were burned in the last billets, so it is an uphill job. I had a good sleep last night and a bath in a creek today. Also a shave, which was badly needed.

I think I told you of having been promoted on the field on the 24th instant, when I was placed in command of the battalion. The general was, of course, too busy to put it through orders until today, but he is dating it from the 24th.

MANY PROMOTIONS.

There are a great many promotions being made, to take the place of the poor fellows that are gone. Capt. Arthur is to be major and second in command. Critchley is to be captain in command of A Company. Major Ashton and Capt. Day, who came in with reinforcements, are also to have companies, and Capt. Snelgrove, who joined us on the 26th, is to have command of a company. There will be promotions also for Knowles, Glandfield, Costi-

Sunday, May 2nd.

This day was spent very quietly and we continued with our organization work until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we received orders to "stand to." Hell had broken loose up in front and we made ready for a quick move forward. The line in front from the point held by the French around the salient to Hill 60 was held by the 10th and 12th British Brigades. Other English troops were in immediate support, so that nearly as many men as could be used to advantage were on hand.

All along this front the gas was turned on, and as the wind was favorable, it rolled forward much after the same fashion as described on the 22nd. All our front line trenches seemed to have been enveloped and our casualties must have been heavy. Our 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade marched up to resist any advance that might be made, but were not needed. One of the English Brigades were driven from their trenches (the 12th), but the other held on. The only thing that saved them from extinction was the quick breeze, which blew the gas cloud swiftly over their lines and then it lifted over the canal bank and seemed to rise on the air current until it dissipated above us.

CAUGHT THE HUNS.

The O. C. of the 10th British Brigade, observing that his left was "in the air," sent up the 7th Argyll and Sutherland, the Essex Regiment, and a cavalry unit, and they marched right through the ranks of the staggering, poisoned 12th; right through the gas cloud now rising and getting thinner, and caught the Huns following in the wake of the cloud between the trenches. They had taken along their machine guns and suddenly turned on the lead while the Scots charged out into the open and engaging them with the bayonet drove them back and occupied the vacant trenchline.

The French pushed over their forces to the right and took up some of the line made vacant. Some of them joined the Scots in the charge. Our artillery and the French batteries in the vicinity kept up a steady stream of fire on the country lying just in the rear of the gas cloud. I never heard so much noise from our guns before. They must have received a good supply of shells, as they were not sparing in ammunition. All the German guns were also busy and every roadway and hedge and clump of trees was sprinkled with shells.

And here were we of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades held in leash, with many a score to settle, waiting for the order to go forward, which did not come. I know we must have felt as did those English

a hundred years ago in the Peninsula war, of whom during a battle John Boyle O'Reilly writes:

"For hours the loud artillery roared,
The sun was at its height,
Yet there we lay behind the hill,
Shut out from all the fight.
We heard the maddened charging
yells,

The ringing British cheers,
And all the din of glorious war
Kept sounding in our ears.
Our hearts with fierce impatience
throbbed;

We cursed the very hill
That hid the sight; the evening fell
And we were idle still."

A GLORIOUS THING.

What a glorious thing it is to belong to an Empire, over the history of which we can look back and find that always in war our fathers were never tardy to accept the gage of battle, and ever willing to lay down their lives that Freedom might be their children's heritage. May the God of Battles grant that we, the sons of such warlike sires, may never flinch from war, though as the years roll by it increases in hellishness, to the end that our children may be as proud of us as we are of those that fought before.

Who would not be a British subject, either from the little sea-girt island homelands, or from the lands across the seas? And who would not be an ally of those gallant French? How strange it all seems: Years ago in every land and clime we peoples strove with each other for mastery and our fathers' blood, spilled together in deadly, hating combat, purpled every soil. And now we, the descendants of those peoples, working for the same purpose, striving for the same cause, falling in the same great fight for freedom, are again spilling our blood in combat; but this time it flows in the self-same stream—a stream of unity, devotion and brotherly love, which shall be the means of cementing our nations together so that our children and our children's children through all the years to come may stand united to maintain the liberties of a world.

Monday, May 3rd.

Through last night nothing happened of very great importance. Our gassed and wounded passed through our lines. They were many. The artillery duel goes on. Tonight the First Canadian Infantry Brigade passed through our lines on their way to billets near Bailleul.

Tuesday, May 4th.

Today has been a very quiet one.

Very little firing along the line and very few shells. Let us hope the scrap is over until we have enough men and guns and ammunition here to make an attack.

A German aeroplane came gliding down the canal bank this afternoon, taking observations and dropping bombs. Some lit in the canal and some exploded with great noise, but little damage along the road. One got poor "Doc" Glidden. (Capt. G. C. Glidden died of wounds, May 9, 1915.) He was just entering the door of a room in a building nearby which he used as a hospital, when the thing struck the road a little distance away and wounded him in two or three places. He says, "they have got me at last," and seems to think he will not recover, but we all hope and believe he will pull through. We have just sent him to hospital. He has been a most faithful worker and we are very sorry to lose him. He never got tired when there were wounded to attend to. No more faithful worker or braver soldier ever left Canada than our "Doc."

I don't know whom we shall get to take his place. There is a Capt. Conrad Geggie, (invalided home, was on the Hesperian when ship was torpedoed and saved many lives), of a Field Ambulance hereabouts, who is much talked of, and I hope we shall be able to have him transferred to us. Geggie is said to be one of the coolest little "meat cutters" in our division, and during our heavy fighting recently holds the record for the number of operations

A SERIOUS MOMENT.

This afternoon I had to officiate at the burial service of a couple of men killed here recently. The shells were dropping round, but not as thick as usual, when we dug the graves and laid them to rest. Two men went out first and dug the graves; then a couple more carried out the remains of our comrades; then I stood at the heads of the graves and read the burial service; after which a couple of our pioneers filled in the graves and put up wooden crosses. We have been gathering in the dead of many units along the roads during the last few nights and burying them just in front of the canal bank. This is a gruesome work, but must be done, and we certainly should give those poor fellows a decent burial and then the future health of troops in this section demands this action.

In the darkness we have no time to find out who the poor fellows are or what unit they belong to. In the darkness the great wide grave is dug; in the darkness the earthly

remains of those fallen heroes are gathered in, and in the darkness they are laid to rest in this great unknown grave, which, added to many others, makes the Ypres salient Canada's greatest sepulchre.

Early in the evening the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade moved back to Bailleul. We expect to go tomorrow.

Wednesday, May 5th.

The day was spent quietly. Only a few shells. There were spaces when one would almost think that the murder and misery and death of the past few days was nothing but a dream of which one would wake to find the sun shining, the birds

singing, and the world at peace. Could it only be!

About 4 o'clock orders came to prepare to move back to billets at night. At ten o'clock we moved out, our places being occupied by Irish troops. Along the road through Vlamertinghe we marched. The other Battalions of our Brigade had moved out just a little while before. We of the 10th Canadians (White Ghurkhas so-called) were therefore the last to leave the field as we had been the first to meet the enemy in the wood on the night of the 22nd. We had reason, I think, to be proud of our record.

Were we to go in peace? Not much! After we thought we were well out of range, we halted and the poor tired fellows dropped along the roadway and some of them, although there is a standing order to the contrary, began to smoke. When a battalion is on the march at night it is stretched out over a considerable distance and if matches are lit at different places along the line, the fact is given away that a large body of troops are on the move.

It was not five minutes after we had halted till Knowles saw a light flashing from the upstairs window of a nearby house. In a few minutes more shells came shrieking over and

bursting in the field just beyond. We got out of this locality on the double and did not lose a man, though the shelling followed us a considerable distance down the roadway. Knowles called at the house and found it in darkness.

A HUN SPY CAUGHT.

Getting no answer to his knocking, he entered. A light upstairs flickered and went out. He climbed the stairs and at the top paused to listen—silence reigned. He opened a door into a room and flashed his light. In a bed lay an old man who began to talk in French, saying he had been deserted when the folks moved out, as they feared the Germans were coming; that he had for a long time been sick abed with doctors in attendance. His voice seemed to be too strong for a sick man, so Knowles pulled down the clothes, much against the old man's protest, and found that he was fully dressed, with boots on as well.

Lamps were found under the bed, with which the "old gentleman" had been signalling. Knowles, knowing just what to do in cases of this kind, as he had previous experiences with spies, took the proper precautions against such an offence being repeated, and caught up to the Battalion which was now quite a distance on its way.

A HARD MARCH.

What a march! I shall never forget it as long as I live. Our poor boys, who had put up with so much during the past weeks, had no excitement now to cheer them on. They had been kept on the hustle and their feet were blistered and sore. They were so dead tired they actually, in many instances, slept upon the march, and when I halted them now and then for a few minutes rest, they would lie down on the roadway and sleep so soundly that it was almost impossible to wake them when we were ready to move on.

Many crawled over into the grass along the road to rest during our halts, and, falling to sleep, were misled by their section commanders and did not wake up until some time next day, and had all kinds of difficulty in locating our billets.

Towards morning I found that it was easier to swing along slowly than to halt for a few minutes and then get under way again, so we did not call a halt until our area was reached. Daylight found us still slowly moving on. The officers' mounts had been brought up and we used these to help along the men, who, though slightly wounded, had refused to leave the firing line and who were now absolutely "all in."

Critchley, looking back over our poor straggled forces, dubbed me "a miniature Napoleon, leading his remnants out of Moscow." Napoleon led brave men in his time, and so have other great generals, past and present, but no braver men have been led either into or out of battle than those that our three Canadian generals, Mercer, Currie and Turner, led into and out of "The Battle of Ypres."

The three days following were spent by the different units in rest, sleep, washing, shaving, writing letters, reorganizing, refitting, and generally trying to "get on our feet" again. We were inspected by Gen-

eral Currie, General Alderson and General Smith-Dorrien, and the kind words they had to say to us made every sacrifice worth while.

English and Canadian newspapers began coming in and when we read that the First Canadian Division had held the line, had saved Calais, and beaten back 140,000 Huns under Hindenburg, we all thanked God that it was so, for we all realized that God's hand had been with us in our unequal task, and that without His help it could not have been.

A CAREFUL STORY.

I have spoken much of the Infantry, and particularly of the 10th Battalion and its doings. I could not do otherwise in a struggle of this magnitude, for as I said at the outset, only the work of these units and those men in one's near vicinity could be noticed. I will look forward to our Canadian Eye-witness to gather round him a man from each unit, who took part in the different stages of the battle, and obtaining their stories first hand, with official records also as a guide, give a detailed account of each such unit's doings "in those days," in order that the relatives and friends of those engaged shall know something of the bravery shown and hardships endured by our gallant Canadian sons.

When such a history is written, the Artillery will be found to have taken a front place in the record and the names of McLeod, Boyd, Anderson, Morrison, and others, will illuminate its pages. The hazardous work of the Ammunition Column will not be overlooked and McKee's fame will make the Island proud. The Engineers will have reason to boast and the names of Melville and Vince shall become household words. The lines of communication were kept up and Powers, with his "net of knowledge" shall long be remembered.

A whole chapter could be written of the exploits of a single dispatch rider. A volume could be compiled of the work accomplished under almost insurmountable difficulties by

the stretcher-bearers and the Medical Men, in which volume would not be forgotten the tired Nursing Sisters—daughters of Canada—who through the long weary nights and days toiled on with racking nerve, but dauntless heart, that the weary wounded sufferer might in some degree be comforted. There would also be mentioned the work of the Army Padre, (48), who in storm of shell knelt at many a side and breathed a prayer that dying lips essayed but could not utter. In an orchard near Bailleul, we gathered—all that was left of the old 10th and the new, for the purpose of calling the Regimental Roll and entering after each name, as far as we could, the circumstances connected with the "present" or "absent" member, so that of the absent ones the folks at home would be advised as to "how he fought and how he fell."

Our casualties were the heaviest of any unit in the division, as the records issued some time ago will show. An entire day was spent in this work before our record of killed, wounded and missing was complete. As each name was called and no answer came from the lips that had since Valcartier answered promptly "here, sir," a comrade would rise from the ground where the men were seated, and relate the circumstances which caused the absence of the soldier in question. The adjutant made a record of these facts, and then proceeded with the next on the list.

Beginning with Colonel Boyle, we called out the name of every man who had marched into action on the night of the fateful 22nd, and the next day handed our completed report into Brigade Office for transmission to Canada.

Many particularly sad incidents marked this day's duty, only one of which I shall mention in passing: As a private's name was being called a sergeant, springing to his feet, answered,—"Dead sir, I saw him fall," and all eyes were turned with tears overflowing to the father, as he answered for his son.



Writer of account.

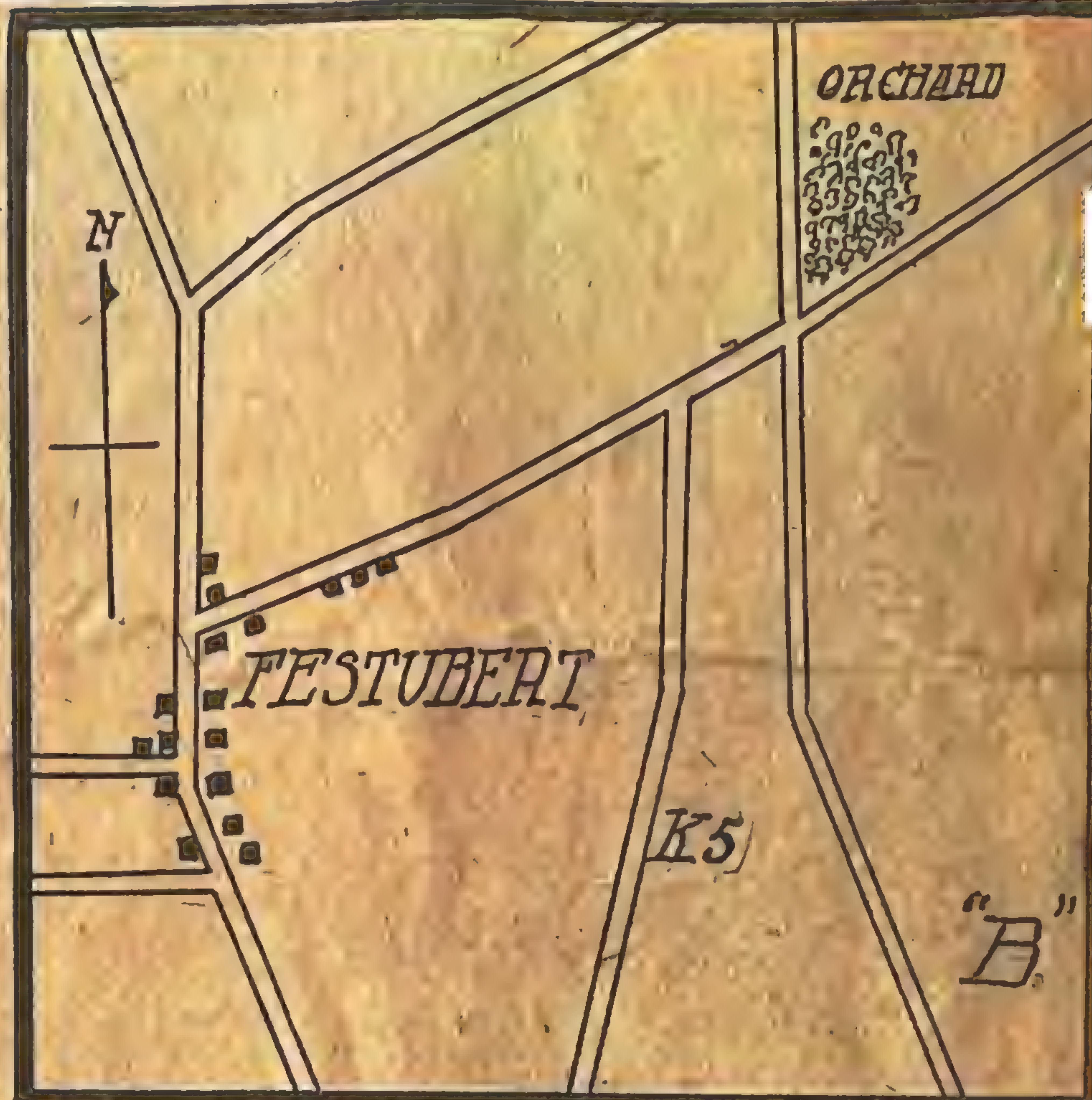
LT.-COL. PERCY A. GUTHRIE



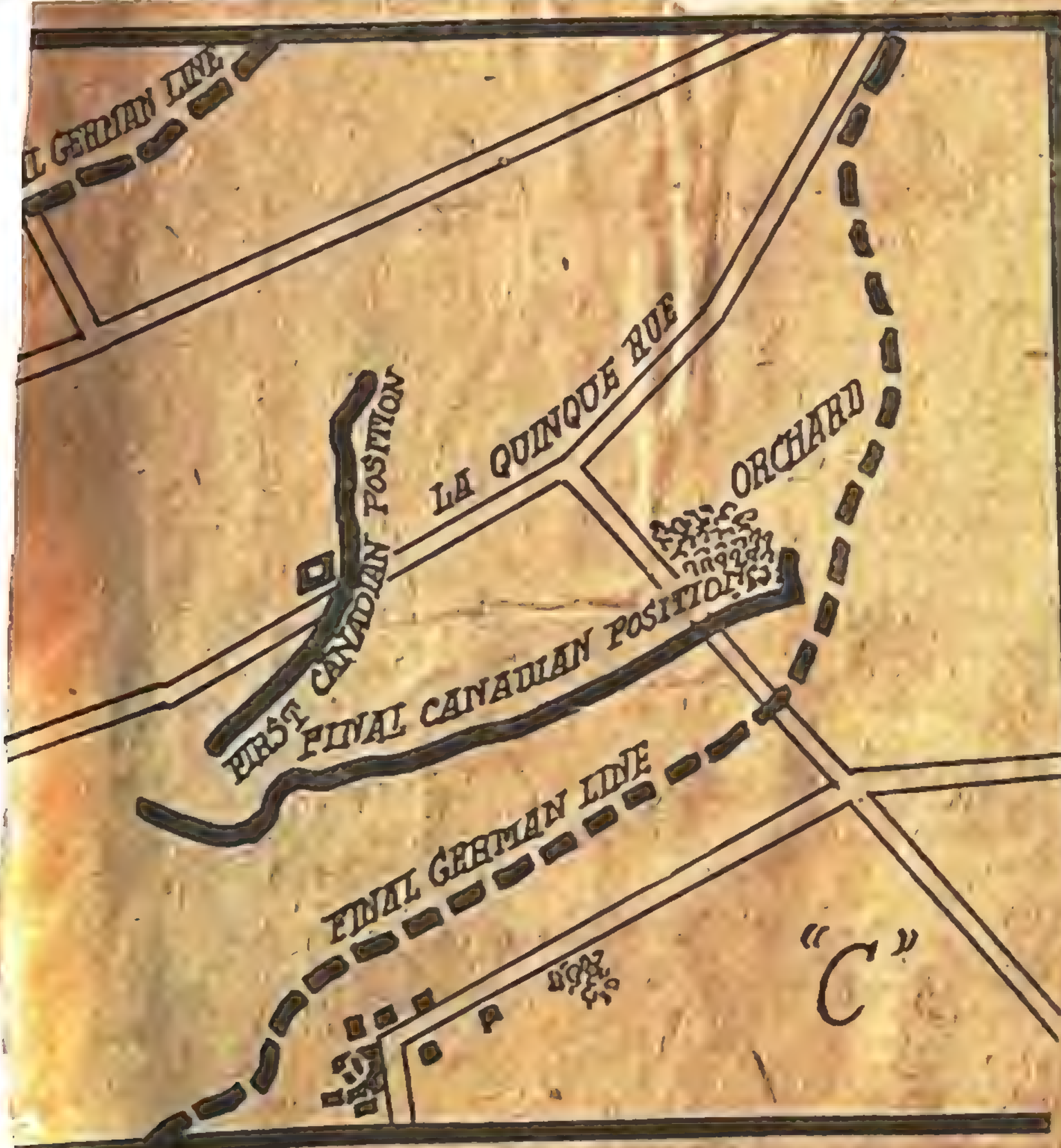
Col. Guthrie is now special recruiting officer of the 8th Division while recovering from serious wounds. The larger picture shows him as he appeared on his return home. Inset is a picture as he is today. On his way home Col. Guthrie was on the Hesperian when she was torpedoed, and, in his wounded condition, had a narrow escape.



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MAPS ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS PHASES OF THE BATTLE OF



STUBERT AS DESCRIBED IN THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE

point as many of the enemy a possible, made a great smash in the Artois sector. Being met with success, and finding the defences of Lens not so invulnerable as at first anticipated, large numbers of heavy guns were concentrated in this district, and the constant hammering brought more successes, and gave rise to the hope that the "great drive" indeed was on. The Germans, finding their defences crumbling, and becoming alarmed at the French gains, gave up their offensive at Ypres and hurried troops to meet the threatened break in the line. The British had tried hard in March to take the Aubers Ridge, which really dominates Lille, and Neuve Chapelle was fought without the objective being attained. They still had their eyes on that ridge, and now seemed the opportune time to make another drive, while the Germans were hesitating between Ypres and Lens. They also desired to occupy as many of the enemy as possible, and thereby prevent them from opposing the French at Artois. For these two reasons, then, Festubert was staged and fought.

It must also be remembered that Lille could have been reduced by the big guns placed within range of the city by the British, but nothing would be gained by the destruction of a French town, and everything urged its capture in as good condition as possible. You can see, therefore, by looking at Figure "A," that if the German line was broken by the British at Aubers and the French at Lens, these armies marching like two sides of a triangle could meet at a point past Lille, throwing the enemy back far enough to the right and left to prevent its reduction by German artillery fire. Though neither Joffre nor French have ever stated this was the plan. We can easily see that this must have been the way the two great minds of the Western Front had intended things to be.

WHAT WAS GAINED.

In answering the question as to what was accomplished, either in trench area or points of strategical importance, I think we must unfortunately come to the conclusion that we did not make gains sufficient to offset the losses in good fighting men which we sustained. We did, however, at several places, penetrate the German line even to the third trench, and by holding these captured positions we had in our possession territory which would not have to be captured again in a future offensive, and forming as it were stepping stones across the morass to the hill slopes leading to the plain from which rose the Aubers Ridge.

Did it result in advantage? I believe it did, and "the battle of Festubert," though small in comparison with the greater engagements of the war, had a greater bearing on the whole conduct of the campaign and the attitude of the British people, than any and all other battles since the war began. This, I realize, is, on the face of it, a tall statement; but let me explain.

Previous to this, the British soldiery knew from their experience in Neuve Chapelle and other encounters, just what an enormous army and what an immense supply of guns and shells would be required to blast a way through the ever-increasing trench lines along the Western front. The British public, however, was still ignorant as a babe as to the task of the men who were "doing the fighting," and their needs. Politicians jockeyed for place in the race for power, while real men suffered and died. Many of our statesmen knew what should be done, but their hands were tied by party bonds, and the opinion of a public that scoffed at Roberts, laughed at Beresford, slept on while the blood of heroes leaked through their roof from Neuve Chapelle, awake at least when it dripped in their faces from Festubert, and finally made up its mind after Loos.

"GERMANS WERE PREPARED."

(2). The Germans must have expected that an attack would be made in this sector, for they had completed a scheme of forts which perhaps were no where excelled along the entire front. These forts were built of concrete and sandbags and connected by trenches which would not be fully manned. Dummy forts were here and there erected in which men would appear long enough to attract our fire and then disappear while our small stock of ammunition was used up in "reducing the position." The real forts had moats dug out in front, in and around which wire entanglements were profusely woven, and many machine guns carefully hidden behind steel and concrete embrasures could sweep across the open country between the lines. The only way to "get" one of these forts was with high explosives and this is where we fell down.

The Germans had long ago learned that in trench warfare the machine guns and the heavy high explosive shells were the proper dope: we learned this truth at Festubert. Their policy of not fully manning their front line, but keeping their men in second line trenches and protected pits within easy distance, relying upon machine guns to hold back an attack until they could come up, is, I think, worthy of copy. In the fighting we took several pieces of trench, and, as the enemy retired into these forts with their steel and concrete walls and numerous machine guns, we found it almost im-

possible to make progress. If these forts had been reduced by artillery fire, our progress from trench to trench would have been rapid. As it was, we were constantly held up and could not proceed until, with great loss, we would charge one of these forts with bombs and bayonets and effect its capture. Our artillery was "of the first water," but we did not have enough. Everything seemed ripe for a great move ahead and I believe if we had been properly supplied with the guns and shells, the Canadians would not have stopped until they took a peep at Lille from the crest of the "Ridge."

MORE MUNITIONS NEEDED.

Our lack of success and our heaps of dead convinced "our people" that this was not the proper way to win the war, and that we must have the guns and the shells with which to properly do our work. The British newspapers took up our fight (3) and out of the bubbling cauldron of "party interest" came the "Coalition Government," the "Munitions Board," "shells and shells and shells,"—an understanding of our real position in the war, a grim determination that we must win, and finally "Conscription." (4). All of which goes to show that "our blood" was not shed in vain.

Festubert, therefore, shall stand out prominently from the pages that tell the story of this war, for Festubert was the great gateway through which there passed out the old order of things and through which into our Empire's life there entered a new conception of our needs, our duties, and our strength.

A DOUBLE BATTLE.

The battle of Festubert was really divided into two periods. During the first half the English were the aggressors, but the Canadians and the Scottish wound up the proceedings. The battle began on the 9th day of May and the fighting between that day and the 16th was done by the 2nd and 7th Divisions. They becoming exhausted ceased in their impossible task and there was a lull until the 19th when the 1st Canadian Division and the 51st Territorial

(Highland) Division marched in and began "nibbling" at the line where their English comrades had left it. I cannot recount to you the story of the fighting during the first period, when our English comrades with their inborn stubborn and dogged determination pushed on in face of every conceivable plan of resistance known to the foe and made gaps here and there in the line; nor can I relate how our Scottish partners with Highland heart and Highland yell charged over moat and wire during the latter part of the contest and with rifle butts and bony fists on many occasions wrenched from the Bavarians a few coveted and important posts. The tale of the doings of these men must be told by someone who was there to witness from day to day the feats of these war giants as they grappled with each other in the Amphitheatre of Death, while a world looked on and smiled and criticized and planned how each move "should have been done." History must tell us these things and these of us who are alive when this war is over will scan with pulsing heart each glowing page.

WHAT THE CANADIANS DID.

I can only tell you something of what the Canadians did during the few days we were engaged, and as our attacks were divided into an advance on the "Orchard," which was carried on by the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, and upon "K-5" by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, you will see that my story of the work of the 3rd Brigade must be limited and my tale confined to the doings of the 2nd Brigade and more particularly of the 10th Battalion (White Gurkhas), which unit I had the honor to command. The 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade acted as Reserve Brigade to the other two until the latter part of the fight, when they moved up and did excellent work as will later appear.

In order that the positions of our Canadian troops may be clear, I will ask you to glance at Figure "B," which shows the location of the "Orchard" and "K-5," and then at Figures "C" and "D," which more minutely deal with these portions of the line separately.

In my story of the battle of Ypres I left the First Canadian Division on the 8th of May at Bailleul. Here it was joined by the Cavalry Brigade (Royal Canadian Dragoons, Strathcona Horse and King Edward Horse), under Gen. Seeley, and here during the few days following it pulled itself together and became once more the highly efficient, well organized, and dashing Division that had astonished a whole world and raised hell with "military principles" at St. Julien. From Bailleul one night it marched to Robecq, pausing there for breathing space and then moving on through the Hinges and Long Cornet to pause again, for a day and night at such places as "Le Hamel" and the other little villages that dot the map near Bethune.

While in this vicinity we were joined by the Italian troops and our men had an opportunity of rubbing shoulders with their dusky comrades from the Empire more ancient.

THE BATTLE OF FESTUBERT.

If we the Aubers Ridge could wrench From the Hun and there entrench We'd have Lille, or I'm a wench; Thought French.

If we were advanced but half a league, We'd make the sons of beggars beg; A salient would their vitals plague; Quoth Haig.

We'll start at night and stop at

...of shells, larrell many
...traced their wheels like
...the never ceasing, lanky
...of the machine out these
...and cursed each chapter,
...other across "No Man's Land," which ever, as
...they themselves had christened thus of Brit-
...with drops of blood from vallant consider
...friend and foe; the crash of bomb—our ar-
...that most terrible now—of all our
...death devices—either from the air or
...other or from a few feet away, dea-
...atched by steady hand upon its er-
...rand; the incessant "spit" and "crac-
...kle" of the rifle as it tried to main-
...tain its place among its new neigh-
...bers in the firmament of war; the
...earthquake shock of the bursting
...mine; the hissing, purring, blinding
...stream of liquid death; the delib-
...erate on-rolling cloud of Hell; and
...each day in many lands and on many
...seas many peoples of many tongues
...have met and fought and handed on
...to history records of bravery, devo-
...tion to duty, and military general-
...ship, that shall long survive the cor-
...rosive hand of Time and shall be to
...generations yet unborn the founda-
...tion of their racial glories. Great
...things have happened, mighty men
...have fallen, nations have been blot-
...ted out, Kingdoms have vanished, the
...complexion of the old world's face
...has been so changed that other pla-
...nets look down and ask each other if
...indeed it is true that a new neigh-
...bor has moved into the Heavens to
...replace their old friend. Battles fierce
...and battles long have raged 'twixt
...now and then, and this brings me
...back to the day, a year ago—the last
...day of "The Battle of Festubert."

THE PURPOSE OF THE BATTLE.

What was its object? Why was it fought? Was there anything accom- plished? Did it result in advantage? Because of its peculiar course, its beginning and its end, these ques- tions have been often asked, but no answer has been given in a way that would give conviction to one's mind. Our generals, who were in command of this portion of the line at the time, could easily set our reasonings right, but they would speak, but being good- willed and busy generals, they talk and keep on peddling war. It is that it is so. In the light of what since come to our knowledge, being left to our own resources, we try and work it out for our- selves.

Lille is the second largest city in France, and was the centre of the na- tion's commercial activity, until the times of war. In the early be- ginning of the conflict placed it- self between the German lines. As soon as the great French Army had recover- ed from the first shock of battle, it was the army of Britain began to as- sume the proportions of "an army" (in the sense of the word today), it had the ambition of "Grandfather's" to retake the kidnapped the fighter from the hostile arms that circled her resisting form. Lille had art and machinery, mines and min- ers, coal and railways, within her- self, which were now being used by the enemy, and she also served as a base for the army of Prince Rupprecht (1).

The retaking of Lille

was therefore, was

one of the

most impor-

tant of the

war.

LILLE, T.

When it

was taken

by the

British

army, it

was a

great

achievement.

The "Orchard" lay on the farther side of "La Quinque Rue" near the second German line and was bordered by a country road leading up over a slightly rising piece of ground. A few buildings were thereabouts and these were heavily man- nered by machine guns and seemed to have escaped demolition by our artil- lery fire. In addition trenches were dug in and near the Orchard and wire entanglements thrown out everywhere, so as to make an ad- vance of a most perilous nature. There was no time to reconnoitre the position in a proper way before the attack was ordered. The 16th Can- adian Scottish under Lt.-Col. Leckie (9) and the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment under Lt.-Col. Melghen (10) were selected to make the dash forward on the roadway mentioned above as La Quinque Rue. A front- al attack was to be made by two companies of each unit, while a third company from the 16th was to move up on the left of the attacking line to guard their flank, and if possible to gain a footing in the Orchard.

'Twas the 15th of May and our artillery had been peppering away at the German advanced line for some hours, so as to make way for the attack by the fresh troops, of whom too much seems to have been ex- pected. Over this open ground in the face of withering fire swept the her- oes of these two veteran Battalions, but though they tried desperately to continue on into the enemy front line, they found this impossible and halted in a little fold of the ground running across the road and facing the Orchard. They were now in ad- vance of their supports in the "Old German Line" about five hundred

yards and within about two hundred and fifty yards of the new German position. Here must they wait for the darkness of night to engulf them in its inky screen during which time with entrenching tools they slowly "dug in," so as to get as much pro- tection as possible from the scorch- ing machine gun fire that was turn- ed on from the houses near the Or- chard. They were between the Wil- liams on the right and the Cold- streams on the left, and during the night they connected up their trench- es with these units. Just before dawn the men of the 14th were re- moved and the 16th left alone on this advanced place of Hell.

THE MORNING OF THE 20TH.

Here we find them on the morning of the 20th when orders came for an attack on the orchard that night. No attack was delivered on this date, however, but Major Leckie (11) made as complete a reconnaissance as could be carried out under the cir- cumstances and with a few men oc- cupied an old house near the German line which, strange to say, was left untouched during the terrific bom- bardment of the following day.

On the evening of the 21st at 7:45 the attack was renewed and Major Rae, who had been one of the first in the wood at Ypres when the guns were retaken, now led the way in command of two companies of the 16th under Capt. Morrison and Major Peck respectively.

The 16th Battalion (48th High- landers) carried out simultaneously an attack on the main German line, eight hundred yards to the rear and nearer to Festubert. For a while they moved forward under the protection of a couple of machine-guns, which had been plac- ed in the line, but as it was only a few moments until dawn upon them came every conceivable kind of machine-guns and rifle fire.

A GREAT CHARGE.

On they pressed undaunted, now rushing across open ground, now crawling over a rise, now wallowing up to their hips in a muddy ditch, now wriggling through a hedge strengthened by wire entanglements, and now at last with a mighty yell, such as Scots only can utter in times like these, they gain the Orchard and with bayonets despatch the few re- maining Huns, the others having fled before that glorious stampede of war-mad, frenzied men. The attack had followed so closely upon the heels of the bombardment that the enemy had not time to bring up sup- ports to the garrison in the Orchard and so it came that the men from the Cascade and Rocky slopes, from the first prairie that Britain owned, and from her centre of advanced loyalty, (12) had gained a position against which on more than one oc- casion the best old British troops had been hurled in vain.

On the following night (May 25th) an attack was launched by the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders) un- der Lt.-Col. Loomis, slightly to the right of the position now held by the 16th. In this attack the 13th Bat- talion (48th Highlanders) also took part and the 16th made a dash for- ward and occupied a house to the front, from which machine-guns had been operating. Ground was gained at several points and the territory taken consolidated and linked up by communication trenches at both ends, so that our advanced position on the morning of May 23rd was as indicat- ed in Figure "C." This practically wound up the fight in the "Orchard," which has become a well known spot, by reason of the valor there display- ed by the good old 3rd Brigade, which in this struggle as well as at Ypres was personally conducted by Brig- adier-General Turner and his cap- able and ready Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. Garnet Hughes (13).

WITH THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Now let us follow the fortunes of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade in its operations against "K-3" and in doing so I know of no better place than to quote the diary written to my wife from the LaTouquet Hos- pital, some time after I had come back from the realms of ether and the sting of wounds:

MAY 19th.—"During the morning I spent the time in getting the routine business of the Battalion cleaned up, orders issued dealing with promo- tions, etc., and orderly room. For an office, dining-room and bed-room, I had an empty turnip bin in one end of a large shed. In the afternoon or- ders came to go out and inspect the trenches we were to take over, at 9 o'clock found me taking my last ride on Black Bess over a road that more resembled a mortar bed. I was accompanied by Major Ashton, Captain Day, Lt. Good and Capt. Sanderson, representing each company. It took us the entire afternoon dodging shells from one position to another, so as to get accustomed to our territory and be able to lead our men in after dark.

We met the battalion marching in under Capt. Arthur, second in com- mand, at Dead Man's Corner, about 7 o'clock, and there split up in pla- toons and proceeded to Willey Road, through the Town of Festubert, and thence over open ground to the Brit- ish line being the sand bag trench line held since October last; thence along a partly finished communica- tion trench to our position in the forward trench, which was part of the German line and which had fall-

into our hands about a month before. Silently we followed the course of the trench we were to take over, each man placing himself beside the man he was to relieve and then, gladly enough no doubt, the relieved troops as silently filed out. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies were in the trenches while we had No. 4 in reserve in dugouts in the village. After getting everything settled down and ammunition up, I made a tour of the trenches to see that all was in order.

A NIGHT PATROL

Then, as we knew there was trouble coming, two other officers and myself crept out over the parapet for a little reconnaissance. We explored the territory chiefly in front of "K-5," which, by the way, was a fort in the German trench line constructed of concrete and sand bags and in which numerous machine-guns were mounted so as to sweep the ground in every direction. Our main object was to find out where the wire entanglements and ditches were. Personally I got so close as to hear the Germans talking in a conversational tone and to see the heads of the sentries along the parapet as they stood with ready rifle peering into the darkness. For some time I lay in a shell hole while a flare went up a little distance away. By this I took a cautious peep around and as it flickered out crept back. My heart stood still when I heard a little scuffle and a gurgling sound not far away. Something told me that death was near by at some little job of his own, and I know that my hair bristled and I held the rifle a bit tighter. I learned afterwards that the two officers who had gone out with me had got between a German sentry, and the enemy's line, and knowing that they would likely get plugged on the way back, crept up behind the sentry. What happened I need not relate, but let me advise that a jack-knife is a very useful article for one to have in his kit when scouting. The night passed without event. We were shelled quite a lot, but our losses were trivial. The morning broke clear.

READY FOR ATTACK.

May 26th—I went over the trench line again so as to check up my observations of the night before by looking through the periscopes, and after drawing a plan of the situation, I went down to the village and thence to the dugout of General Currie, about a mile away, to discuss the situation and get advice as to my scheme for the capture of "K-5," and trench on both sides of same. As an attack over open ground lying between the two main lines of trenches, some days before, had proved a failure owing to the existence of a wide, deep ditch. I felt that to sacrifice more men in this way would be useless and that the proper way to get at them would be from the communication trench, which would first have to be captured for almost its entire length. Accordingly that night we arranged for a move ahead. Two platoons were in the communication trench and in advance of these we placed our bombers. Our artillery bombarded the enemy until 6:30 p.m. and then we broke over the sandbag cross parapet which was the dividing line between ourselves and our neighbors, and gave them a run of a hundred yards. Breaking through the side of the trench into the open, we were met with a terrific machine-gun fire and had to stop. We held the captured piece and decided to make another move forward as soon as things were favorable. As the enemy seemed to be

during the whole length of which were "standing" under a continuous shell fire. The mists of morning rolled away and peering down upon us through clouds of smoke, the red faced sun ushered in the next day.

A DAY OF HEAVY FIRE.

May 27th.—As usual sentries were posted at short distances from each other along the trenches, while those not on duty huddled down where best they could to catch a few hours' sleep with mother earth for a bed, a sandbag for a pillow, and the screaming shells as a lullaby. I dodged and ducked my way down to the village, where in an old house we had our office, with orderly room clerk and telephone orderlies. It was a kind of half-way place between my headquarters in the front line and Brigade headquarters. The Adjutant stepped here and we kept our extra ammunition, etc., in a shed near by. It was a convenient place because if our wire got blown up between this point and the front line, we could send orderlies with messages down from the front, and telegrams from here to the Headquarters Brigade. As Major Maynell, Brigade Major, was waiting for a report, I did not have to go to Headquarters and when this was done I dropped upon an enticing pile of straw and got two good hours of sleep. I was awakened by a staff officer from Divisional Headquarters, who desired to know all about the situation, after which I went back to the trenches, and with Major Ashton and Capt. Day planned another advance that night. During the day I made

two trips to Brigade Headquarters, and how I escaped the steady stream of shells that sprinkled that territory is a miracle.

We were assured that the heavy battery would late in the afternoon properly do up "K-5," so that our advance that night would be easy. Previous to eight o'clock a heavy bombardment opened and as it ceased we made another rush along the communication trench. The bombers, under Capt. Stewart and Sergt. Stevenson, did good work, as was evidenced by the torn and mutilated Germans here and there. Major Ashton was hit, but kept on. Lieuts Knowles and Wheatley were always in the right place, and the men were impatient to get at the Boches.

Capt. Cestigan, the Adjutant, was about the first seriously wounded. His Irish nature always seemed to demand that he should be first in a scrap, and he led the way over the cross parapet. Soon he got a bullet along the top of the head, just deep enough to rip up the fur and splash some of us with as good red blood as any Britisher ever carried in his veins. We did him up and sent him back to the dressing station, much against his protests, though he was getting weaker every minute. So I lost as good an adjutant as any I had known. That night I made Lieut. Duncan adjutant, of whom I shall speak later.

BATTLING IN THE TRENCHES.

We drove the Huns some two hundred and twenty-five yards down the trench, and again we attempted to break over to the left on open ground towards K-5. Again the machine guns, which did not seem to have been disturbed by the artillery, withered us up, and we consolidated the trench taken and waited for another day with the hope that the next bombardment would prove effective. As we had moved up, the trench, the space made vacant was filled by the remainder of "A" Company. So we settled down for another night of vigilance, "standing

to, more nights and screaming shells. As each day passed we wondered why we were not almost wiped out, as the Germans had the range to a foot on the whole line we occupied.

During the night, accompanied by Lieut. Nichol, I made another reconnaissance, as there was some dispute between ourselves and the artillery officer as to the location of certain points, and we prepared a map with compass bearings, which was afterwards declared correct. Nichol, by the way, took the place of Lieut. Tedhunter, who for some time had acted as signalling officer, and who unfortunately was killed by a shell the day before. Although but a boy, he was wonderfully proficient in his work, and his loss was deeply felt by us all. He was from Winnipeg and had a little wife and two children which he left behind him when he answered the call.

Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Nichol and I attempted to make another trip close to the Boche lines, but being fired on by an outpost, had to crawl back.

"PREPARING FOR ASSAULT."

May 28th. The morning came, and with it an order to make a frontal attack on the enemy's position that night, so the day was full of business and incident. I made three trips down the road to Brigade H.Q. during the day, but to give you a list of narrow squeaks I had, would take too much time. Lieut. Nichol accompanied me most of the time as my eyes were getting in bad shape and I needed him to read maps, etc., where the writing was fine. My eyes had not got better after being affected by the shell-burst and gas at Ypres. General Currie placed at my disposal the Brigade Bombing Company, and on my last trip I guided them up to our position. The boys had many close ones, but did not seem to mind, which gave me confidence in them for what was ahead. In the afternoon we had a meeting of the officers who were to take part in the assault and completed our plans.

The bombardment was to last from 6 to 8:30 p.m. and K-5 with its machine guns was to be obliterated by that time. Our plan was to attack the Boche lines on both sides of the communication trench simultaneously. To this end we had places in the trench dug out so that an opening could be made quickly at the proper time, and our men break through. The bombers were divided in two groups, each one to lead an attacking party. Two platoons were in the communication trench, each of which were to break out in opposite directions. The machine guns were to follow up behind these two platoons. The remainder of "A" Company and "B" Company were to move up on the outside of the communication trench and open out in extended order at the same time that the other platoon broke through. One platoon of "A" Company was left behind to bring up shovels, sandbags, etc., as soon as the attack was made. "D" Company was to move up and occupy the trench vacated by "B" Company, as that company moved forward. "C" Company was to hold the same position and open fire on the line in front to keep the enemy engaged and believing that they were to be attacked from that quarter. "A" Company of the 5th Battalion, which was in reserve, moved up to position, so as to be ready if needed. Stripped

bearers and first aid men were told off, and ammunition parties were ready to move up when required.

It took some trouble to arrange all these matters, but everything was ready in good time and each man knew just what he had to do. I felt sure the plan I thought of was the best one and the officers taking part thought so too. It only remained that K-5 would be reduced and success was almost assured. If K-5 were not reduced, we all know what would happen to the party that went up against it.

AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

So we waited for 8:30 p.m. At the time appointed the men had all moved up to their positions, and ten minutes later they were stretched out in extended order inside the German barbed wire and ditches, as we had planned. I was between the two attacking parties, and when all was ready passed the word each way. To give you an idea of how silently our men moved, which throws great credit upon themselves and their previous training, I may say that the enemy did not seem to realize an attack was about to be made, for they did not open upon us until we began to charge. Their artillery had kept up a steady stream of fire on the parent trench and communication trenches behind all day, and especially as it grew dark, and we lost quite a few men in that way. Capt. Arthur was in command there, and I cannot speak too highly of how he handled things.

Then came the proudest moment of my life. Those brave fellows, with cheers that I shall never forget, dashed forward as one man. From the trenches in front came cries of defiance and burst of flame. The rifles of the enemy barked out their death messages and their machine guns simply rained lead upon us. On the right our boys gained the trench in some places, and the bayonet work began. On the left, after the first yell and rush there came a strange silence. The machine guns from K-5 were keeping up their infernal stream. I felt our men must be creeping forward silently, but groans from the darkness in every direction filled me with fear.

THE DEADLY MACHINE GUNS.

I climbed over the communication trench and heard Major Ashton calling my name. I ran by him to where I saw the men lying by a flare light. I shouted to them to advance and follow me, and we rushed forward, to be met by a more terrific fire. I fell into a shell hole and just then German flares made everything light as day for a moment, and looking back, I saw our brave boys strewn about the field.

I shouted again to advance, but no response came to me except groans and shrieks of dying men. God bless them, each and every one; they had not flinched, even though they knew that it meant certain death to go ahead when they heard those machine guns talking—those machine guns, which were to have been silenced by the artillery, but which had not been touched. I crawled back to the communication trench, where I found the faithful Bloxham (Charles, Pte. D. C. M.), waiting for me. I had left him with orders to go back and tell Capt. Arthur to take command if I did not come in, and he was just about starting.

Just then Capt. Day, with a party that had gone far out on our left so as to head off any flank attack, and, having realized the attack on K-5 had failed, came up and he was just in time to repel an attack which the Germans made down the communication trench towards us. I left Day to argue the point there, sent Pte. Sam Maxwell with a message to Capt. Snelgrove to bring up No. 4 company, and then I ran along to the right where the fight was still going

CAME AGAINST BAYONET.

Climbing over the trench where there seemed to be something interesting going on, I found myself on top of a Bosche bayonet. I dashed the point aside with my stick and only got a slight touch on the nose which brought the crimson and riled my temper, so I fetched Mr. Hun a whack on the cheek with my stick. What a joke! I have often laughed over it. Since. To think I was so angry at that Bosche that I forgot to shoot him with the revolver, but wopped him with the stick instead. A 10th man just then stuck a bayonet into him and joshed his O. C. for being too mad to shoot.

We pushed along the trench and a moment later I found myself in the grip of a German officer who was vainly trying to get his men to stand up to us. Although smaller, I knew he was stronger than I, but a lucky push from behind upset us and we fell backwards and he tripped on something so that we rolled into a dugout and I happened to be on top. I got a lucky hold in the right spot and the argument was soon over.

Our boys had pushed on, and as we had then captured as much trench as we had men coming up to man, I called a halt and the work of consolidation began. Capt. Snelgrove, with Lieuts. Morgan and Lewis, came along just in time to be in at the finish. With what men we had left of the attacking force and No. 4 Company we could only cover the cap-

tured trench line, so I had the company from the 5th Battalion moved up into the communication trench.

READY FOR COUNTER-ATTACK.

We were ready now for any counter attack the enemy might make. Then the dull part of the work began. We must, of course, reverse the trench captured so as to have a good front against the German shells in the morning; a new place had to be built out of sandbags connecting the communication trench with that captured; wire had to be put up; ammunition distributed; rations and water arranged for; front shelters for our reserve bomb supply built, and last but not least, the care of the wounded and the burial of the dead. Parties were told off for each of the above purposes, so that all the work would be going on at the same time.

Personally I gave a hand with the wounded, and as it would take too long to tell the many sad things that we witnessed, I will let them go to be related at another time. We assembled all the wounded in a sheltered place from the enemy's fire and there we sorted them out as best we could. Those who could walk with the aid of one or two helpers we sent at once to the dressing station, and those who had to be carried we bandaged up as best we could so as to stop flow of blood and forwarded them as fast as the stretchers returned. Daylight and bullets came along together before we had finished with the wounded, which made the work extremely difficult, but our men as usual showed that pluck and coolness which always seemed to surmount any difficulties. Our dead were still as they had fallen over us open on every side, and every attitude and expression imaginable could be found on those forms of heroes from the smile of peace to the grin of hate. And as the sun kissed their upturned faces and the morning breezes played with their hair we began another day.

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

MAY 23rd—I had sent in a telephone report of the result of our work, but as a written report was required, I went down to our old house in the village, where I met Major Maynell, and prepared the report there. As soon as he left a bombardment started up the line. Lt. Duncan, adjutant, begged me to lie down for a nap, but I felt I was needed up the line, so I left poor Duncan hard at work answering memo. from H.Q. in that old house with Capt. Stewart, who had led the bombers the night before and who was to go bombs ready for the coming night together with our staff of orderlies and signallers, many of whom were stretched out on the floor asleep. As I rounded the corner a couple of shells came over and burst behind. I said to myself that our chaps had a close call, but little did I think that those two shells went through the roof and snuffed out the lives of all but two in the place, and those two were seriously wounded. Had I lingered three minutes more I would have shared their fate—my time was not yet, but soon.

I got back in time to help repel an attack the Boches were making, which was the first of three they made that day, all of which were repulsed. With Lt. Nichol and a couple of artillery officers I made another tour of the territory covered by us and spent the rest of the day dodging shells and making trips to H.Q.

PLAN ANOTHER ATTACK.

Being now in need of another Adjutant, I sent for Lieut. Graham, transport officer, to take the place of the gallant Duncan. We made our plans for another attack that night on K-5, by bombing the Boche out foot by foot along the trench but at dark orders came to hand over to the Strathconas and London Rifles, who were to march in about ten, and our boys, although fagged out by four days and nights of almost steady vigilance, hated to go and leave that job undone. Capt. Arthur led the battalion out to the reserve trenches, while I stayed behind to go over the situation with the officers who were taking it over, and to discuss the building of a new communication trench with a couple of engineer officers from an English unit.

While engaged in this latter occupation, an incident occurred that will long live in my memory. A storm which had been coming on for some time suddenly broke upon us, just as we were crossing some ditches across which the trench would run. In a flash of lightning I saw a line of black forms creeping up, and we hustled back to the trench, where I passed the word to the London boys, who had taken over this section. There, in the pouring rain and lead, surrounded by darkness one minute, and flare light or lightning the next, with roar of cannon, crash of thunder and how of bursting shell, those pink-cheeked boys—I don't think there was one of them over twenty-three—stood up to the German charge. Quite a few were hit, but they never wavered, and it was their first real scrap. I got hold of a Lee-Enfield from a chap who did not need it again, and took a hand. The "dark objects" in front got to within about ten yards of us, when they crumpled up and ran. I shall always regard it as an honor to have fought with those fearless English boys. As the Strathconas and Londoners did not bring machine guns with them, we left ours, and Sergts. Rymer and Higgins, with our gunners, stayed behind. You can realize what staying out in the rain meant to these men who had been without rest for days. But Rymer and Higgins

their men were as impervious to fatigue as they were regardless of danger. My good friend, Pte. Sam Maxwell, and the ever handy Bloxham were waiting for me, and we made our way through the village to the place occupied by our battalion. We found refuge in a deserted house from the pelting rain, and there, on an old mattress, with Pioneer Sgt. Clarke, whom we had picked up on the way, we lay down as close as we could crowd, for a few hours sleep.

REST UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

May 24—Being shelled out of buildings in which we spent the night, our boys "retired for rest" behind a reserve trench line near by. Straw was arried in from stacks in the field and in the sunshine which now was a blessing we stretched out to spend the day in comfort. The officers in the afternoon took roll calls of their companies, made promotions caused by casualties, sent to hospital the slightly wounded who "stuck it" during the action, and generally got their companies in shape. Captain Arthur held orderly room, and with Lieut. Graham sent in the necessary reports. That night we detailed a working party to assist the engineers in the front trenches. About noon I got an order to report at headquarters, and there met a lot of staff officers who discussed K-5, and why it had not been demolished, etc. They wanted me to go up over the ground with an officer from the Heavy Battery, and though Gen. Currie counselled sleep, I felt it was up to me and so I spent the day and part of the night in the observation station and in the trenches with Capt. Smith, a very fine and interesting officer.

May 25—In the afternoon I got an order to attend at headquarters, whither I went with Lieut. Nichol and accompanied by our old friend Bloxham as an orderly. Gen. Currie had moved back with the 7th and 8th Battalions, and the 5th and 10th were left under General Seeley, O.C. Cavalry Brigade. I got orders re that night's operations, and sent them by Bloxham to Capt. Arthur, so that the arrangements would be going on, as I had to stay for some further discussion with the General. When Nichol and I started back all the roads and fields near were being searched by German shells, which made it necessary to take a longer than the usual route back. We struck a peaceful looking road leading to our lines and were proceeding along this when we got hit. Nichol was a little behind me, and on the left of the road.

WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO BE WOUNDED.

Suddenly a shell from nowhere lit at my feet and tossed me in the air. I paused for a moment over the little cloud of smoke and then fell in the hole the shell made. I heard Nichol's cry from behind, and saw him pick himself up and start running back shouting for a stretcher. I then got over the stunned feeling and felt the pain and looking down saw that my clothing was torn away and blood gushing from several places. I noticed that I was torn and battered up considerably and crawling out of the hole I started hobbling back along the road. I could not understand my left leg and left arm not doing their work. I got some distance when someone directed me by a shout to go down a little by-road towards a dressing station.

I got a little way along when I felt weak and tottering and had to stop. I looked back at a stream of red that marked my course from the shell in the road. I reeled and fell by the grass by the roadside, I tried to get up but I could not. I felt the end of the world near. The place seemed to be a hell and I felt numb instead of being in pain. I became clearer before I died.

understanding were now without their mystery; as my memory carried me back over the years that had sped so swiftly by since first I came to grapple with the world, and before my gaze there seemed to pass in panoramic array the varied incidents of my life, the not too happy boyhood, the youthful struggle for a little learning, unaided and alone, the worries of business and political controversies, the joys and sorrows of a happy home, and then when the good and evil of my years had vanished I saw as plainly as though they were indeed beside me my loved and treasured ones—Margaret, my wife, and my dear kiddies, Ronald, Margaret and Douglas. I felt the end was near, repeated the Lord's Prayer and asked him to accept and cleanse a sinful soul. Darkness seemed lowering slowly down. I tried to reach out and embrace my loved ones, but they were just beyond my reach. I asked God to protect and guard them for the husband and daddy that would not return—as though in answer to my prayer, angels seemed to hover 'round the little family group; I was happy in the thought that God had heard—I slept.

IN HOSPITAL.

How long I lay there I do not know. I came round on a stretcher. A shell burst nearby and a piece took the leg off one of the men above the shin. A comrade stayed with him. The other two ran with me to a house used as a dressing station. Here my wounds were plugged and I was sent by ambulance to Bethune. I woke up to find myself on the tile floor of a large room on which there were many stretchers with wounded.

A doctor was kneeling over me, and was about to begin at my wounds. I refused an anaesthetic, as I felt I had to watch things. It was marvellous how that man went over me. With pincers and probes he removed pieces of shell. They came out easily, as they had gone in hot, and had burned little pockets for themselves. He stitched me up, pulled my dislocated left hip and shoulder into place and passed on to poor old Nichol, who chanced to be right beside me.

Nichol, as I found out afterwards, had three holes in him. One piece of shell went in at his right breast and came out back of his left hip. He had rolled into a ditch and was picked up by some French soldiers. I shall never forget how that little English M.D. patched me up. He was a marvel.

I then dictated a letter to Capt. Arthur as to further verbal orders received from Gen. Seeley, and it was so rational that when he received it, and showed it to the others, they all thought I had not been badly damaged. As soon as my responsibilities were over, however, I began to feel the pain more, and then I got the notion that I was among Germans and challenged the lot to mortal combat, etc., in good lusty Canadian language. The result was that they charged upon me and stabbed me in the arm with a sword (hypodermic needle), after which I wilted. I woke up to find myself floating along a country road in an ambulance, and wondering where I was bound for.

Then I remember lying in the corner of another hospital in another town, and a nurse with a lantern was looking at me. She looked all right too, for a German, and I told her so. I seemed to realize all about my wounds, and talked with the doctor as he plugged a wound that had started bleeding. They said they were shifting me along by cast stages, as I was not strong enough to go straight through, and I thought they were very kind for Germans.

I got more dope, and next woke up on my way to still another hospital in another town. It was daylight. Here my wounds were dressed again.

And my next trip was by train to Boulogne, where I was placed in No. 7 (English) and where I was kept till June 2, when I was shifted here. You have had letters since from Costigan and others as to how I got along, so I need not go into my sojourn here. My eleven wounds are practically all healed, with the exception of my ankle, which will unfortunately keep me out of the game for some time to come.

"TRIBUTES TO THE BRAVE."

I cannot close this diary of my humble share in this great war and my observations here and there without mentioning for my own future reading a few of those with whom I have come in contact. I have related from time to time stories of the cool behavior of Capt. Arthur, the weird escapes of Lieut. Critchley, and the escapades of that irrepressible Capt. Costigan.

Shall I ever forget the gallantry of Major Ashton, when he shook my hand and said good-bye and then went out to lead the left, where he fell with five bullets in him, and lying there urged on his men, regardless of his pain.

And what about Capt. Day, who climbed up on the parapet, and ran along in a shower of lead, shooting at Boche heads with his revolver and drowning the other noises of battle with his strange and varied expressions.

The grand Lieut. Reeve has told the last amusing story; like the brave man he was, he led the extreme left of the line, and fell surrounded by his brave men who loved him and followed him to death.

Lieut. Thompson, in his quiet, unassuming way, led his platoon out to return no more. No better little soldier graced the 10th.

Lieut. Wheatley got shot through the head, and though he could not speak aloud, pointed forward to his

men, while his face turned from white to red with his blood.

Lieut. Finn got nearer to K-5 than the rest on the left. He was shot in four places, and lay on the field the next day in the hot sun and had his side ripped open by shrapnel. He was discovered that night and carried in.

Lieut. Lewis and Lieut. Morgan stood up to the Boche in two counter-attacks, and each fell with a bullet through the head. Canada could not boast of two men more brave than these.

Capt. Fairbrother was twice buried under sandbags, and had to be dug out, but stuck to his post, and was finally hurt so by a shell that he had to be carried out.

Capt. Snelgrove saw his men killed on each side and faced the music alone until he was blown out of the trench by an explosive shell and damaged seriously. He was quite a time in hospital before he came around.

Lieut. Bingham was with Day, when the first German attack down the communication trench was repulsed, and handled himself well. As all the officers of No. 1 Company had been wiped out, I gave him command of it, and he proved his ability to handle a company of men under very trying circumstances.

Lieut. Rickard held the most dangerous part of the line after the charge, while we were there, and he and his stability was a great source of satisfaction to me as I knew our boys were safe with Rickard.

Lieut. Critchley, with "C" Company, the Guards, and Lieuts. Good, Simpson and Romerol held the most dangerous portion of the old trench from the 19th to 23rd inclusive, and saw their men killed around them by as hot a shell fire as I have seen since.

And of Gaggie (17), who had taken the place of Gildon (18), I cannot say too much, for never was a commanding officer so fortunate in having on hand such an efficient medical staff as that over which he and Sergt. Shultz (19) presided. The poor broken comrades were gathered from the field whither they were strewn by the blasts of war and always tenderly patched up and swiftly sent along.

With such gallant officers as those I have mentioned, is it any wonder that the dear old 10th Canadians won for itself a name that shall go down in history? True, there are few of the old lot, who were the first to stem the tide of the advancing Prussians at Ypres, left. Those that are gone passed out in the glory of gallant deeds never to be forgotten. Those who follow I know shall try to emulate that past, the heroism of which may be equalled but never excelled. My sadness is that I may never again be a member of that corps which I had the honor to command during such strenuous periods as Ypres and Festubert. I am sorry that time will not permit me now to recount the many brave exploits of the N.C.O.'s and men who composed the "Western Canada Regiment." I shall from time to time jot down in my diary, however, tales of their doings that in after years I may read and remember and have pass through my veins that thrill of pride which fills me now at having been a comrade of each such man.

A SHATTERED BATTALION.

The 10th Battalion, after being relieved on the night of the 23rd, were not again in action except as a working party during the fight, and indeed there were not enough of them left to be of value as a unit. We went into the scrap on the 19th, with 870 men and our losses were heavy each day and on the night of the smash we lost fourteen officers and 365 men in less than a half hour. The relieving troops took up the task where we had left it and accomplished that which we had left undone by reason of our five days' incessant fighting and our depleted ranks. We had captured first 160 yards, then 225 yards, and finally 425 yards, and thereby made it possible to reach the coveted position, "K-5." We rejoice in the success of our comrades and the glory which is theirs.

During the fighting above described the 8th Battalion (Little Black Devils), under Lt.-Col. Lipsett (20), occupied the trenchline to our left and though they were not in attack or called upon to resist one, their losses were heavy by reason of the furious bombardment which on many occasions levelled their trenches. They would crawl out from under the debris, care for their wounded, and at night rebuild the line. How they stuck it is one of the miracles of the war. They were relieved by the King Edward's Horse.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

On the night of May 23rd, Lt.-Col. Tuxford (21), O. C. 5th Battalion (Western Cavalry), received orders to move up on K-5, but, profiting by our experience (11), did not move out over the open from the communication trench. Instead, he adopted the plan which the writer and his officers had considered and recommended earlier in the attack. At 2:45 a.m. (May 24th), the attack was made. Lieut. Tozer, with his bombers proceeded up along the communication trench toward the parent German line and succeeded in almost reaching the fort, but was held up by an impossible machine-gun fire. Lieut. Murdie, with about fifty men and with bridge-ladders, supplied by Capt. Harbord, stole out in the darkness to the left of the fort and

placed these hurriedly constructed contraptions across a deep moat which had been dug, not very far away from the enemy trenches. Over these bridges Major Edgar (22), lead about 500 men to the attack and though the guns from the fort literally sprinkled the intervening space with lead, these gallant men, lead by the mighty Edgar, dashed right through the wire entanglements and engaging the Huns with their bayonets, rifle-butts and fists, captured about 200 yards of trench. What Germans were left retired into "K-5," now surrounded by Canadian troops, and connected by a well constructed communication trench with their third line in the rear, some two hundred yards away. In this attack one company of the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia) took part under Major Edgar's command.

The day of the 24th (Victoria Day) was spent by the attacking force in "holding on and digging in." Major Edgar having received no less than eighteen wounds, and Lt.-Col. Tuxford being ill, Major Odium, O.C. of the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia) took command of both units. It was after a conference at our Brigade Headquarters on the morning of this day with British Artillery Officers III that accompanied by Captain Smith, (Observing Officer of the 9.2 Battery, I made my way back again to the forward line, after having spent some time at the Observation Station, looking through the powerful glasses and range-finders, that would show distinctly blades of grass waving in the breeze a mile or so away. We proceeded to the point about 125 yards from K-5, where we had installed our telephone the day before, and Capt. Smith did not hesitate to declare that we were right and that K-5 had not been reduced. He connected up and his battery by a few well placed shells put the kibosh on the fort and paved the way for the night attack.

THE THIRD BATTALION IN IT.

Night came on and the 3rd Battalion under Lieut. Col. Rennie (23) now celebrated the 24th by a brilliant attack on a position known as "The Well." The stream of machine-gun fire and the flow of bombs prevented these gallant warriors from being able to retain the piece of trench they gained in the first dash and their casualties were very heavy. The valour displayed deserved a better end. In this vicinity the 1st, 2nd

and 3rd Battalions also did good work and I am sorry that owing to my not being near the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, I am unable to write fully of the deeds of these brave men. Other writers, who are seized of the facts, I am sure will do them justice in due time.

THE 5TH BATTALION'S ATTACK.

On the night of the 24th the 5th Battalion troops were reinforced by a company of the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia) and a squadron of the Strathcona's Horse and early in the morning of the 25th a brilliant attack was driven home on the redoubtable K-5, which this time proved successful. The bombers first went into the assault, lead by Capt. J. A. Critchley (24) of the Strathcona's and the men of the three regiments vied with each other in trying to win for their respective units distinction which would o'erstep all previous records for gallantry. The resistless tide rolled in on the battered fortress and found there the remnants of many dead and the broken pieces of a dozen or so machine-guns. K-5, which had proved such a stubborn opponent to the British advance, was now no more and the second line of German trench between Givenchy and the "Orchard"

was in our hands. We did not take advantage of this break and sweep on to the Aubers Ridge remains a mystery, unless my deductions in the beginning of this Chapter, as to lack of shells, may supply the reason.

The 26th and 27th days of May were spent in consolidation of the territory gained; the enemy ceased in his artillery activity, the Canadians gradually withdrew from the scene of their herculean achievements and deeds of valour, while their places were taken by fresh troops. One more bar was added to the Canadian medal, and "Festubert" became another memory in the thoughts of men.

Once more the 1st Canadian Division needed more men to take the place of those who had fallen in the path of duty. Once more they turned their eyes across the sea for the reinforcements necessary to fill the gaps—and not in vain. For over in Canada there was working still the man of the square jaw and the determined brow—Canada's foremost soldier who long before the clouds of war gathered in Europe had scented the danger, warned his country, and in some small way prepared to meet the avalanche when it came. The son to whom Canada in her unpreparedness had turned in her hour of need and who had not failed her. The Sam Hughes who had fought in South Africa as a plain Canadian without rank, because he loved to fight for his Empire. The Colonel Sam Hughes who had tried to show Canada her duty in those old opposition days. The Honorable Sam Hughes who, when the party worked for so faithfully came into power, was chosen over all comers as Minister of Militia. The General Sam Hughes who built the City of Valcartier and sent over the ocean in the largest fleet of the largest ships that ever crossed the sea, a complete Division of trained men to begin the fight for Canada in the war of the world, in so short a time that the greatest men of Europe paused to wonder and to praise. The Sir Sam Hughes who in shirt sleeves still worked on, heedless of the "stay-at-home" critics that buzz about like stink flies from the dungpile of political sedition around the patient horse with its heavy load. He was there to supply the men—and the best men—and to make good the promise of his renowned Chieftain, Sir Robert Borden, given to the Canadian soldier and the Empire—that Canada would send a half million of the best fighting stuff in the world to do battle for the God we love, the King we honor, the Flag of our Fathers, and the mightiest Empire ever known to man.

NOTES.

(1) Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, was in charge of this part of the line and in command of the Bavarian troops—the most dreaded of the Hun soldiers by the women of Belgium and France, because of the atrocities by them committed at the beginning of the war.

(2) "Neuve Chapelle" taught us that we must have greater co-operation among the higher commands; Festubert told us that infantry must have proper artillery support to be successful; and Loos convinced the Empire that if we would win we must have the men—hence Conscription.

(3) The soldier cannot "speak out" as it is contrary to regulations. The London Times and other British papers did. They fought our fight at home.

(4) The only sensible and fair way to raise men from a free and democratic country. Let each man do his own fighting.

(5) Taken from footnote on page 108, Sir Max Aitken's "Canada in Flanders".

"The detailed plan of the engagement was as follows: Sir Herbert Plumer with the 2nd Army was to protect Ypres, while the 3rd Corps held Armentieres. The 1st Army, under Sir Douglas Haig, was to carry the entrenchments and redoubts on the right of the Crown Prince Rupprecht's Army. Sir John French had arranged for the 4th Corps to attack the German position at Rouges-Bancs, to the northwest of Fromelles. The 1st Corps and the Indian Corps were first to occupy the plain between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, and afterwards take the Aubers Ridge."

(6). Gen. J. E. B. Seeley, O. C. Canadian Cavalry Brigade. I first met Seeley in the trenches in the dark and mud and rain. I had not held a very high opinion of him because of the Ulster affair. He came in to look over the trench line before leading in his men. We had a dispute over the location of certain points. He wanted to see "every foot" of the territory we had taken, so I guided him up to within sixty yards of the main German line, where there was a mixed heap of mangled dead, the result of the charge of the night before and a counter-attack that night and with bombs on the following day. The Huns ran down along this trench and hurled bombs now and then, so we only left one or two men there as sentries. I thought when the flares went up and he saw this ghastly mess he would wilt. The flares did go up, he looked around and saw that he was standing among pieces of men, and said, "my word," and then went on arguing with me. I liked him after that. He may not be much of a politician, but he is a soldier, every inch, and as free of fear as a lion. The last order I received in France was from Seeley, just a few minutes before I was blown up.

(7). Victoria the Good.
(8). Sir Max Aitken, K.C.B., M.P. (England). One of the most noted of present day Canadians. Born in Newcastle, New Brunswick, he forged ahead in the field of finance until his name has become Empire wide. As we would say on the Miramichi, he is a "good head." He is now Eye-Witness to the Canadian Forces.

(9). Now Brig.-Gen. Leckie. Recently lost his leg in battle, but is recovering.

(10). Now Brig.-Gen. Meighen.

(11). Now Lieut.-Col. Leckie, O.C. 16th Canadian Scottish, brother of Gen. Leckie.

(12). The 16th (Canadian Scottish) was composed of Seaforth's from Vancouver, Gordons from Victoria, Camerons from Winnipeg, and Argyll and Sutherlands from Hamilton.

(13). Gen. Vic. Turner, V.C., C.B., now major-general in command of 2nd Canadian Division. Lieut.-Col. Garnet Hughes is now Brigadier-general in command of a brigade of the 2nd Division. He is a son of

Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P., Canada's War Minister.

(14). The two officers who accompanied me were Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Knowles.

(15). While at Valcartier in camp I woke up at 12 o'clock midnight on three successive nights and believing I was hit in the crown of the head, put my hand up and upon withdrawing it thought it was covered with blood, which ran through my fingers and also down my sleeve. I was superstitious and always expected I would be killed by being shot in the head. On the day in question, I had left my Adjutant and friend Costigan at the end of the

communication trench, to send up men as needed. He would not stay there and just as I was about to spring over the parapet to lead the attack, he brushed past me, catching me by the shoulder and pulling me back saying, "I'll go Major, you have a wife and kids. He leaped upon the parapet in my place and got a bullet in the crown of the head falling back into my arms. I put my hand to his head and the blood ran through my fingers and down my sleeve.

(1). To be filled in after the war
(16). Now Major General Currie O. C. 1st Canadian Division.

(17). Capt. Conrad G. Geggie, of Quebec, P. Q.

(18). Capt. Glidden, M. O., of the 10th, who died at Bailleul from wounds received at Ypres.

(19). Sergt. Shultz, D. C. M., mentioned in my Ypres chapter.

(20). Now Brigadier General Lipsett.

(21). Now Brigadier-General Tuxford.

(II). To be filled in after the war
(22). Now Lt.-Col. Edgar, O. C. Saskatchewan District.

(III). To be filled in after the war
(23). Now Brigadier-General Renne.

(24). Capt. Critchley of Calgary. His father was Machine Gun Officer of the Strathcona's, though 66 years of age; a brother served in the Strathcona's as a Lieutenant and Capt. Critchley of the 10th was another brother.

CANADIAN FORCES REACH TOTAL OF 332,364 JUNE 1

OTTAWA, June 8.—With one military district—Alberta—to hear from the total enlistments to the Canadian forces up to June 1 were 332,364.

Between May 15 and June 1, enlistments were 5,724, of which No. 1 district, London, contributed 604, No. 2, Toronto, 1,841; No. 3, Ottawa-Kingston, 726; No. 4, Montreal, 533; No. 5, Quebec, 116; No. 6, Maritime Provinces, 355; No. 10, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 1,763, and No. 11, British Columbia, 781.

The Toronto division heads the total list with 75,341 enlistments since the war began, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan come second with 68,746, Alberta is third, but as the fortnightly returns are not yet in the exact figure cannot be given.

MAP of Verdun, showing the latest German advance, which has resulted in the capture of Fort Vaux. The Crown Prince's forces are at this point only a few miles from the main fortress. The latest victory was achieved after a week's terrific battle with infantry and heavy artillery.



THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE



This map shows the approximate scene of the battle of The Horn and the probable course of it. "A" represents the course of the German fleet until encountered by the British cruising squadron "B," with which it engaged until the approach of the British Grand Fleet, when the remaining German ships prudently withdrew and escaped to their base. The fact that the Germans were accompanied by Zeppelins and that the British report remarks on the "low visibility" of their ships, indicates that the German fleet kept within cover of a low lying fog-bank near the Danish shore, and fought their guns under the direction of their Zeppelins, which in the clear air above could see the British fleet and wireless the range.

COMPARATIVE LOSSES

BRITISH.				GERMAN.			
	No.	Tonnage	Men		No.	Tonnage	Men
Battleships	0	.....	.....	Battleships	2	48,620	2,530
Battle Cruisers	3	62,000	2,530	Battle Cruisers	1	17,000	.....
Cruisers	3	41,700	2,258	Cruisers	3	25,697	.....
Destroyers	8	7,800	960	Destroyers	8	5,700	.....
Submarines	1	.....	.....	Submarines	1	.....	.....
Total	15	111,900	5748	Total	13	97,017	5,251

These figures are made up from such official claims of both sides as are not actually contradicted by the other. Britain, for instance, claims to have sunk two German Dreadnoughts, and one battle cruiser. Germany admits only one battleship, and no battle cruisers, but has issued no official denial of British claims.

FLAGS FLY IN LONDON TODAY IN HONOR OF NEW BRITISH NAVAL HEROES

Official News Today Shows German Losses Heavier Than Admitted—German Grand Fleet Was Fought and Driven Back to its Base by British Cruiser Unit of Inferior Numbers

LONDON, Saturday, June 3.—Careful comparison of the British and German reports of the sea fight off the Danish coast seem to indicate that Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's cruiser squadron came in contact with the German main fleet, or possibly, in the first instance, a portion of that force.

Although aware that he was opposing a stronger force than his own the official statements make it appear, naval observers say, that Vice-Admiral Beatty courageously engaged the Germans. Later, presumably the whole German fleet appeared on the scene. Vice-Admiral Beatty was then completely outnumbered and before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet was able to get into action the Germans made off.

No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men. According to present information the German fleet had the best of the action.

Strong hopes are entertained, however, that later reports may minimize the seriousness of this British naval setback.

The greatest regret is felt here, over the loss of the battle-cruiser Queen Mary, which was one of the show ships of the British navy. She was completed at Jarrow in 1913. Her crew alone was composed of about 1,000 men. The other cruisers were older vessels.

Special Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 3.—Above the Admiralty's buildings, the First Sea Lord's house, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and every Government building, flags fly mast high beneath the blue sky in proud honor of the English seamen who have paid the final price of Admiralty.

This official act expresses the feeling of every Englishman one meets this morning. In crowded suburban trains, streets and clubs, everywhere predominates pride and confidence in the navy and a renewed stubborn determination.

The best naval authorities agree that the German account lies when it says that the main part of the English fighting fleet was engaged.

The fighting was between the German battle fleet with a large body of cruisers and torpedo craft, and one unit only of the British fleet, viz., four battleships in addition to battle cruisers and light cruisers.

The British unit engaged, perhaps, as the Times says, with over-confidence in a long running fight against ships more numerous, stronger and more heavily armed. Their tactics were to hold the enemy under fire until the main British fleet arrived.

With the advantage of the evening light behind their target and a longer gun range, the enemy were able to inflict heavy damage, while a most effective Zeppelin observation enabled them to take warning and run away to port before the chief British force reached the scene.

CANADA HAS CHANCE

England's battle fleet is untouched, and nothing material is changed in the naval situation. Other cruisers and other destroyers are ready to replace the ships destroyed.

Unshaken is the British ability to uphold the freedom of the seas for the Empire and the Allies.

The British armored cruisers sunk, viz., the Defence, Black Prince and Warrior, were built immediately before the dawn of the big gun era in Germany. Now it has only one effective unit of armored cruisers remaining.

What Englishmen especially deplore is the loss of the irreplaceable officers and men, and Capt. Guinness' mission gives Canadians an opportunity to fill their places.

WINDERMERE.

GERMAN REPORT UNTRUE

LONDON, June 3, 11:10 a.m.—Captain William Hall, chief of the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty, authorizes the Associated Press to say: "The German report of the loss of the Marlborough and Warspite is absolutely untrue. Both of these dreadnoughts are safe in harbor."

"The German report that the entire British battle fleet was engaged is equally untrue. A portion of the British fleet, much inferior to the total battle fleet of the Germans, engaged that fleet and drove it back into its harbor. The British control the North Sea."

NEW 17-INCH GUN THOUGHT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO GERMAN STRENGTH AT SEA

Theorists Believe That Enemy Had Modern Contrivances With Which British Admiralty Had Not Reckoned—Germans Believe Heligoland Was Aim

NEW YORK, June 3.—Lacking details in cable despatches from Europe a dozen theories on the North Sea battle are prevalent in this city. Theorists and men without technical training accepted the engagement as a stand-up open sea fight among the biggest vessels of both fleets. Officers of the United States navy held entirely opposite views.

Five officers of American battleships in New York believe the struggle found battle cruisers and armored cruisers and a few destroyers on the part of the English, and destroyers and battle cruisers on the part of the Germans, with the German destroyers bearing the brunt of the battle.

Hudson Maxim, the noted inventor, advanced the novel theory that the Germans used their newly invented self-propelling mines, as well as submarines and Zeppelins, far in advance of their line of capital ships, and that the capital ships were armed with 17-inch guns which far out-ranged the British metal.

H. H. von Mellenstein, foreign editor and military expert of the Staats Zeitung, had the following theory of the battle:

"The English left Orkney and headed straight for Denmark. Some say they went to protect Norwegian shipping, and others believe that they wanted to force an entrance into the Baltic Sea through the Skager Rak. I believe neither.

It is the German opinion that the British Fleet was aiming at Heligo-

"On January 22, a cable from London was published to the effect that the German fleet had been equipped with 17 inch guns. The calibre of these guns is the same as the Austrian skodas or the Krupp mortars. They can throw a projectile twenty-six miles, the projectile taking a semi-circular course through the air, and falling on the ship instead of against it. The presence of these guns explains the big English losses. The victory in a sea battle will be won by the masses of iron and lead ships on both sides can throw. The German victory might be termed a "Watery Liege."

"The public opinion in England for some kind of activity on the part of the fleet was so strong that the British Admiralty was forced to do something."

150 VESSELS ENGAGED.

LONDON, June 3.—A report from The Hague as forwarded from Amsterdam to the Central News, is to the effect that six German destroyers were sunk by the British, and that a large cruiser, severely damaged, was towed into the harbor at Kiel.

It is estimated that 150 ships engaged in the battle.

It is not considered probable that the shipwrecked British and German sailors will be interned in Holland, as they have promised not to attempt to escape. The German Minister at The Hague will go to Ymuiden to make an investigation.

GERMAN LOSSES COLOSSAL

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 3.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says the German torpedo boat V-28 was sunk during the naval engagement. The survivors who were rescued from a raft by a Swedish steamship, reported, the despatch says, that all the rest of the crew of 102 were lost.

According to this despatch, the survivors of the V-28 said they believed twenty German torpedo boats were destroyed, and that the German losses as a whole were "colossal."

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVIER

LONDON, June 3, 9:50 a.m.—The British public, who retired last night cast down by the first news of the North Sea battle, as contained in the earlier British and German reports, took some comfort from the later British report, which was found in the morning papers. This report, while it did not decrease the British losses except in destroyers, which were reduced from 11 to 8, shows that the German losses were much greater than was at first estimated.

According to this latest account of the great naval engagement, the German losses include two battleships, one battle cruiser, one light cruiser and six destroyers sunk; two battle cruisers damaged, three battleships hit. Naval writers also point out that the German fleet retired as soon as the main British fleet appeared on the scene, so that there is no question about the superiority of sea power remaining in British hands. The loss of British ships is, of course, admittedly serious, while the loss in officers and men has cast a gloom over the whole country.

FRAUENLOB LOSS CONFIRMED

THE HOOK, Holland, June 3, via London.—The tugboat Thames has arrived here with eight men of the crew of the German cruiser Frauenlob, which was sunk in the naval battle off Jutland. They say that the warship went to the bottom ten minutes after she was struck. Nothing is known of the fate of the remainder of the crew of 350.

ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER GONE

YMUUDON, Holland, via London, June 3.—Three officers, three petty officers and twelve sailors of the crew of the new small German cruiser Elbing, which was lost in the Jutland battle, have been landed here. One officer said that the Elbing sank after she was rammed by another German vessel, which rescued the remainder of the crew. Another maintained that the Elbing was blown up by the heavy firing of her own guns. One of the Elbing's boats containing some of her crew and some British officers who were picked up by the trawler Bertha are being brought here.

The loss of the Elbing is not mentioned in either the British or German official accounts of the battle, but the British Admiralty statement says that a "light German cruiser" was sunk.

The Elbing does not appear in available naval lists.

TWO MORE LOSSES REPORTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 2.—Unofficial reports from the great battle in the North Sea today brought word of the sinking of two additional warships, one a British destroyer, and the other a small German cruiser.

The British destroyer Shark is reported to have been sunk, increasing the number of English ships lost to fifteen.

Unofficial Holland despatches report the loss of the German cruiser Elbing.

Survivors from the Shark have been landed at Hull by a Dutch ship. They said the destroyer acted as a decoy for the British fleet.

Forty warships took part in the engagement.

With reports of these additional losses also came despatches, telling how bodies of hundreds of German and British sailors were seen floating in the water near the scene of the engagement by neutral ships which arrived during Wednesday and Thursday.

EYE-WITNESSES DESCRIBE BATTLE OF NAVAL GIANTS

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, via London, June 3.—The captain of the Danish steamer Naesborg gives the following account of the sea fight: "When the Naesborg was ninety-five miles west of Cape Hanstholm, on the north-west coast of Jutland, a few small British warships appeared, pursued by the German fleet. Suddenly the British warships turned and steamed westward, violently shelled. In a few minutes a larger number of British dreadnought cruisers appeared from the north and west.

"The British then began attacking our ships, which were reinforced by a large number of ships from the south along the west coast of Jutland. A violent fight commenced. The sky seemed filled with smoke and the sea was in a state of uproar.

"Shells fell around my steamer although we were several miles away.

"During the fight the cannonading was so violent that our crew could not stand on deck. We saw several large warships sunk but I am unable to say whether they were British or German.

"At last the German fleet withdrew southward, pursued by the British while several more British warships appeared coming from the westward. The German fleet was divided into two parts, one of which escaped. The fate of the other fleet I do not know."

YMUUDON, Holland, via London, June 3.—A graphic description of the

great naval battle off the coast of Jutland was given today by Captain Thomas Punt, of the British trawler John Brown, which was engaged in taking soundings in the vicinity of the fight.

Captain Punt said: "The battle began at 5:15 p.m. Wednesday and lasted until 11 o'clock at night. It extended over an area reaching from longitude 56.8, latitude 6.25 to longitude 55.50, latitude 5.50. (These measurements place the scene of the battle about fifty miles due west of The Horn running northward to the Little Fisher Bank.)

"At two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon I saw a great fleet of fifty ships of different kinds, apparently German, cruising from the southeast to the northeast. Two hours later another great fleet, evidently British, appeared suddenly from the northeast and obviously attempted to cut off the retreat of the Germans. The weather was misty, making it difficult to distinguish the outlines of the ships.

"At 4:15 p.m. the first gunshot came from about two miles away. Fifteen minutes later there were more shots and in a few moments there was constant and heavy firing. Many sailing ships passed through the firing line.

"The British ships did not seem to be of as heavy tonnage as the Germans. They were reinforced by larger vessels which I observed to come up as it was getting darker. The German fleet then began to retire and as they were withdrawing I saw two big columns of smoke exit.



BRITISH ADMIT HEAVIEST LOSSES. BUT CHASED THE SHATTERED HUN FLEET BACK TO THEIR BASE

British Admiralty Report Loss of Battle Cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, with loss of two smaller Cruisers and several Destroyers. Germans lost two Battle Cruisers and several smaller craft.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 2, 7:05 p.m.—The British Admiralty announced today that a battle had occurred in the North Sea between the British and German fleets, in the course of which a number of both British and German warships were sunk. The British losses include the Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible, battle cruisers, and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince, according to the Admiralty announcement.

The Warrior, cruiser, is also included.

The known British destroyers lost include the Tipperary, the Turbulent, the Fortune, the Sparrowhawk and the Ardent.

The Germans heaviest losses are reported to be the battleship Pommern, a pre-dreadnought of the Deutschland type, the cruisers Wiesbaden and the protected cruiser Frauenlob, the latter reported missing.

The Germans make no estimate of the number of their torpedo boats lost. Their estimate of the British losses, in small craft, is covered by the phrase "a large number."

GERMANS CAUGHT ON RAID

The scene of battle was in the eastern waters of the North Sea. It is probable the German fleet was on one of the excursions into the North Sea which it has taken from time to time during the war, and met, whether or not by design, with the British fleet. Skagerak is an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark. The point referred to in the official German statement as Horn Riff probably is the reef off the Horn, on the southwestern extremity of Denmark. This would indicate that the battle was fought off the coast of Denmark.

From the reef to Heligoland, the main German base in the North Sea, is about 100 miles.

The German official statement asserted that the German fleet had returned to its base. This statement carried the suggestion that possibly the British had pursued the Germans and driven them home.

According to the Admiralty, the British fleet consisted of the fleet, consisting of battle cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four battleships and a flotilla of destroyers, a torpedo and submarine. The Admiralty admits the loss of three cruisers, two light cruisers and five destroyers. The announcement says two German battle cruisers were sunk and two in light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk. The official statement concedes only the loss of one pre-torpedo battleship, the Pommern, and one small cruiser, the Aden, with another cruiser, the Frauenlob, and several destroyers and smaller craft missing.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Special Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, June 2.—An engagement between the German High Seas Fleet and the main part of the English fighting fleet, in which more than eight British vessels were destroyed, and many badly damaged, was announced in an Admiralty statement today.

The Admiralty statement under date of June 1 says: "During an enterprise directed northward our High Seas Fleet May 31 encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During the afternoon a heavy battle developed between Skagerak and Horn Riff, which was successful for us and continued also during the night."

FRENCH CRASH THROUGH TRENCHES OF GERMANS NEAR CAURETTES WOOD

**Check Hun Attack Near Cumieres by Curtain of
Fire—French Airmen Bag Two Enemy Flyers
—Germans Gain at Two Points in Desperate
Struggle at Verdun**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, June 2.—A declaration of war between Bulgaria and Greece is believed in Athens imminent.

Despatches from the Greek capital today declare that the Bulgarian Minister protested to King Constantine's Government against the firing upon Bulgar troops by Greeks on the frontier.

Premier Skouloudis refused to receive the protest. The curt refusal of the Greek Premier to entertain the Bulgarian protest has resulted in a tense situation.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 2.—A pitched battle between German and French aeroplane squadrons, in which two enemy machines were brought down, was reported to the War Office today.

One German machine was so badly damaged by fire from the French aeroplanes that it fell near Etain.

Two other French machines attacked a Fokker, and by circling constantly closer to the enemy aircraft forced it down and finally riddled it with bullets. It fell near Bouconville.

The French air squadron attacked the Germans as the Fokkers were returning from Bar-Le-Duc. Several bombs had been dropped on the town by the enemy aviators before they started to return to their own lines and were intercepted by the French flying squadron.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 2.—By a violent infantry attack the French troops progressed 100 metres into the German trenches south of Caurettes wood, the official communique announced today.

A German attack between Caurettes wood and Cumieres was checked by curtain fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse an extremely violent battle went on all day from Thiaumont farm to Vaux. Southeast of Douaumont fort the Germans penetrated into the southern part of Caillette wood and also made progress on the shore of Vaux Pont, it was admitted.

At all other points along the line the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Douaumont, already subjected to the explosions of thousands of shells, was again under fierce artillery fire.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne there has been fighting with hand grenades in the Vauquois sector, at Courtes Chaussees and Fille Morte. We caused the explosion of several small mines, which inflicted damage upon the subterranean works of the enemy.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse a counter-attack delivered by our troops made it possible for us to progress for 100 yards into the communicating trenches of the enemy south of the wood of Caurettes. Between this wood and the village of Cumieres an attack on the part of the enemy was checked by our curtain of fire, and the Germans could not move out.

"On the right bank of the river the battle continued yesterday and last night with extreme violence along the entire front between the Thiaumont farm and Vaux. It even spread to the east of the Vaux fort, as far as Damloup. In the region of Thiaumont and Douaumont the assaults of the enemy were repulsed by our fire and our counter attacks.

"South of the Douaumont fort the Germans were successful in penetrating the southern portion of the Caillette wood as well as the southern shores of the Vaux pond. On our right all the attacks directed upon the sector between Vaux and Damloup were broken by the counter resistance of our troops, who inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy.

"In the course of this fighting the artillery fire reached an exceptional degree of violence, and continued along all the front attacked.

"The night passed relatively quietly on the remainder of the front. "Yesterday French air squadrons engaged in combat the group of aviators who came to bombard Bar-le-Duc, and compelled a second group of enemy machines to disperse. A German machine was brought to the ground near Etain, and in the course of this pursuit a Fokker machine attacked by two French machines, came down near Bouconville."

HUN FEARS BRITISH OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, June 2.—Fort Douaumont, early in the struggle for Verdun the scene of some of the fiercest fighting, is again under a hail of shells due to the shift of the German attack from the west to the east bank of the Meuse.

With the shifting attack came word from Paris today that the desperate energy shown by the Germans and their apparent disregard for their own losses are engendered by the fear of a British offensive. Though Douaumont is the chief objective of the new German attack, the entire line from Thiaumont farm to Vaux is under heavy artillery fire, followed here and

there by infantry rushes. All Thursday afternoon the French and German infantry struggle ripped Douaumont hillside with awful losses. Late last night it was reported that the Germans had recovered some of the ground taken from them in a surprise attack by the French earlier in the battle.

Reports of the proposed British offensive being near has aroused new enthusiasm and are given added weight by reiteration of the denial from Paris that there is lack of harmony between the French and English forces. It is declared that the only difficulty is to restrain the British from rushing into action until the arrival of the strategic mo-

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS



Capt. Patterson Lindsay Hall, of the 24th Battalion, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is the second son of the late P. P. Hall and of Mrs. Hall, of 494 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount. He was educated at the High Schools of Quebec and Montreal, and was a member of the staff of the National Trust Company when he joined the 24th. He has been at the front since last September and has two brothers on active service. Capt. S. D. Hall, with the 77th Battalion, Ottawa, and Lieut. E. V. Hall, with the 87th Grenadier Guards, now at Bramshott Camp.

DECISIVE CHARACTER OF BRITISH VICTORY MADE MORE APPARENT HOURLY

List of German Losses in Great Sea Fight Grows Steadily—British Officers Returned From Battle Declare They Identified Hindenberg and Lutzow as Warships Sunk

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, June 5, via London 2:48 p.m.—The Stiftstidende of Aalborg, which yesterday published a report that the 25,000-ton German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on Thursday off Fano Island, pursued by British warships and badly damaged, says it is now believed the Seydlitz was sunk.

A despatch to this newspaper from Ribe, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 5, 3:25 p.m.—British officers of the fleet which participated in the Jutland battle and have returned here identify two German warships sunk as the Hindenberg and Lutzow.

The Lutzow, a battle cruiser of 26,600 tons, was built at Danzig and completed in 1915. She was armed with eight 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twelve 24-pounder guns and equipped with five torpedo tubes. Her armor belt was about thirteen inches in thickness amidships. She was 689 feet long, 95 feet beam and drew 27.1-2 feet. She was of the latest and most powerful battle-cruiser type.

The Hindenberg is not listed in the latest naval records. It has been reported, however, that she was a battleship of the largest and most powerful superdreadnought type, launched in the autumn of 1915, of 29,000 tons, with a complement of over 1,200 men.

ANOTHER HUN BOAT SEEN FLEEING

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, via London, June 5, 6:29 a.m.—A despatch to the Stiftstidende from Ribe, Jutland, says that the German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning, thirty-eight miles west of Fano Islands, going south pursued by British warships. She was badly damaged and had two large holes aft.

The Seydlitz is a dreadnought cruiser of 25,000 tons. She was built in 1912 and is armed with ten 11-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns. The Seydlitz took part in the battle off Heligoland in January 1915, and was reported to have been badly damaged in that engagement and to have suffered heavy casualties among her crew.

Subsequently she was reported at Hamburg undergoing repairs. Fano is a small island off the west coast of Jutland, about eleven miles from Ribe, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the great naval battle of Wednesday.

Latest Figures on Losses in North Sea Battle

BRITISH.		
Name.	Tonnage.	Personnel. (Few Survivors).
Queen Mary (battle cruiser)....	27,000.....	1,000
Indefatigable (battle cruiser)...	18,750.....	800
Invincible (battle cruiser).....	17,250.....	750
Defense (armored cruiser).....	14,600.....	755
Warrior (armored cruiser).....	13,550.....	704
Black Prince (armored cruiser)...	13,550.....	704
Tipperary (destroyer).....	1,850.....	150
Turbulent (destroyer).....	1,850.....	150
Shark (destroyer).....	950.....	100
Sparrowhawk (destroyer).....	950.....	100
Ardent (destroyer).....	950.....	100
Fortune (destroyer).....	950.....	100
Nomad (destroyer).....	*950.....	100
Nestor (destroyer).....	*950.....	100
*Not listed in last British register.		
Totals.		
Battle cruisers.....	63,000.....	2,550
Armored cruisers.....	41,700.....	2,163
Destroyers.....	9,400.....	900
Fourteen ships.....	114,100.....	5,613

GERMAN.		
Name.	Tonnage. (Of whom many were saved).	Personnel.
Westfalen (dreadnought).....	18,900.....	963
Derfflinger (battle cruiser).....	26,600.... (estim.)	1,200
One submarine.....	1,000.... (estim.)	40
Pommern (battleship).....	13,200.....	729
Wiesbaden (cruiser).....	5,600.... (estim.)	450
Frauenlob (cruiser).....	2,715.....	264
Rostock (cruiser).....	4,800.....	375
Elbing (cruiser).....	5,000.... (estim.)	450
Nine destroyers (reported).....	9,000.... (estim.)	900
Totals.		
Two battleships.....	32,100.....	1,692
One battle-cruiser.....	26,600.....	1,200
Four cruisers.....	18,115.....	1,539
Nine destroyers.....	9,000.....	900
One submarine.....	1,000.....	40
Thirteen ships.....	86,815.....	5,371

To these the latest reports indicate that there must be added the Hindenberg and the Lutzow. The former was the pride of the German navy—a huge super-dreadnought of 29,000 tons, with a complement of over 1,200 and a very heavy armament.

The Lutzow is a sister ship to the Derfflinger, a battle-cruiser of 26,600 tons displacement. Adding these two to the above list of German losses, the total tonnage would amount to and the loss of life be materially increased.

There is a likelihood also that the battle-cruiser Seydlitz may prove to have gone down. She was a 25,000-ton ship, with a complement of 1,108 men.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR BRITISH

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, June 5, 12 noon.—In view of the latest report of the Admiralty on the naval battle of last week the press and public are devoting their attention to computing the losses of the two navies and the effect the engagement is likely to have on future naval warfare.

The British estimate of eighteen German ships lost, as compared with fourteen British, is accepted by the majority and the result is now claimed as a complete victory for the British fleet.

So far as the German denial of the British claim is concerned, it is pointed out that the Germans did not admit the loss of the cruiser Elbing until the arrival of some survivors from her in Holland, and this is cited as confirmation that the Germans conceal their losses until forced by circumstances to reveal them.

This is made possible, it is argued, by the fact that the British losses occurred in daylight and are known to the Germans, while the German losses took place in twilight or after dark.

Canadians Lost Many Friends on Cruiser

Special Cable to The Montreal Star.
From Our Own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE.
17 Cockspur Street, London, June 5.

—A pretty incident took place at a dinner at the Savoy when Italian naval officers joined the Canadian First Division officers on leave.

All rose and drank a toast to the King and Navy.

Several Canadian officers have lost good friends on the Queen Mary, which conveyed the First Contingent, and during the landing at Plymouth they fraternized with the cruiser's men.

ROLAND HILL

CANADIAN OFFICERS HEAVY CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING NEAR YPRES

Thirteen Dead Out of Total of 103—Dead Include Capt. Whitehead and Lieut. Grondin, Montreal; Lt.-Col. Baker, M.P., and Lt.-Col. Buller—Maj. Gault Again Wounded

Special to The Montreal Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 5.—The severest fighting in which the Canadians at the front have yet engaged, with the all too pronounced probability of a casualty list in keeping with the intensity of the battle occurred on Friday and Saturday in the Ypres salient.

While the Third Canadian Division bore the brunt of it, the mention of other battalions in the casualty list this morning indicates that some troops from the First Division participated as well.

Ottawa has not yet received the descriptive particulars of the fight. What has come through is a list of casualties that shows losses which, to put it as mildly as possible, are heavy indeed. The officers' names came first, and it is shown that 103 of them have fallen, the greater proportion belonging to the cavalry brigade, which Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams, now wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, had under his command.

When among the officers the losses are so severe, it is all too easy to surmise the proportionate losses sustained by the men in the ranks.

IRON BAND OF SEA POWER OF BRITISH TIGHTENED ON HUN

Battle of Jutland Described by Experts as Important Step Toward Overwhelming Defeat of Enemy—Naval Position Stronger Than Ever

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 5.—The latest information leads the coolest naval experts to class the battle of Jutland as a victory for Great Britain and an important step towards an overwhelming defeat of the enemy.

This will be confirmed when the full official story is told. The exposition will serve to remind one significantly that the loss of gallant Cradock in this war's first naval engagement was followed by a crushing victory off the Falklands.

Some specific points which emerge, pending Admiral Jellicoe's full story, include the following:

First, Admiral Beatty, by the impetuous valor of his battle-cruiser unit, wrecked the enterprise of the German High Seas Fleet, which was probably designed to break out into the Atlantic and so counter England's blockade, which is now strangling German supplies.

Second, the German sea-fighting machine was so knocked about that it will be many weeks and perhaps months before the German High Seas Fleet can attempt anything fresh.

BLOCKADE TIGHTER THAN EVER.

Any German hope of breaking the Allies' control of the maritime communications of the world must be abandoned for this summer. The blockade is tighter than ever by reason of the German naval losses.

No coast bombardment of England of the tip and run kind is likely during the coming holiday season.

The risk of invasion, which has never been taken very seriously, is greatly reduced.

Russia has greater scope in the Baltic, this relieving the enemy

pressure on the right wing of the Russian armies.

Archibald Hurd, at the end of a long review of the new situation, says:

"The British fleet remains in supreme command, not merely of the North Sea, but of all the seas and oceans of the world. The main fact is that our battle-strength is unimpaired.

"Owing to the splendid patriotism of Australia and New Zealand, we still possess a valuable margin over the enemy in battle-cruisers and resources in armored cruisers, which represents the superiority as being actually greater than at the beginning of the war.

"In light cruisers we are better off than at any time since the war opened. This battle tightens England's sea grip, thus enabling the Allies to hasten the complete overthrow of the enemy by sea and land."

WINDERMERE.

PROMINENT MEN AMONG FALLEN

There are some prominent men among the fallen. Lieut.-Col. Harold Baker, M.P. for Brome, who commanded a Quebec cavalry brigade, is dead of wounds. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller, the third commandant of the Princess Pats, and former Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught, was killed outright. Others among the dead are Capt. E. A. Whitehead, of Montreal; Capt. W. P. Malone and Lieut. G. A. Ross, of Toronto; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Shaw, of Brandon, and Lieut. G. H. Dotty, of Sherbrooke, Que. For the third time Major Hamilton Gault has been wounded.

As stated, Major-Gen. Mercer and Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams are seriously wounded. The splendid story of Canadian gallantry at St. Julien, Festubert and St. Elol is already recorded, but from the conditions encountered this latest struggle of the Canadians was not only the most valorous but clearly the most difficult.

An examination of the detailed contour maps at the Militia Department shows that our forces occupied a semi-circular salient, jutting out into the lines of the enemy. They were thus exposed, as they have been for some months to enemy fire, not only from the front but from two sides, as well. The Huns could blaze away directly to the line of our trenches while they also could direct a cross fire.

To add to this difficulty the Canadian position was in a swamp. It was thus not only a peculiarly hazardous location, but one where the physical conditions were exceptionally adverse.

Reports to Ottawa so far are confined mainly to the list of casualties, but the story has briefly been told in the British communique of a German attack and substantial gains following, and then a valorous counter-attack by our forces, resulting in the recovery of the greater portion of the 700 yards of trenches that had been lost.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

To accomplish this under the physical conditions are probably against the tremendous odds that obtained was a remarkable performance. The new Third Division—the latest Canadian organization to take the field—has shown that while lacking the experience of the First and Second, its merit and fighting ability fully sustain the splendid record of those who went before.

The story from the front demonstrates that in this battle the Canadians had it all to themselves, the other parts of the line being attacked slightly. Under the circumstances, in view of the disorganization and confusion resulting from heavy loss of life and ground, it is considered a particularly gallant and notable feat that our troops should have rallied so effectively as to recover positions they had been forced temporarily to surrender.

That this was brought about at heavy cost in life and limbs the casualty list all too clearly indicates, may justly be proud.

AGGREGATE LOSS NOT KNOWN.

It will be some days before the complete casualty list is available, though it has been greatly systematized and now comes in much more expeditiously than before. The aggregate loss is not known, but it will easily run into four figures and greatly swell the 20,000 odd total which has been reached up to last week, counting all the casualties from the beginning of the war.

A battle so valorous and facing a withering bomb and artillery fire of the enemy could not have been carried on without an appalling toll of life and disability.

western points, along with two infantry regiments of the First Division, from Montreal and Toronto.

In the cable to the Minister of Militia, giving the officers' casualty lists, Gens. Mercer and Williams appear as missing. No official information has come of the former being at Boulogne and the latter a prisoner of the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. Buller, who is dead, is the last of the original list of officers who immediately when the war broke out left the service of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at Rideau Hall and joined their regiments. Col. Hall and joined their regiments. Col. Farquhar and Col. R. Bulkely, and now Col. Buller, of Princess Pats, are dead, while Col. Louther, Capt. Graham and Capt. Bell were wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, heading the Eastern Township Brigade, was one of the most popular members of the House of Commons. He was elected in 1911, defeating the Hon. Sydney Fisher. Gen. Hughes spoke of him as "one of the finest fellows I ever knew, a thorough soldier and gentleman."

Ten Killed; Three Died in List of 103

The casualty list among the Canadian officers comprises 103 men, of whom ten were killed and three died of wounds, the remainder being wounded or missing.

G. Harry Baker, M.P. for Brome, is among the dead, and Major Hamilton Gault is wounded for the third time. Regulations imposed by the censorship prevent the mention of the regiments to which the officers were attached, but their home addresses are given. The list follows:

Killed.—Lieut. P. S. Nisbet, St. John; Capt. E. A. Whitehead, Montreal; Capt. W. P. Malone and Lieut. G. A. Ross, Toronto; Lieut. F. M. Grondin, Montreal; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Shaw and Lieut. B. P. Bowles, Brandon; Lieut. E. L. Berkinshaw, Victoria; Lieut. G. N. Dotty, Sherbrooke, Que.

Died of Wounds.—Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P.; Capt. J. Pitts and Lieut. T. L. Harling, Sherbrooke, Que.

Wounded.—Capt. C. H. L. Lyman, Saskatchewan; Lieut. D. R. N. McLean, Montreal; Major A. T. Powell, Montreal; Lieut. V. G. Rexford, Montreal; Lieut. R. Worrall, Montreal; Lieut. T. Evans, Montreal; Lieut. W. E. Beaton, Montreal; Lieut. R. H. Walker, Montreal; Lieut. C. B. Price, Montreal; Lieut. C. L. O'Brien, Montreal; Lieut. R. D. Torrance, Montreal; Lieut. W. R. Lugar, Montreal; Lieut. F. Owen, Montreal; Major J. W. Forbes, Toronto; Capt. E. W. Bickle, Toronto; Lieut. G. A. Watson, Toronto; Lieut. H. Beck, Toronto; Lieut. H. R. Fuller, Toronto; Lieut. E. Hibbert, Toronto; Lt. R. A. Brown, Toronto; Lt. C. Mersereau, St. John; Maj. A. H. Gault, Maj. S. L. Jones, Lt. F. Molson, Maj. S. B. Coristine, Montreal; Capt. G. H. Blackader, Montreal; Lt. F. N. Macdougall, Montreal; Lt. G. Triggs, Edmonton; Lt. P. W. Beatty, Brandon; Lt. A. Macdougall, Brandon; Lt. G. M. Patton, Brandon; Lt. G. J. Lloyd, Brandon; Lt. N. A. Smith, Brandon; Major J. T. Bardolph, Victoria, B.C.; Captain H. J. Redpath, Victoria, B.C.; Lt. W. R. Latimer, Victoria, B.C.; Lt. C. J. Lewis, Victoria, B.C.; Lt. H. G. Scott, Victoria, B.C.; Lt. A. K. Strachan, Victoria, B.C.; Capt. W. E. L. Coleman, Toronto; Lt. G. W. Rutherford, Toronto; Captain H. W. Roscoe, Sherbrooke, Que.; Lieut. A. L. Rice, Sherbrooke, Que.; Lieut. H. Barton, Sherbrooke, Que.

Canadians Cheered as They Advanced

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—Describing Friday's fighting, in which the Canadians played a prominent part, Philip Gibbs, in the Daily Chronicle, says:

The Canadians counter-attacked in full daylight shortly after half-past seven in the morning. The troops advanced, cheering as they ran, and attacked in assaulting parties at various points of the line. The trenches on the northern or Hooze side of the captured line were quickly retaken.

Assaulting columns penetrated at each point of attack on the rest of the front with the Germans in trenches between those points. The Canadians then left, clearing considerable portions of the trenches and getting into touch with each other at various bombing posts. It was grim and bloody work. The Canadians fought as men angered by losses and they bombed out the enemy with a fierce determination to get back the lost ground at any cost.

Further details have not yet come down from that scene of battle where the struggle still continues and where battalions have disappeared behind a veil of smoke into the confusion of hand-to-hand fighting. It seems that about nine German battalions took part in the assault, and it is certain that they suffered severely from the resistance of the Canadians, who, in spite of the effects of the bombardment, fought very fiercely before the enemy was able to enter their trenches.

CANADIANS ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. Patrick Farrell (killed in action), 799 Verdun avenue.



Pte. E. Champagne (wounded), 64 Bernard street.



Sergt. H. J. Ferguson (wounded), 889 Rivard street.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT AGAINST FORT VAUX AN UTTER FAILURE

*Despite Use of Liquid Gas and Repeated Assaults
Enemy Fails to Gain Single Yard—Butchery at
Verdun Appalling—Germans Advance to Cer-
tain Death*

RUSSIANS REPORT A GREAT SUCCESS.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 5, via London, 6:05 p.m.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front, from the Pripot marshes to the Roumanian frontier, according to an official announcement issued here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 5.—The Germans launched several hot infantry attacks against Fort Vaux last night, employing liquid fire, but despite this the attacks were repulsed, says the French official communique today. Elsewhere along the line east of the Meuse the fighting was heavy, but the Germans were unable to gain a yard the statement says.

At Damloup and Fort Vaux the charges of the German infantry ended in hand-to-hand struggles along the trench lines. The Germans did not obtain a foothold at any place. The heaviest part of the attack was directed against Vaux.

The text of the statement follows: "On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment. East of the river the artillery fighting has continued with extreme violence in the region of Thiaumont and Diaumont. The Germans continued yesterday evening and last night their attacks upon our positions at Vaux and Damloup.

"To the northwest of Fort Vaux, on the slopes of the Fumin wood, repeated German advances were completely checked by our fire. All the assaults between the fort and the village of Damloup also were broken.

"There was ferocious fighting between the garrison of Vaux fort and the detachment of the enemy who were attempting to penetrate this position. In spite of the fact that the enemy made great use of flaming liquids, our troops prevented their adversaries from making any progress.

"In the Vosges an attack by the enemy at a point to the west of Carpiach resulted in their becoming possessed of three trenches. Shortly after we delivered a counter-attack and drove the Germans from all the positions they occupied."

further than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks, pushed on by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line swept by the French quick fireers. As they toppled over others came on to take their place and fall in turn.

French officers who have returned from the Verdun front, although hardened to the worst sights of war, declare the butchery there surpasses imagination.

Special Star wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, June 5. — All of the French counter-attacks on the positions gained by the Germans along the Fort Vaux, Calllette woods, Damloup line have been repulsed with heavy losses to the French, according to the Berlin official statement today.

"The enemy, in a series of massed infantry attacks," reads the report, "attempted to retake positions gained by us in the past few days. All of the attacks were repulsed. The French made their greatest efforts on Fulme ridge, southwest of Vaux village, and in the district to the southeast.

"West of the Meuse our artillery shelled French trenches and batteries with good effect. The attempt of the French infantry to storm our trenches on the road west of Haucourt was halted. A feeble French attack in the Champagne region near Prunag, undertaken after gas preparation, failed.

"The British last night again attacked the positions conquered by us southeast of Ypres. The attackers were driven back by the fierce artillery fire.

"German reconnoitring detachments entered the enemy positions along the Yser north of Arras and east of Albert, taking nearly 100 unwounded prisoners. A mine-thrower was also taken.

"On the east front and in the Balkans the situation is unchanged."

TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5, via London, 1:06 p.m.—The reinforced Turkish army in the Caucasus, which late last month began an offensive campaign has driven the Russians further back, the War Office claimed today.

The statement follows:

"On the Caucasus front, in the centre, our troops drove back the enemy's left wing some forty kilometres (about twenty-five miles), notwithstanding unfavorable weather. All attempts of the enemy to effect his retreat or to regain his position collapsed with heavy loss in our bayonet attacks. We captured fifty soldiers, two machine-guns and other arms and engineering material.

ADVANCE TO CERTAIN DEATH.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 5.—In their repeated attacks on Fort Vaux, one of the outlying defences of Verdun along the front east of the Meuse, the Germans are hurling forward their infantry in masses so compact that the first ranks are obliged to advance to certain death. The assaulting columns debouch from the village of Damloup, below the fort and separated from it by a ravine, are obliged to cross it to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which has saturated the ground with blood.

One German column advanced no

MORE FOR THE 148TH OFF TO VALCARTIER

The 148th Battalion are quickly settling down to their new quarters at Valcartier Camp, thanks to the efficiency displayed by the advance party under Capt. McKechnie, who laid out the camp in a very comfortable manner. When the battalion arrived they had a hot meal awaiting them, and everything was soon in order.

The unit which remained behind at the Peel street barracks to clear up left on Saturday evening under Capt. Hooker, and now the only representatives of this fine battalion in the city are the recruiting party under Capt. Graham and Lieut. Hilsley, who have their offices opposite the Peel street barracks, and who are anxious to raise speedily the fifty men required to make the battalion up to full strength. The recruiting office is open from 8:15 till 10 p.m., and an appeal is made to the men of the city to join so as to complete establishment and leave the field clear for other units.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE IS HELD

The congregation of Trinity Church yesterday morning attended a special memorial service for the five men from among them who have been killed in action—Ptes. Hubert and Cyril Hill, F. Hubert and Edgar Mott and G. Poole-Soody, at which the Rev. G. Q. Warner paid tribute to their memory and said that records of them would be kept so that in future a permanent memorial could be erected to their heroism in the church. Reference was made by Mr. Warner to the honor conferred on their pastor on Lieut.-Col. the Rev. J. M. Almond, who had received the C.M.G. during the past week, remarking that Canon Almond would be the first to assert that the honor gained by those men whose burial place was marked by little wooden crosses, and who had died for their country was far higher than any honor which earthly kings could bestow.

CANADIAN GENERALS WHO WENT DOWN GALLANTLY IN RECENT ACTION



BRIGADIER-GENERAL V. WILLIAMS,
Wounded and prisoner.

Major-Gen. M. S. Mercer, of Toronto, was Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Queen's Own of that city at the outbreak of the war. He is a lawyer, but has always taken a keen interest in military matters. He was in charge of his regiment at Valcartier and was made Brigadier-General of the First Brigade.

He was afterwards placed in command of the "Corps Troops" until the formation of the Third Division, when he was given the rank of Major-General and took charge. He has been at the front continuously since then.

Gen. Mercer had been over the battle-ground in France and Flanders with Gen. Sir Sam Hughes and again just before the war and possibly no Canadian soldier had a better knowledge of the district in question.

Brig.-Gen. Victor A. S. Williams, is a son of Col. Williams, of Port Hope,

commander of the Midland Regiment in the Northwest Rebellion, who died on active service. He served in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for some six years and afterwards entered the permanent forces at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg.

He commanded the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Winnipeg, but later came to Ottawa as Adjutant-General. When the war broke out he was made Camp Commandant at Valcartier.

He went to England with the First Division and was attached to the forces in the Old Country. He was seriously ill during the early part of the war, but after his recovery was made Brigadier-General in command of the Seventh Brigade, Third Division. He was one of the best known cavalry officers in Canada. Mrs. Williams, who was a daughter of Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, is in England.



MAJOR-GEN. M. S. MERCER,

CANADIAN TROOPS REGAIN GROUND LOST TO GERMANS

Fall Back 700 Yards Under
Fiercest Hun Attack Yet,
But Come Right Back

GENS. MERCER AND WILLIAMS WOUNDED

Latter Taken Prisoner —
Canadians Retain Re-
captured Ground

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—The British official communique issued at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, dated June 3, says:

"Fighting of a very severe nature continued without cessation, south-east of Ypres, between Hoge and the Ypres-Menin Railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward lines in this neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack, and

during the night succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillebeke.

"The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-attacks at 7 o'clock this morning, which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground which he had gained. The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry, counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment.

"The enemy's losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the recaptured ground.

GEN. WILLIAMS PRISONER.

"Gen. Mercer and Williams, of the 3rd Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardment, are missing."

A despatch received in London late last night, however, states that Gen. Mercer, severely wounded, was being removed to a hospital in Boulogne, while Gen. Williams who accompanied Gen. Mercer, also severely wounded, had fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Four officers, wounded in the recent heavy fighting on the Canadian front, reached London late tonight in Major Wenver, of the 49th, suffering from abrasions of the back. Lieut. Pen, Mounted Rifles, wounded in the face; Lieut. Drabble, of the 49th, wounded in cheek and suffering from shell shock; and Lieut. Paton, Mounted Rifles, scalp wound. All four cases are of slight wounds.

It may be taken for granted that the ordeal through which the Canadians are passing is one of many episodes, showing that a tremendous climax of the war is fast approaching. The fighting at Zillebeke is exactly similar in character to that at Verdun in intensity, although it is so far on a much smaller scale.

CASUALTY LISTS LONG.

The Canadian casualty lists make grave reading, yet their length will not surprise anybody who has any realization of the character of the German preliminary bombardment of the Canadian front trenches. The enemy hurled heavy shells hour after hour, blowing into fragments every living and dead thing near where they fell.

There is really no immediate and judicious answer in a military sense to this kind of attack, except to await one's own time. A bombardment with shells of a weight such as has never been known previous to the last six months went on throughout the night.

The Canadians, however, stuck to where they had been posted as long as there was any semblance of earthworks to protect them, sullenly retiring only when to remain meant extermination for all.

Meantime, the Germans pushed forward a thin spreading of men on the ground which their artillery had churned into chaos. A breadth of nearly half a mile was thus covered.

Then, in the early morning of Saturday, there came the time for the inevitable counter-attack. Canadian machine guns started up with their deadly watering of disputed ground, after which supporting companies advanced by short rushes, while the heavy artillery, supporting them from behind, pounded the German rear to disorganize the sending of reinforcements.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Many prisoners fell to both sides, and a number of Canadians were taken in the preliminary bombardment, being cut off in a section from which, owing to a perfect tornado of fire, it was impossible to retire on the second line.

It is not permissible to state the battalions employed, as the Germans know too much already about our dispositions. Probably the enemy reckoned on meeting green forces where he concentrated his fury.

Whether this fighting on the Canadian section heralds a general onslaught on the British line, is known only to the enemy, but it is undoubtedly one of many recent endeavors to upset the definite plans to which the Allied forces stand collectively committed.

The official statements on the fighting in the Ypres sector, reaching London from Berlin, Saturday and Sunday, state:

"We captured by storm on Friday the ridges of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, and the English position beyond, taking prisoner on General, slightly wounded, one Major and thirteen other officers and 350 unwounded men. The number of prisoners taken was small, the enemy having suffered very sanguinary losses.

"During the night attempted counter attacks made by the enemy were easily repulsed."

Sunday the following statement was issued by the German Headquarters Staff:

"The British directed several attacks against the position won by us east of Ypres. They were everywhere repulsed."

Of the Ypres battle the British official statement of last night says:

"The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments and our troops retain the ground regained in other counter-attacks yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken."

attacked, and unless the fighting spreads, this is entirely their battle.

The German guns had been relatively quiet for some days, when they suddenly opened up the heaviest bombardment any Canadian veteran has known, using all kinds of guns, from heavy howitzers to trench-mortars, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

"But it was not this time as in the earlier battles on the Ypres Salient, when the Germans threw three or four to our one," said an officer. "The British guns returned equal volumes on the Germans after they were in our trenches."

Under support of gunfire, the Canadian battalions, maintaining the tradition of the first contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counter-attacks. They fought throughout the night and were engaged all day Saturday doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost. Parties rushed in at different points bombing and bayonetting right and left, and before their fierce work was ended they had regained all but a few yards.

The German advance had been made over a front of 3,000 yards, from the Ypres-Comines Railway to Hooze Point. This was the most extensive front of any recent front attacked, the Canadians responded to the test coolly and skillfully. In

the Hooze sector, the German attack was stopped with heavy loss.

The perplexity over the first news of the battle between the British and German fleets has been succeeded by satisfaction as fuller accounts are received.

It is questioned by many whether the Admiralty does wisely in giving to the world an inventory of the damage the British suffer, or whether the alleged German policy of admitting nothing an opponent cannot prove may not be more in harmony with the conditions of modern warfare. Should the British estimate of the German losses prove correct, naval writers say it will be many a long day before the German fleet shows itself again in the North Sea, and even should the estimate prove to be an excessive one, the damage done to the German battle-cruisers will put an end to raids on English coasts. After the Dogger Bank battle, the Derfflinger and Moltke were five months in dock, and it is believed that the German ships of this class engaged in last week's battle were more severely damaged than the two named.

Review of Fight From the British Viewpoint Given

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 5, 3:30 p.m.—The latest report received by the British Admiralty enable the Associated Press to give the following review of the naval engagement off the Jutland coast, with various incidents and results, as viewed from the British side:

During the night of May 31-June 1 British destroyers made a determined attack on the retreating German battle fleet which hastened its flight. The British fleet remained in possession of the scene of battle during the morning of June 1 and traversed the field four times, finding no enemy to fire upon.

The commander-in-chief took his fleet back to its bases at his leisure and five hours after its arrival reported the battle fleet again ready for action.

As regards the German losses, definite evidence, it is declared, have now been obtained that they were deliberately falsified and that the following were totally destroyed:

Two battle-cruisers; one at least, and probably two battleships; four light cruisers; eight destroyers and one submarine.

The remainder of the German bat-

FOUGHT FIGHT THAT WILL LIVE

By Canadian Press.

EDINBURGH, June 5.—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland battle are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought Hindenberg, the pride of the German navy.

These sailors say that the Hindenberg was struck successively by four torpedoes while the destroyers dashed in alongside of her hull, tearing her to pieces until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

An officer from one of the destroyers gave the following graphic account of the battle:

"The ships of the Grand Fleet went into action as if they were going into manoeuvres. From every ward arm the White Ensign flew, the flag which is to the sailor as the tattered colors were in days of old to a hard-pressed regiment. That it went hard with the battle-cruisers is apparent, but one ship cannot fight a dozen. They had fought a great fight, a fight to be proud of, a fight which will live longer than many a victory."

GERMAN SHELLS FELL SHORT.

"We fought close into the foe and if anything is certain in the uncertainties of naval battle, it is that we gave at least as good as we got. We passed along the line of German ships some miles away and let off broadside after broadside.

"The air was heavy with masses of smoke, black, yellow, green and every other color, which drifted slowly between the opposing lines, hiding sometimes friend and sometimes foe. The enemy ships were firing very fast, but watching the ships in front, one came to the conclusion that the shooting was decidedly erratic.

"Again and again salvos of shells fell far short of the mark to be followed immediately by others which screamed past high in the air.

"I watched the Iron Duke swinging through the seas letting off broadside after broadside, wicked tongues of flames leaping through clouds of smoke. The direction of battle was stunning, stupendous, deafening, as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once.

"Great masses of water rose in the air like waterspouts, reaching as high as the masts as the salvos of German shells fell short or went over their target. Now and then a shell found its mark, but it left me absolutely cold, as is its effect on each man at a time like this. A dozen men may be knocked out at one's side. It makes no difference. It is war.

"It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. The smoke obscured everything so effectually that one could only get a glimpse at intervals when a kindly wind blew a lane through the pall. It was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. The number was certainly large.

"It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only the high command knew the progress of the battle. That the damage inflicted on the German ships was great does not admit of any doubt. At one time two vessels red with fire gleamed through the smoke.

SAD INCIDENT OF BATTLE.

"It is a curious feeling to be in the midst of a battle and not to know to which side fortune leans. Where only a few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses were known with some degree of exactness, but even that was uncertain. Thus at one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost, as she did not

answer any call. It transpired that her wireless had been destroyed.

"With the dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for the big enemy ships. She soon got into effective range, and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on a German battleship.

"The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officer standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success. At that moment a shell hit the bridge and wiped out the entire group.

"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning, the water soon looked as if it were under the influence of a gale, so great was the turmoil caused by the leviathan ships ploughing at terrific speed through the waves.

"The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by the shells bursting in the water."

TEUTONIC LOSSES COLOSSAL.

German sailors rescued by Scandinavian steamers described the Teutonic losses in the Jutland battle as colossal, according to a despatch to the Telegraph Exchange Company.

A large number of the crew of the cruiser Wiesbaden and men from several German torpedo boats have been rescued and brought to Copenhagen.

They report that many of their companions, after floating for thirty-six hours on rafts without food or water, drank the sea water, became insane and jumped into the ocean.

The German survivors say that several of their torpedo boats and submarines were capsized by the British shells and sank instantly. Bodies of both British and German sailors are beginning to be washed ashore on the east coast of Jutland.

Captains of steamers arriving in Scandinavian harbors report that the big German cruisers which were operating along the Courland coast, near Riga, have been withdrawn and that a large squadron of destroyers which had been patrolling the southern Baltic was not sighted last week.

the cruiser squadron may have reached home ports, but the ships were all severely damaged, as also were ships of the Koenig class which came under the fire of a portion of the British battle fleet.

Besides the above, the Associated Press has obtained information from returned officers of the fleet to the effect that they are able to identify the lost German battle-cruisers as the Hindenberg and the Lutzow.

Naval officials here point out that on account of their proximity to home ports, some of the German vessels that were so badly injured as the British cruiser Warrior would have been able to make port.

The German warship Hindenberg has hitherto been classified as a battleship.

Another German Falsehood Nailed

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 5.—In connection with the German official statement announcing the sinking of a British destroyer off the Humber and the burning of the British cruiser Euryalus, the following announcement was made today at the British Admiralty:

"No British destroyer or any other British warship was destroyed off the Humber or anywhere else by a submarine or any other agency since the action of the 31st of May.

"The Euryalus was not present in the North Sea during this battle, and therefore was not sunk by German fire.

"It would appear from the fact of these two false allegations being circulated by the German Admiralty that they are anxious by any means to exaggerate the British casualties which already have been fully and completely announced."

(See also Page 4)

OFFICERS' LIST OF CASUALTIES GROWS HEAVIER

Three Hundred and Thirty-three Met Death in North Sea

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 5.—A total of 333 officers were killed in the Jutland battle, according to a list issued by the Admiralty today.

This list shows that practically all the officers of the cruisers, Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince and from the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor and Shark perished.

All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved, and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrow Hawk. On the other ships twenty-three officers were killed and twenty-two wounded.

Many families high in the Peerage are mourners as the result of the North Sea battle. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, who went down with the battle cruiser Invincible, was the son and heir of Viscount Hood. Lieut.-Commander Hugh Feilding was a son of the Earl of Denbigh; Midshipman Bernard Bailey was a son of Lord Glenusk, and Lieut. Algernon Percy was a nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Nestor, Commander Edward Bingham, was a son of Lord Clanmorris, while Midshipman Cecil Molyneux was a son of the Earl of Sefton.

King George yesterday received in audience Commander Hubert E. Dannreuther, one of the two officers reported as having survived the disaster to the Invincible.

LOCAL FORCES BADLY HIT; 30 OFFICERS NAMED

Six Killed in Action—Private Cables Add to Official List—Baker, Greenshields, Vessey, Whitehead and Macfarlane Gone

Six Montreal officers are included in the heavy list of those killed in action on Saturday, while the list of wounded and missing officers who are closely connected with the city brings the total up to thirty-one officers. Several of these are mentioned in the official casualty list, but there are others who have not yet been officially notified, although private cables have been received giving notification of their death.

The officers who are killed are:

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Baker, M.P.
Capt. John Vessey, (private cable.)
Capt. Melville Greenshields, (private cable.)
Capt. E. A. Whitehead.
Lieut. E. M. Grondin.
Lieut. B. C. Macfarlane, (private cable.)

The wounded Montreal officers are:

Major A. Hamilton Gault.
Major S. L. Jones.
Major S. A. Coristine.
Major A. T. Powell.
Capt. G. H. Blackader.
Capt. Percy Molson, (private cable.)
Lieut. R. D. N. McLean.
Lieut. V. G. Rexford.
Lieut. R. Worrall.
Lieut. T. Evans.
Lieut. W. E. Beaton.
Lieut. C. B. Price.
Lieut. C. L. O'Brien.
Lieut. R. D. Torrance.
Lieut. W. R. Lugar.
Lieut. F. Owen.
Lieut. F. Molson.
Lieut. F. N. MacDougall.
Lieut. S. C. Miller.

Wounded and suffering from shell shock:

Lieut. R. G. Marion.
Wounded but on duty:
Lieut. R. G. Mackenzie.
Lieut. J. McKenna.
Lieut. R. A. Pelletier.
Missing, believed wounded:
Lieut. A. F. Major.

CAPT. GREENSHIELDS.

Capt. Melville Greenshields, is the son of J. N. Greenshields, K. C., and brother of Lieut. C. G. Greenshields, of the 24th Battalion who is at present home on leave after being wounded. Capt. Greenshields has been on active service since the first contingent went to Flanders, and was wounded at Langemarck, but quickly recovered and rejoined his battalion, which was a Montreal unit and which covered itself with glory in the earlier fighting of the war. Capt. Melville Greenshields was the senior member of the firm of Greenshields & Co. stock brokers, and was about thirty years of age.

Miss Hodge of Westmount shortly before the regiment went to the front.

CAPT. P. MOLSON.

Private advices have been received that Capt. Percy Molson has also been wounded, having received serious injuries to the face.

Molson is one of the best known athletes in Canada and represented the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association with great credit at various International Championship meets.

He was very prominent in rugby football also, and for some years was one of the Committee of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. He and Phil Mackenzie, another great rugby player, were amongst the first to volunteer as officers for the McGill Universities Companies.

He was manager in Montreal of the National Trust Company.

LIEUT. REXFORD.

Lieut. V. G. Rexford is a younger brother of Lieut.-Col. I. P. Rexford, officer commanding the 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

MAJ. CORISTINE.

Maj. F. B. Coristine, who is reported as wounded, is vice-president of the firm of J. Coristine & Co., St. Paul Street. He was on the reserve of officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders before the war, having graduated at Kingston, and when he left with the second contingent he had the rank of Major. Major Coristine lives at Westmount.

CAPT. BLACKADER.

Capt. G. H. Blackader, also reported as wounded, is the son of Dr. A. G. Blackader, of Mountain street. He is a member of the firm of Barrett, Blackader and Webster, builders and contractors, and among other things built the Bank of British North America. He was an officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and had command of a company in a Montreal battalion that went with the second contingent.

LIEUT. MARION.

Lieut. Rene G. Marion was formerly a sergeant in the 65th Regiment. He enlisted in a local battalion, and after going to the front was promoted from the rank of sergeant-major to lieutenant.

CAPT. VESSEY.

Capt. John Vessey who was secretary to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal is reported to have been killed in action on Saturday, Sir Frederick having received a cable to that effect. Capt. Vessey's relatives live at Barrie, Ont., but he was well-known in Montreal.

He took a keen interest in military affairs and was connected with the Westmount Rifles, afterward joining an overseas battalion as a lieutenant obtaining his captaincy in England. At Shorncliffe he created a record in his examinations scoring 598 marks out of a possible 600 in his first exams. He was regarded in the bank as one of the most able young men in the city, his grasp of business, financial, monetary and economic conditions being quite remarkable for one of his years.

LIEUT. MACFARLANE.

Lieutenant Bert (B. C.) Macfarlane reported by private cable killed was one of the best known and most popular young men in Montreal although he originally came from Blessington, Ont., where his family resides.

He was a chartered accountant and joined the Grenadier Guards in 1914, acquiring the rank of Captain and Lieut. Cooper.

He joined a local Battalion as Lieutenant attached to Captain Ralston's Company and was married.

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—I understand that Gen. Mercer has been wounded through a high explosive bursting near him in his dugout, which was demolished. The General was buried for some time.

Despite the fearful prolonged fire along this section, the battalion stuck there, losing heavily every minute, while every vestige of military defence completely melted away in a tornado of explosive.

Gen. Mercer was hurt in the head and sustained concussion. He was rescued by those who remained of the last stretcher party and carried off. Several wounded privates and non-coms eventually succeeded in recovering him.

An officer reaching London early from the front since last year, says that this morning, who has been at the never, not even at the second battle of Ypres, have Canadians had such an experience. He said: "Is there anybody at home or in England who thinks the Germans are short of ammunition? I have seen a tale going round in the pa-

pers on both sides of the water. It is the most complete nonsense ever written.

LIKE POWDER FACTORY AFIRE.

"If the Canadian front had been a powder factory on fire, there could not have been a bigger hell while the Germans made their first bombardment.

"We had expected it for some time, as there are various indications long before such a big storm really bursts.

"It was pretty well on Friday morning when the enemy guns opened in earnest. What an opening! There was everything in the way of explosives and it played all sorts of devilish tricks with our defences. Plump came an enormous shell into a section of a trench where there was a crossway. Everything here would be churned up into nothing and scarcely a single man of that section would escape without some wound.

"Some poor chaps were blown clean away. Nobody had time to look around them. We could only wait our turn. If it was to come, we just stuck where we were. We did not know how things were going in the rear. That is one of the most harassing matters at such a time. It is as well one's thoughts are pretty well occupied in what is going on just around him. I expect the German guns were miles away, but the noise was deafening.

TRENCHES BLOTTED OUT.

"This infernal artillery program on Friday morning went on for nearly three hours. There was not one bit of our front line, I hear, which had not the trenches almost blotted out.

"In my section our losses were grievous. Half a dozen men would be buried together. We had to leave the front line if any of us were to remain.

"During the night the artillery went on almost as intensely. You could see it plugging away for a breadth of many miles. It never left off, though in one section, away to our left. It was hotter than anywhere.

"Of course the Germans sent forward men to occupy the ground we had been obliged to relinquish. Then on Saturday morning we brought up fresh men who moved forward. How they got on I do not know, for I was moved down to the base with a host of others who had been holding the line against the preliminary bombardment.

"I expect the counter-attack will last some time, and probably the Germans will come on with the artillery as fierce as ever. When I left the story was that our men were gradually getting back on to the old land by slow degrees."

Lieut.-Col. Baker Had Distinguished Civil and Military Career

Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker, B.C.L., M.P., whose death in this recent battle at Ypres is reported, born on November 4, 1877, at Sweetsburg, Que., the son of the late Senator George Barnard Baker, K.C., D.C.L., and his wife, Jane Percival Cowan. On his father's side he was of United Empire Loyalist descent.

His great grandfather, Joseph Baker, came to the Township of Dunham, Mississquoi County, in 1796. His grandfather, William Baker, of Dunham, represented Mississquoi County in the Parliament of Lower Canada from 1834 to 1837. His father, the late George Barnard Baker, K.C., of Sweetsburg, Que., represented Mississquoi County in the House of Commons from 1870 to 1872; from 1873 to 1887, and from 1891 to 1896, before being called to the Senate in 1896.

WAS MCGILL GRADUATE.

Lieut.-Col. Baker received his education at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Berthier Grammar School, Berthier-en-Haut, and McGill University, where he graduated as Bachelor of Civil Law. Immediately after graduation he was called to the Bar and began the practice of law, first at Sweetsburg, with his father, and then, since 1907, in Montreal, becoming a member of the law firm of Chauvin, Baker and Walker.



Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M. P., Died of Wounds.



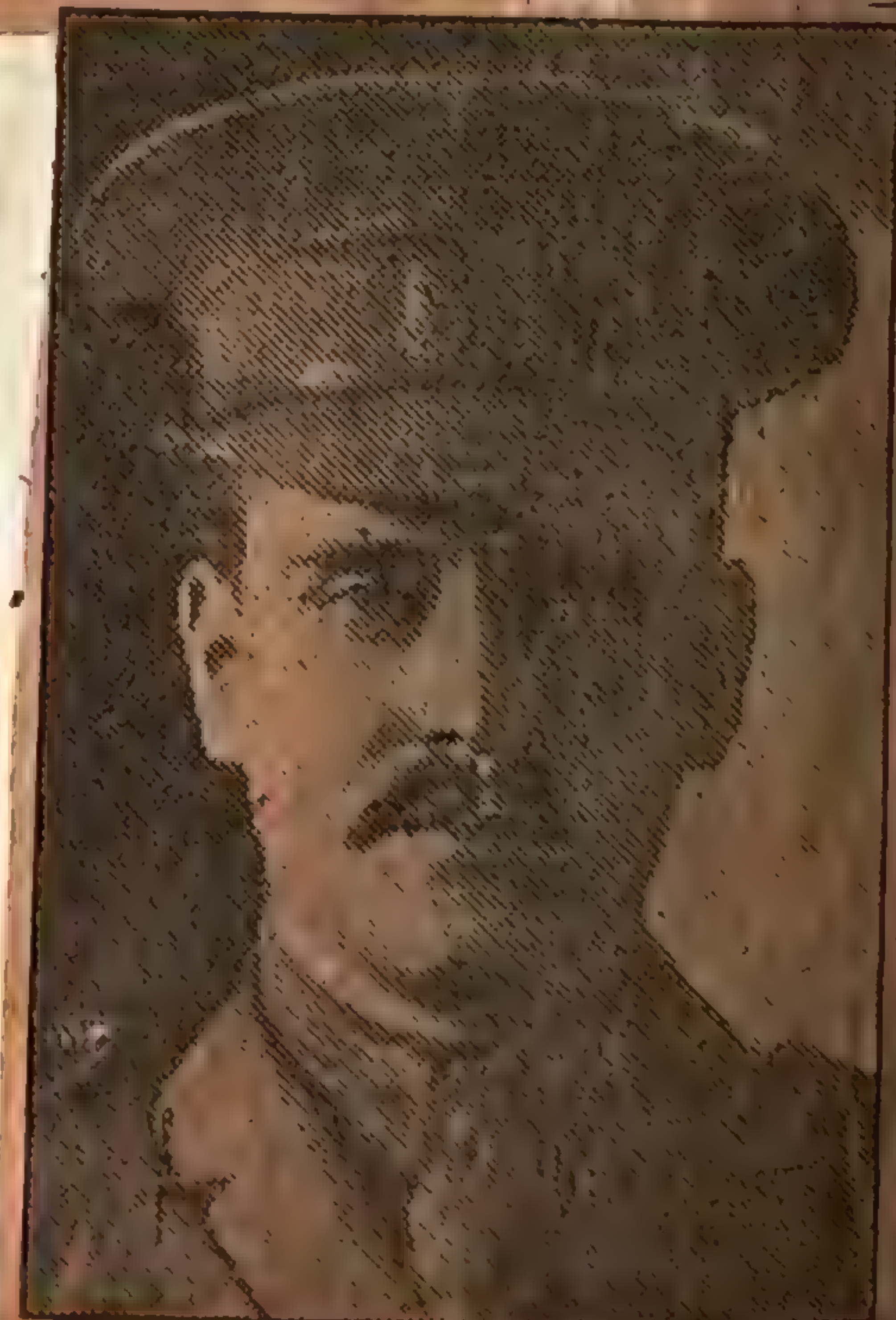
Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller, O. C., Prince of Patriots, Killed Outright.



Capt. A. E. Whitehead, Killed in Action.



Capt. John Vessey, a popular officer, whose death is recorded by private.



Lieut. J. E. McKenna, whose name appears in today's casualty list as a result of Saturday's big fight.



Major A. H. Gault, of the Princess
Patricias, Wounded Again.



Lieut. R. G. MacKenzie, Wounded.



Lieut. H. Hingston, Wounded.



Lieut. F. S. Molson Wounded.



Capt. H. Molson, (Wounded).



Capt. Percy Molson, Reported
Wounded.



Capt. Melville Greenshields, Killed in
Action.



Lieut. J. Evans (wounded).



Lieut. T. A. Evans (wounded).



Lieut. B. C. MacFarlane (killed in action).



Corp. Hugh W. Niven, Wounded.



Capt. W. R. Creighton (wounded).



Major D. C. Draper (wounded, but on duty).



Major S. B. Coristino (wounded).



Lieut. R. D. N. McLean (wounded).

McLean

782d



Lieut. Rene G. Marion (wounded and suffering from shell shock).



Capt. H. J. Pitts (died of wounds).



Capt. J. O. Hastings (wounded).



Capt. R. S. Skinner (wounded).



Lieut. C. B. Price (wounded).



Capt. J. B. Donnelly (wounded).



Capt. G. H. Blackader (wounded).



Capt. P. N. McDougall (wounded).



Major H. B. Verrett, Ottawa (wounded).



Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn (killed in action).



Lieut. F. H. Chauvin (wounded).



Capt. James Jeffroy (wounded).



Lieut. L. DeK. Stephens, 221 Drummond street (killed in action).



Lieut. E. R. Pease (wounded).



Lieut. H. G. Birks, of 294 Stanley street (wounded).



Lieut. P. H. Richardson (killed in action).

LIEUT. STEPHENS DEAD.

The news that Lieut. Lawrence DeK. Stephens has been killed in action was confirmed this morning by another cable received by his partner in the legal firm of Weldon and Stephens. Lieut. Stephens was the son of S. Sheldon Stephens of 221 Drummond street. After the declaration of war he joined the 5th Royal Highlanders and qualified for a commission, going overseas with Lieut.-Col. Cantlie. His wife is in England and she had a cable from him the same day he was killed saying he was all right, but apparently he met his death the same evening. The official news is now confirmed by private cable. Lieut. Stephens who was a graduate in Arts of McGill lived at Richelieu, coming into the city to business every day.

LIEUT. P. H. RICHARDSON.

Lieut. Paul Hua Richardson, who is reported as killed in action in the casualty list of yesterday, but whose only sister Miss D. Richardson, of 69 Victoria street, has not yet received official notification of his death, was the youngest son of the late James Richardson. He has two brothers at the front, and another living at Pittsburg, who served through the South African war. Miss Richardson used to reside at 228 Stanley street, but has now moved to 69 Victoria street, and this may account for the lack of notification, but she received a message from the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor saying that Col. Cantlie feared for the worst regarding Lieut. Richardson, and while there is faint hope that he may be heard of, it is regarded as very slender. Lieut. Richardson was twenty-seven years of age and was employed at one time in the Eastern Townships Bank, later joining with W. B. Chambers in the real estate business. He resided in the Grosvenor Apart-

STRENUOUS FIGHT CONTINUES ALONG CANADIAN FRONT

Bombardment of Canadian Positions Reached High-water Mark Attained On Western Front Including the Verdun Cannonades, and Through These Repeated Shellings the Lost Trenches Have Not All Been Regained, Although Struggle is Incessant.

TERRIFIC BATTLE HAS PLACED A NEW PHASE ON WESTERN CAMPAIGN

Ottawa, June 5.—Evidences of the toll paid by the Canadians in the recent fight about Ypres is shown in the casualties being received at the Militia Department. About seven hundred names of the rank and file have already been received and will be made public as soon as the next of kin is notified. The list is steadily growing and the casualty and record office staff has already inaugurated an all-night tour of duty to promptly notify relatives.

STILL FIGHTING STRENUOUSLY.

British Headquarters in France, June 4, via London, June 5.—The British and Germans are fighting hard in the region of Ypres, where last Saturday the British, in hand-to-hand encounters, and with the aid of bombs, recaptured most of the trenches the Germans had previously taken from them in the sector from the Ypres-Comines canal to Hooze Point. In the face of repeated attacks the British have been unable to retain the bulk of the recaptured ground, but are still fighting strenuously to keep what they have and to recapture what they have lost.

ARTILLERY FIRE REACHED HIGH-WATER MARK

London, June 6.—The Times correspondent at British headquarters, describing the situation at Ypres, explains that the Canadian forces were unable to retain their ground recaptured from the Germans last Saturday owing to the intensity of the German artillery fire. The correspondent concludes his despatch by saying, "You must be prepared to hear that the Canadian losses have been very heavy."

"As soon as they had re-occupied the trenches and killed or driven off the enemy," the correspondent says, "the Canadians found themselves again under the same terrific artillery fire as had preceded the first enemy assault on Friday. Everywhere the trenches themselves were either demolished by gunfire or heaped with dead. To hold the positions won was

"The Germans are now in possession of a mile or front to a depth in places of 350 yards back from the original Canadian front line.

"It is considered by competent judges that the character of the bombardment here during the last two or three days represents the high water mark thus far attained on the western front. It has certainly been, and continues to be, of the most terrific severity. It has been so marked as to almost create a new phase in the war. The scale on which guns and ammunition were used is almost incredible, judged by any standard of experience.

"Whatever the outcome of the present fighting may be, you must be prepared to hear that the Canadian losses have been very heavy. As compensation for these losses the Canadians have the satisfaction of knowing that no troops could have

PREMIER BORDEN EXPRESSES REGRET

(Special Staff Correspondence)

Ottawa, June 5.—Sir Robert Borden gave out the following interview to day: "I have read with the deepest regret the long list of casualties which have just been announced, and which will bring sorrow to so many homes in Canada. The Canadian forces hold an important and honorable portion of the British line, and it is evident that they were subjected to an immense bombardment followed by an infantry attack in great force. The splendid gallantry with which their counter-attack was delivered, and the lost ground recovered maintains the glorious record established in April of last year by the first division.

"Among so many gallant officers who are named in the list it would be invidious to particularize. I may, however, be permitted to mention one of my colleagues in the House of Commons, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. He was a man of the highest ability, of fine character in every way, and his death is not only a great loss to his immediate friends and relatives but to the public life of Canada in which, if he had lived, he would certainly have filled a very distinguished place.

"Without distinction of party, all of his colleagues in the House will accord to his family and relatives the deepest sympathy. I mourn his death as that of a very dear personal friend."

HUN RAIDS WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL

London, June 6.—(Official Report.) The British official communication issued early this morning says: "There is no material change at Zillebeke. The night (Sunday) passed quietly but to-day (Monday) there has been a good deal of shelling by both sides. The enemy made a small night attack in this locality, but was easily repulsed. On the other parts of the line

several minor attacks were carried out by both sides. The enemy made a raid near Bolsselle after a heavy bombardment. Some few casualties were caused to our troops before the enemy retired, leaving his dead.

"A second hostile raid was attempted after a mine explosion north-east of Arras, but it was unsuccessful. The enemy was driven back and we occupied the crater. Our infantry entered German trenches in five different places between Culnehy and Fauquissar. Two of our parties were particularly successful in causing loss to the hostile garrison, killing forty of the enemy.

"Mine warfare continues actively in the sector from Hulluch to Givenchy. Five mines have been sprung by us, and one by the enemy during the past twenty-four hours."

Quiet On French Front.

CANADIANS' LOSS IN "SANCTUARY" HEAVY MAJOR GAULT DEAD

New Officers' Casualty List Today Contains 55 Names, Bringing Total So Far to 180—Montreal Suffers Heavily—Dominion Men Relieved

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Major Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, who was shot in both legs, is dead of his wounds.

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The Canadian public must be prepared for bad news from the front. Our losses in the Sanctuary Woods fight have been very heavy. The exact total will not be known for some days, but enough is known to show that they are substantially in proportion to those at Ypres.

Taken in conjunction with today's appalling calamity that has taken off the Secretary of State for War and moving genius of the British army, the news is unprecedented in its depressing aspect.

Another batch of officers' casualties which came out today, brings up to 180 the aggregate so far. From what is known at the Militia Department this total is far from complete, while the losses from the ranks will take at least a fortnight to come across.

MONTREALERS PROMINENT.

The morning list contains eight killed, thirty-three wounded and thirteen missing. A few of the names had been mentioned before. One officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. Tanner, of Moosomin, is in the list of dead. Before going to the war he was a practising physician.

Vancouver, Calgary, Port Arthur and Montreal figure most prominently in the latest honor roll.

The casualty lists indicate that the Eaton and the Borden machine gun batteries have both been in the thick of the fighting.

From advices received here the news of the battle has caused a perfect clamor among Canadians now in the training camps in England to cross the Channel and get into action as quickly as possible. The difficulty is to select the men and not to get them. The troops in training are anxious to avenge the loss of their comrades.

EXPOSED ON THREE SIDES.

A big factor in the Canadian losses perhaps the biggest factor of all, is the peculiarly perilous position of the British salient largely held by our troops and so located as to permit of fire from the enemy, not only from the front but from the left and right as well.

Then the position is in a swamp, where trenches cannot be constructed at all, owing to the depth of water. In place of trenches, it has been necessary to erect parapets above ground, and these, while affording a measure of protection, have apparently in reality been only a target for the enemy's artillery, and sweeping fire of

These conditions account for the heavy casualties among the tunneling companies and the reports of officers being buried and dug out in the collapse of the protecting structures.

What distinguishes this battle from those that preceded it is the fact that the front where the fighting occurred was only a mile in length, thus admitting of a concentration of artillery fire by the enemy, while the Canadian troops participating were apparently confined to a few brigades. These fought bravely but under the conditions the losses were inevitably disastrous.

The Germans attacked and drove our forces back 350 yards. A splendid rally regained the lost territory, but in the face of the repeated withering fire of the enemy, the position became wholly untenable, and as a result the Canadians have fallen back upon their second line, where there are trenches and much less exposure.

CANADIANS NOW RELIEVED.

While the fight apparently is going on with an intensity equalled only at Verdun, the latest advices are that the Canadians have been relieved.

Definite news regarding Gen. Mercer and Williams is still awaited. In the official list both are reported as wounded and missing, though the newspaper cables give an account of Gen. Mercer having been discovered under a dug-out and taken to a hos-

pital. It is taken for granted that Gen. Williams is both wounded and a prisoner.

It is a most unusual development of war for two Generals to fall together, and the fact that this has taken place when they were inspecting the front line trenches suggests the query as to whether their presence there was known to the enemy and the start of the battle timed accordingly.

ARTILLERY NEVER CEASED

The German artillery never ceased, all kinds of shells, including lacrymose and asphyxiating gas, sweeping the only roads which could be used to bring up reinforcements.

The losses have been so heavy that it was felt to be impossible to launch an effective counter-attack alone, and in response to an appeal assistance came up from the reserve and from trenches farther south, where they had seen severe fighting. They charged the Germans' new positions at about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning and in the most important trenches they not only gained and consolidated what they gained, but some parties swept on and occupied advanced craters bombing out what few Huns were left alive.

It was tremendous fighting—far more severe because of the terrific artillery concentration than Ypres.

OFFICERS WERE MAGNIFICENT

Our losses in officers have been fairly heavy. According to one wounded private who has been in the fighting at Ypres and Festubert without getting a scratch, the officers were magnificent, fighting ahead of the men with rifles and bombs, and rallying them against terrific odds.

The artillery also did splendidly, their guns never ceasing, and aiming down sometimes to a short range of 700 yards.

A moderate estimate of the German losses in what the officers describe as a really serious attempt to break through our line and gain the flank of Ypres is 8,000. All the Hinterland and the trenches behind are filled with the Hun dead. They are veterans, too, and must have been moved up suddenly to carry out the important enterprise.

The general opinion is that the Germans have finished their thrust, but artillery duels are still raging. They can never get through now though, in the opinion of officers who have seen the position up to Sunday night.

ROLAND HILL.

CANADIANS FRUSTRATE SECOND GERMAN DRIVE AT TREMENDOUS COST

**Heroic Work Saves Road to Ypres and Calais—
Returned Men Believe Gen. Mercer Was
Killed—He and Other Officers Displayed
Splendid Bravery**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 6.
—In the fiercest battle in which the Canadians have participated since Ypres, in which the Germans meant at any cost to pierce the lines which the Canadians held in order to menace Ypres and Calais from the eastern side of the salient, the Dominion troops have again, at heavy cost, frustrated the enemy's scheme.

From semi-official sources I learn that the main attack was launched with practically ten battalions of Germans on a frontage of about a mile on Saturday, after the most terrific bombardment that Canadians have yet been under. This attack is distinct from that which was frustrated farther south of Hill 60 on Friday.

From wounded men who have arrived at a certain English port, I am able to gather some details of the terrific fighting.

HUNS HAD WARM RECEPTION

The enemy's artillery absolutely flattened out every semblance of the trench which we held, and obliterated what little was left. Fortunately scores of dugouts had been prepared for just such an eventuality and when early on Saturday afternoon the Germans came on in masses, they met with a warm reception.

Trench mortars and bombs caught them in the open. Machine guns and bombs swept gaps through the advancing ranks. Twice the attack wavered, the Huns, most of them Wurtemburger regiments, being compelled to take refuge in shell craters where our artillery literally massacred them.

Gen. Mercer and William's were caught. After the first attack had been defeated Gen. Mercer, according to one wounded rifleman I spoke to, was either seriously wounded or killed while trying to gain a trench near a wood in which some Canadians were still holding out.

BELIEVE GEN. MERCER DEAD

All the wires had been cut by the terrific artillery fire and he was bravely attempting to get first-hand information whether the trench could be rebuilt. It is the firm conviction of most men I have spoken to that he is among the dead still out in front of former advanced trenches.

Farther south a gallant little band managed to gain the shelter of a little redoubt which had been built behind a bluff, and with two machine guns they swept the Huns from both sides all Saturday afternoon.

With evening, when they became sure that their positions was hopeless, those that were left blew up the guns with bombs and attempted to crawl back through the investing Germans to shelter. My informant knew of only one Sergeant who got through.

After the first trenches had been carried at a heavy cost to the Huns, the Canadian second line, which had also been badly shattered, was hastily reconstructed by working parties, who did splendid work and plans were laid for a counter-attack.

Two more Montreal officers have been added to the list of those who have paid the price of Empire, and fallen on the field of battle.

Major A. Hamilton Gault, who raised the Princess Patricia's Regiment, and who had been wounded on two previous occasions, has succumbed to his third lot of wounds, the injuries sustained to both his legs in the fighting on June 3 proving fatal yesterday.

Capt. L. A. Beaubien, who went over with the first French-Canadian Battalion sent from the Dominion, has also been killed in action, after having been through the severe fighting of the last year. He was killed on the second day of the great fight, when, seemingly, several Montreal regiments were engaged in holding back the enemy and many more Montreal officers were wounded.

The list published at noon today—ten in number—brings the total of Montreal officers who have either been killed or wounded up to forty, which is a terrible record for two days' fighting, and is an indication of the severity of the struggle and an evidence of the heavy character of the casualty list among the rank and file.

The officers who are reported today as wounded are:

Capt. J. O. Hastings.
Capt. R. M. Redmond.
Capt. R. S. Skinner.
Capt. J. B. Donnelly.
Capt. P. V. Cornish.
Capt. W. P. Peterson.
Lieut. W. E. Macfarlane.
Lieut. H. Gallen.

MAJOR GAULT.

Major Andrew Hamilton Gault, who is reported dead of wounds, figured in the list of wounded in yesterday's casualty list for the third time since he went to the front with his battalion, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Although only 34 years of age, Major Gault had long been a prominent figure in Montreal. For years he had been known as a keen soldier, a successful business man and a good sportsman. Born in 1882, the son of Leslie H. Gault, he inherited a large fortune and great business interests. As a director in the old established dry goods firm of Gault Brothers, the Montreal Cotton Company, and other enterprises, he was prominent in commercial and industrial circles here. He was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and at McGill and Oxford universities.

Always keenly interested in affairs military, he became identified with the militia while a mere boy, and when the South African War broke out he joined the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles as a subaltern. In the campaign he distinguished himself by his coolness and military efficiency, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps.

His raising and equipping of the P.P.C.L.I., now known the world over as the "Princess Pats," made his name known throughout the Empire and this great unit, many times decorated in action, will be an enduring monument to his memory. When the battalion was ready, a unit of experienced soldiers, Major Gault cheerfully took his place as second in command, under Col. Farquhar.

On April 15, Major Gault was honored by the King with the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi. Last August the Czar of Russia decorated him with the Order of St. Anne, third class, with sword.

CAPT. R. M. REDMOND.

Capt. R. M. Redmond, wounded, is a son-in-law of Lord Shaughnessy, and his wife is at present on her way to England to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred. Shaughnessy, having sailed last Monday. Capt. Redmond, who was in command of the company after the death of his brother-in-law, is the son of the late W. H. Redmond, and nephew of James Redmond. He is one of the directors of the Royal Bank, and president of the Redmond Company, wholesale furriers. He joined the Victoria Rifles with the rank of Lieutenant, gaining his captaincy while at Bramhall Camp.

CAPT. R. S. SKINNER.

Capt. R. S. Skinner, wounded, was manager of the sundries department of Lymans Ltd., wholesale druggists,

before the outbreak of war, and he took a qualifying course in the Victoria Rifles, gaining his commission as a lieutenant. He was an enthusiastic volunteer, and with Major O'Donohue, was responsible for a great deal of the recruiting work of the battalion, with which he went overseas. He is a native of Kingston, but lived in Montreal for many years, spending his summer months at the Beaconsfield Golf Club.

CAPT. J. B. DONNELLY.

Capt. J. B. Donnelly, wounded, was inspector for the Province of Quebec for the Merchants Bank of Canada. His home was at St. Catharines, Ont., where his parents reside. He joined the Victoria Rifles at the beginning of the war, obtained his commission and joined the same battalion as Capt. Skinner, getting his captaincy while in England.

CAPT. J. O. HASTINGS.

Capt. J. O. Hastings, wounded, has been at the front ever since the first contingent crossed to France. He was formerly in the 5th Royal Highlanders, and went overseas as a lieutenant, gaining his promotion later on. In private life he was in a stockbroker's office, and lived with his mother, Mrs. William Hastings, at Redpath street. His father was prominently associated with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company up to the time of his death. Capt. Hastings has been latterly in charge of transport at the front.

CAPT. BEAUBIEN.

Capt. Beaubien, killed in action, was second in command of a company under Capt. Henri Chasse. He was the son of O. Beaubien of Quebec, and was an accountant in a Quebec shoe factory before the war. He was a captain in the 9th Regiment, Quebec, and was one of the first officers to join the overseas battalion when it was being organized by Lieut.-Col. Gaudet.

He joined as a lieutenant and was placed in charge of the machine gun section of the battalion. After serving at the front in this capacity from September 27 to December 20 last he was promoted to a captaincy. He was 29 years of age, and a cousin of Senator Beaubien and Mayor Beaubien, of Outremont.

CAPT. P. V. CORNISH.

Capt. Philip Victor Cornish, of the Princess Pats, wounded, was formerly in the Actuarial Department of the Sun Life of Canada. He had seen previous military service in India, serving with Col. Buller's regiment there. On completion of his service in India he came to Canada and joined the Sun Life and at the outbreak of the war went with Col. Farquharson and his regiment of old service men, as a lieutenant. He has been wounded on two previous occasions and promoted to a captaincy. He is a Cornishman by birth, his relatives residing at Wiston Hall, Lostwithiel.

CAPT. H. W. NIVEN.

Capt. Hugh W. Niven, wounded, is a young officer who joined the Princess Patricia's at the outbreak of the war, and took part in the heavy fighting last year in which the Pats were engaged. In the great battle at Neuve Chapelle he was at one time the only officer of the Pats who was left unwounded, and he rallied the decimated forces and acted with great bravery, being awarded the Military Cross for his act. He was promoted to a captaincy soon after.

and has been continuously in the fighting until last week when with other officers of this famous regiment he was wounded.

LIEUT. MACFARLANE.

Lieut. Bruce C. MacFarlane, reported killed, came from Shannonville, Ontario, and was educated at the Belleville Business College, from which he graduated in 1906. Thereafter he came to Montreal, joining the staff of Shannon & Mundell, chartered accountants, later joining the staff of Robert Miller & Company, chartered accountants, in which firm he became a partner. He joined the Grenadier Guards in September, 1915, and became a Captain in November, and in December, 1915, was made Musketry Instructor. He was married on October 6, 1915, to Miss G. D. Hodge, Westmount. Mr. MacFarlane was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star,
From Our Own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, June 6.

—“We have been pounded out of the trenches we recaptured, but the Germans were not able to hold them. Our artillery is now giving the Huns tit for tat, and one little gleam we are getting out of this terrific fighting is that things are just as comfortable behind the German lines as behind ours.

“Canadian losses have been tremendous, but reinforcing drafts have already arrived fresh and eager. We will get back at them somehow.”

That is what a division officer, who has returned, wounded, today to be married, tells me.

Gen. Mercer, according to the latest reports, was in the thickest of the fighting like an old warrior. At one time he was leading the Canadians to a counter-attack and his regiment was thinned out terribly and forced back. It was found that the General was missing, so the Canadians rallied another attack and a handful held back the Huns while the others searched among the wounded.

VERDUN TACTICS EXPECTED.

The information we Canadian correspondents get is necessarily second hand. We were to have visited France officially on Saturday, but because of this terrific costly fighting, our trip has been postponed, though English correspondents are watching and writing of the battle, that in importance, intensity, and cost in Canadian lives, is likely to surpass Langemarck.

Imperial officers believe that the Germans are going to use their Verdun tactics and keep throwing in re-

giments however great is the massacre.

There was a lull last night as far as infantry attacks were concerned, but the Huns' big guns have never stopped, neither have ours. There is practically an area of a square mile pitted with shell holes and seared with mine craters in which there is nothing, but afterwards, whenever our troops attempt to dig up some shelter, there always comes a merciless pounding from German heavy guns, and we have to retire again.

LOSSES 5 TO 1 IN OUR FAVOR

A wounded officer tells me that in this Hinterland of death there are easily three thousand corpses, many of them alas, Canadians, but the majority Huns. It has been easily a five to one toll in our favor.

Stumbling blindly through a screen of German shrapnel, splendid Canadian battalions from Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Winnipeg and Calgary, and the Scottish from Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto, have rushed these small craters and got to grips with the Huns. They have killed all who have not fled.

Canadian battalions have been keeping up the last three days some of the most terrific personal combats, rivalling those of the French fighters at Verdun, which have taken place for the possession of these craters.

In the fighting the Field Ambulances have worked heroically and suffered severely. Dressing stations have been obliterated by the hellish bombardment. Our losses in officers have been serious.

ROLAND HILL.

Josiah Collins, of Parnell, Mo., who can do a regular first-class job of horseshoeing at the age of ninety, is the oldest blacksmith and farrier in his State.

GREAT RUSSIAN SMASH AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN LINES BRINGS SUCCESS

**Twenty-Five Thousand Men, 480 Officers,
Seventeen Cannon and Fifteen Machine Guns
Captured Up to Present — Dominion Boys
Make Good Against Hun Artillery**

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 6, via London, 7:24 p.m. — The Russians continue to develop the successes won by their newly-inaugurated offensive. It is reported that up to the present time they have captured 480 officers, 25,000 men, seventeen cannon and fifteen machine guns.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, June 6, via London, 4:23 p.m. — Despatches from Vienna report that a violent battle has been raging during the past twenty-four hours on the Russian front along a sweep of 300 kilometres (about 200 miles). The correspondents describe countless waves of Russian infantry being sent into the battle.

General Brussiloff, who is believed to be in command of the Russian forces on this front, seems, according to the advices, to be following the tactics pursued by the Russians in the Carpathians, making attacks in mass, after concentrated artillery fire, in order to break through the hostile lines.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY'S FINL WORK

LONDON'S EYES ARE DIMMED AT NEWS OF KITCHENER'S DEATH

Incredulity Followed by Consternation When Report is Confirmed by Official Statement—Was to Have Discussed Military Matters with Czar

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 6, 6:30 p.m. — An official statement issued this evening says that Earl Kitchener was to have discussed important military and financial questions with the Emperor Nicholas.

The city tonight is shrouded in gloom. The crowds, first incredulous, then shocked, now thread the streets slowly, stunned by this latest blow to the Empire. Through tear-dimmed eyes, men who never saw "K. of K." scan the lines of the official report which has removed their last hope that the news might not be true.

Yet in the midst of this silent sorrow are heard on ever side, from public officials and from men in the street, the clear-voiced assertion that the spirit of Kitchener lives, and will steel the heart of the Empire to even more determined efforts to fight to victory for the cause of freedom and humanity.

As it had not been generally known that Lord Kitchener was on his way to Russia, the news that he was drowned was like a blow from behind.

CONSTERNATION PREVAILED.

In Fleet street boys ran from the newspaper offices with the extra editions, loudly shouting the news. The newspapers were almost torn from their hands by the surging crowds, and the incredulous wonder with which the first report was received changed in the consternation when it became known from the newspapers that it was no rumor but an official report which left no doubt as to the misfortune which had befallen the country.

No one in the city received a greater shock than did Earl Kitchener's sister, Mrs. Parker. She was engaged this morning in a stall in Caledonian Market, where a bazaar was being held for war charities, and had for sale autographed photographs of her famous brother. One of these photographs, which had been in the possession of Queen Mary, was offered at auction and brought \$100.

Incidents and phases of Earl Kitchener's career are being numerously recalled now in connection with his untimely fate.

There is no question that the tradition of recent times picturing him as a man of extremely plain life was over colored.

The story that the first thing he asked for when he took charge of the War Office was an iron bed on which to sleep there was a fiction. The Government gave him a handsome mansion, York House, which is a part of St. James Palace, for a residence at the beginning of the war. He surrounded himself there with costly art objects, of which he was an enthusiastic collector.

A French writer who met Lord Kitchener at Fashoda on the occasion of his historic encounter with Col. Marchand's expedition, which brought France and Great Britain nearer to war than they had been

him as a "man known to his officers as without physical fear."

He was twice wounded in the earlier campaigns.

STOCK EXCHANGE IS BITTER.

Lord Kitchener was one of the first public men to announce to the world that he would follow the appeal of King George to the nation to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor during the war.

The Baltic Exchange closed when the news of Lord Kitchener's death was received. On the Stock Exchange, here business was suspended as the announcement came in, no news since the outbreak.

by the members after the close and passed a resolution asking committee publicly to expel all

Deep Sorrow of Canadians Over Kitchener's End

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6. — Nowhere has the news of Earl Kitchener's tragic end been received with more deep consternation and sorrow than in Canadian camps in England, where, several times he undertook the inspection of forces that were sent overseas on Saturday week.

His Lordship entertained a large party of wounded soldiers at his beautiful residence, Broome Park. Included were a number of Canadians, with several of whom he shook hands and chatted generally.

The general impression of Earl Kitchener being an unbending martinet is dismissed by those who, like the Canadians referred to, have met him in semi-privacy.

Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes had several interviews with him at the War Office when here recently. Sir Robert Borden met him many times when over last year.

Earl Kitchener's sister, Mrs. Parker, was a speaker at the Lyceum Club dinner, mostly attended by Canadians, last week, uttering a few gracious words regarding the Canadians' share in the present conflict.

Sir F. Donaldson Known in Canada

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Sir Frederick Donaldson, one of Earl Kitchener's party, was munitions adviser to Lloyd George. He visited Canada last fall on the invitation of D. A. Thomas (Baron Rhondda), to study the possibility of manufacturing heavy ordnance in this country. He was formerly chief superintendent of Ordnance at Woolwich Arsenal.



Lieut. T. Evans (wounded).

CRUISER HAMPSHIRE IS SUNK, CARRYING DOWN TO DEATH FAMOUS SOLDIER

War Secretary Was on His Way to Russia When He Met His Fate—London Thunderstruck at Tragedy—Sir William Robertson May Succeed as Army Head

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 6.—The loss of Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, England's greatest military organizer and the conqueror of the Soudan, with his entire staff, when the cruiser Hampshire was sunk off the Orkney Islands by a mine or torpedo, was officially announced by the Admiralty today.

The news of England's greatest personal loss since the war, which has stunned London, already hardened to shocks, was first issued in a formal bulletin.

A later announcement from the Admiralty said that the searching parties, sent out in boats along the coast, had found only some bodies of the drowned and one capsized boat. There was still the faintest hope that possibly some survivors might have reached shore and proceeded inland in search of aid.

On account of the high seas, however, this was not considered likely, and the Admiralty did not encourage the hope of any survivors being found.

SAW FOUR BOATS LEAVE HAMPSHIRE

Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire, but a heavy sea was running. Only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found.

Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports there is little hope that there were any survivors.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty follows:

"I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R.N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p.m., to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was nor-northwest and heavy seas were running.

"Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present.

"As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

(Continued on Page 17)

Lord Kitchener

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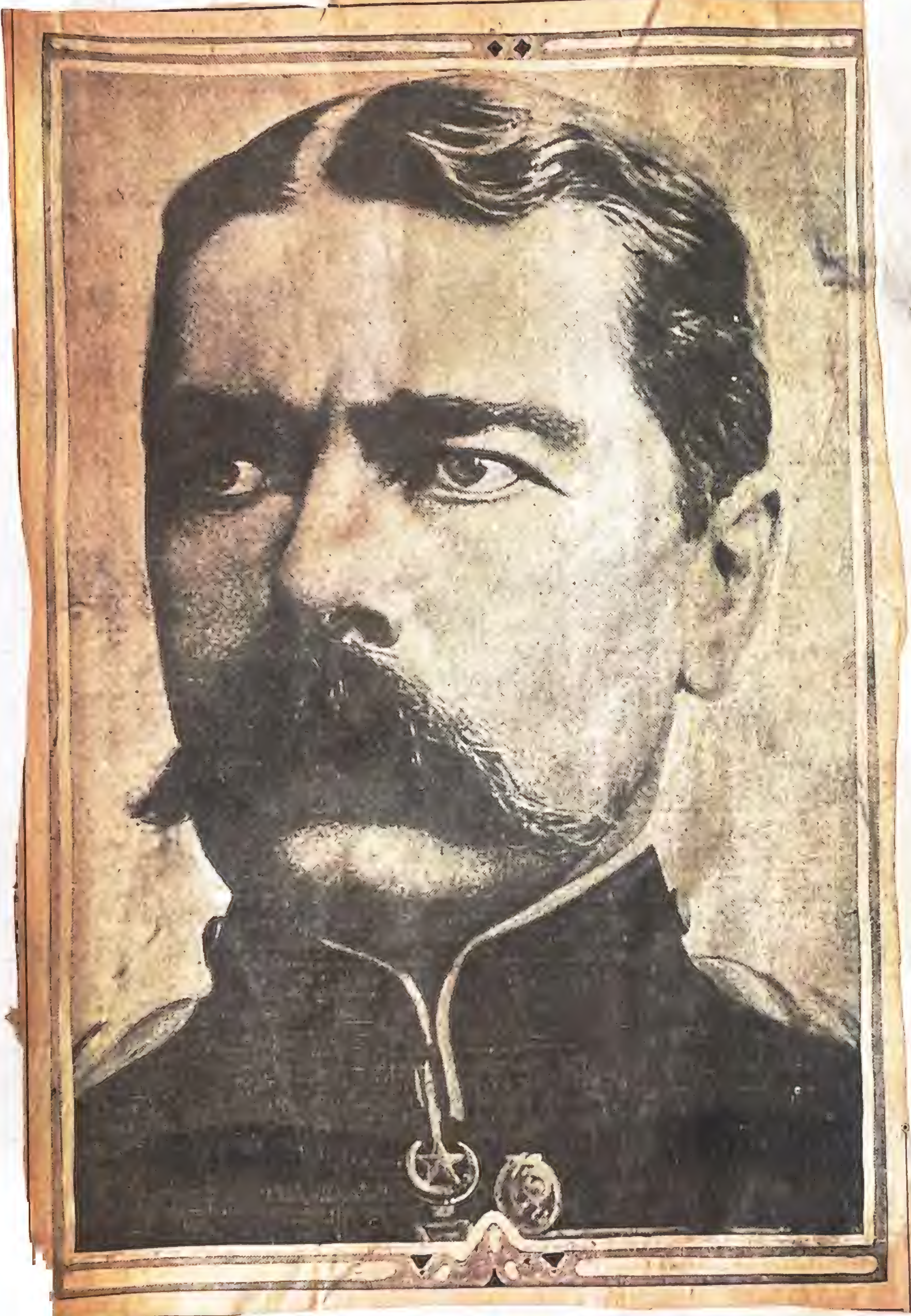




PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

KITCHENER DIED AN ENIGMA, DESPITE LONG PUBLIC CAREER, SKETCH OF LIFE SHOWS

Repulsed Those Who Would Advertise Him Just as
He Did the Natives of Africa.

The following sketch of Lord Kitchener's strong personality is taken from a recent number of the Strand Magazine:

"With such grim taciturnity has Lord Kitchener always shielded himself, that even today, although he has passed his sixty-fifth birthday, he is still an enigma to the general public and to those who claim to know him. He has repulsed biographers and journalists as ruthlessly as he repulsed the dervishes in Egypt and the Boers in South Africa. If it was ever truthfully said of a man that he wished to be judged by deeds, not words, that man is the soldier who will write his name on military history even larger than did Wellington.

"My lords, I am a soldier, not a politician," he said in his maiden speech as War Secretary a couple of weeks after the war of nations broke out. There, we have the keynote of his success. He has no use for the man who thinks of anything but work, when there is work to be done.

HOW HE WAS "REPRIMANDED."

"As a cadet he entered upon his profession at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich with that whole-hearted energy which has always been characteristic of the man, and it was by sheer hard work and devotion to duty that he won promotion with almost meteoric rapidity.

"The son of a soldier—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Kitchener, who served in India both as a cavalry and infantry officer—Lord Kitchener made no mistake in his choice of a profession. A young man who, as soon as he heard of the great battles and strenuous sieges of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, quietly slipped across the Channel to fight and gain military experience, can scarcely be said to have been lacking in martial spirit or interest. He was not twenty years of age at the time, but he did not hesitate, and to General

Chanzy, who fought so gallantly against the German hordes around Le Mans, and in whose army the future field marshal enlisted, belongs the distinction of providing Kitchener with his baptism of fire.

RUSHED INTO DANGER.

"Kitchener's eagerness and pluck might have led to the extinction of one of the greatest soldiers and military administrators Britain has ever produced, for his rush to France was viewed with great disfavor by the authorities at home. As soon as they heard that he was with General Chanzy's army they peremptorily recalled him, and to the Duke of Cambridge fell the task of administering a 'severe reprimand' when the culprit reached home.

"Speaking of the incident in after years the Duke said: 'I had doubts as to whether I should give the young fellow his commission. I put the question to him, "Why did you do this?" "Please, sir, was the prompt reply, "I understood that I should not be wanted for some time and could not be idle. I thought I might learn something." There was no prevari-

cation. The young fellow owned up so manfully that his answer saved his bacon. I saw there was real grit in him. I told him such a thing was absolutely unpardonable, and I decided that he should have his commission.' And the Duke had no reason afterward, as he more than once admitted, to regret the decision.

NOT IMPRESSIVE AS A BOY.

"So far as one can gather, Kitchener did not impress those with whom he came into contact in his early years as possessing any distinctive abilities or characteristics.

"As a boy, says his cousin, Mr. F. S. Kitchener, Lord Kitchener was tall and lanky, quite six feet in height, and with a shy, nervous manner. He managed somehow to scramble into Woolwich. He was not high in the lists, and no one thought much of him, a description which is borne out by other relatives and friends who knew Kitchener as a boy. One refers to him as quiet, taciturn, good at books, but taking a bad place in outdoor games and gymnastics, while another describes him as a 'shy, self-contained boy, who took no part in the rough-and-tumble sports of his companions.'

"The grandfather of the War Secretary was a well-known London merchant, one of whose sons was the Master of the Clothworkers' Company. It was Lord Kitchener himself who reminded a pompous individual, who insisted on claiming old friendship with him on the plea that their families were friends two generations ago, that he came from a commercial stock.

"If your grandfather lived and worked with mine," said the Field Marshal with a twinkle in his eye, "they must have been selling tea in the same shop."

"Kitchener was twenty when he obtained his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1871, and three years later he joined the survey of Western Palestine under Major Conder. His real chance came when Sir Evelyn Wood organized the Egyptian army in 1882. Kitchener at once volunteered for service, was appointed one of the two majors of cavalry and did sterling work in the Nile expedition of 1884.

"There can be no doubt that Kitchener's unrivalled knowledge of Egypt laid the foundation to his wonderful career.

"For two years Kitchener wandered from Cairo to Abu Hamed, from Berber to the Red Sea, never knowing when he might be brought face to face with a violent death. On one occasion, in order to obtain news of the Mahdi, he visited Omdurman, disguised as an Arab trader. There he witnessed the execution of a supposed spy and the poor wretch was subjected to such torture that Kitchener procured a tiny phial of cyanide of potassium, which he concealed about his person. As he subsequently remarked:

"Death at their hands, I did not fear. In fact, I expected it. But such a death."

"An incident in Kitchener's career about this time, which is vouched for by one of his relatives, strikingly illustrates his personal courage and cleverness. Two Arabs had been caught, but they feigned deafness and Kitchener could get nothing from them. They were detained in a tent. In half an hour, another spy was caught and bundled into the tent with the other two. They were left for an hour talking briskly all the time, and then the door was thrown open and the third spy demanded to be taken to headquarters. It was Kitchener himself.

HAD CONFIDENCE OF NATIVES.

"There are not a few people who contend that Kitchener's success in Egypt is not a little due to the fear with which he is regarded by the natives. Nothing could be further from the truth. He can be inhumanly cold and stern when occasion demands, but he did not study the natives for twenty years without learning how to secure their trust and regard, if not their affection. As British Agent-General of Egypt he made all the Egyptians, from the Khedive down to the humblest peasant, realize that he was their friend and understood their needs.

"One of the most striking descriptions of Lord Kitchener and his administrative work in Egypt was that of G. N. Sarruf Bey, son of the proprietor of the well-known Cairo vernacular newspaper, Al-Mokattam, who, during a visit to London a short time ago, said:

"One has only to go across to the Agency in Cairo any morning to understand the hold which Lord Kitchener has secured over the Egyptians. He is accessible to all. Anybody with a grievance is free to go and lay it before him, confident of obtaining a fair and patient hearing. At the Agency one sees deputations from the villages, ten or twelve strong, headed by the Mayor and the Omdeh, or elder, who have come in their best clothes to lay some request before "El Lord," as the peasants always call Lord Kitchener."

"His grim, laconic humor, was well illustrated by the reply he is said to have sent on one occasion to the War Office authorities, who were pressing a certain gun upon him which he did not want. "Keep the gun," he wired; "I can throw stones myself."

FLOWERS HIS GREAT HOBBY.

"It may be said that Lord Kitchener had but one hobby—flowers. He loved to see the gardens of Broome Park, his place near Canterbury, in magnificent array, abloom with flowers, and to spend what leisure hours he had among them.

"The house itself, a grand old seventeenth-century mansion, standing in the centre of one of the finest wooded parks in the country, is replete with treasures which Lord Kitchener had brought from India and China. But it is characteristic of this 'man of iron' that his private

Kitchener's Marvelous Feat Was Recruiting Army of 5 Millions

Lord Kitchener received one of the staff correspondents of the AMERICAN at the War Office one day. Lord Northcliffe accompanied the correspondent. It was in the first year of the war. The correspondent had just come from France.

Lord Kitchener interviewed the correspondent. He asked many questions. He particularly inquired as to the morale, the appearance and the spirits of the British soldiers. He asked the question in two or three different forms, injecting it whenever the correspondent spoke of having seen British troops. Finally the correspondent, who was puzzled, said:

"Surely Your Lordship is not in doubt about your own British soldiers?"

"I want to know how the feel," Lord Kitchener said. "Generals win battles, but it is the soldiers that win a war."

This was the longest sentence Kitchener uttered in a half-hour interview.

"Another for Hector!" This time, though, it is not a third rate general. It is Kitchener of Khartoum, "K. of K.," as they used to call him in the East and in the land of which he was the Great Defender.

Here was a man of men. The strongest and most useful in an Empire. A man whose name alone had called five millions of his fellows to the flag.

There were many who affected to belittle him, and among them were Irishmen.

GAVE BRAINS TO SASSENACHS.

But "K. of K.," you see, was himself an Irishman, who had lent his brain and body to the cause of the detested Sassenachs. Can we wonder?

Well, he has passed beyond the boundary of the world in which criticism harms or hurts a man. He has gone down into the depths of the North Sea, with all his staff, like many a smaller man.

In a year or two England will build huge monuments in honor of "K. of K.," to whom, in her great need, his country turned when the world-war began crying "Give us men and guns and save our homes!"

ANOTHER WELLINGTON.

A writer who had known him at close range once said of him, "I think he is another Wellington. Terrible—without bowels, without a friend; hated by many, feared by all. But a man who will put things through, who believes that it is a soldier's work to fight and win—or die."

He fought on many fields and won his fights. Had he lived longer he might have won more. And now he is dead.

We can imagine him, with his clear, steel-blue eyes, staring grimly, coldly, steadfastly, into the eyes of death as he went down.

Herkomer, who once painted him, had caught that expression in his eyes—with their indomitable will,

their ruthless fixity, their mystery.

The Germans would have set him very high, had he been a German. For more than any one in his own fatherland, he worshipped efficiency. And this despite what may have been the fact—that he had blundered now and then in his great fight to make an army of a mob and, chiefly, in equipping Britain's armies with guns and munitions.

Results were the one test to Kitchener. He gave orders. He insisted on success.

The late G. W. Stevens, who rode with him on the way to Khartoum, said this of the dead maker of great armies:

"His precision is so inhumanly unerring he is more like a machine than a man."

And Stevens hated Kitchener. He seems to have thought of "K. of K." as of a being without a heart.

It should be remembered that, although born at Gunsborough House, in the town of Listowel, County Kerry—and therefore de facto an Irishman—Horatio Herbert, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, was not of real Irish stock.

FATHER BOUGHT ESTATES.

His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener, had bought large estates in "the distressful country" after the great famine of '47. Till then the headquarters of the family had been Leicestershire. Herbert's early boyhood was spent in Kerry.

But at thirteen the lad was sent to a school at Grand Clos, near Villeneuve, on the Lake of Geneva.

Thence, after a short course of tutoring, in 1868 he went to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he was famous for his love of mathematics.

After graduating he received a commission in the Royal Engineers. He continued his training at Chatham and Aldershot, where he seems to have got it firmly fixed in his youthful mind that war was a serious business and a science, demanding business qualities of those who went into it.

WENT TO PALESTINE.

In 1874, at twenty-four, young Kitchener accompanied a surveying expedition to Palestine as a volunteer. On his trip he endured many hardships and was stricken with fever and snow blindness.

Twice while in the Holy Land he saved the life of the commander of the expedition—once from drowning and once from Mahomedan fanatics.

He visited Cyprus and acted as vice-consul in Anatolia. Soon after, in 1882, when Egypt was in a turmoil, he saw the bombardment of Alexandria, and volunteered to assist in organizing the native Egyptian troops on the European method.

This led ere long to his appointment to a command in the Egyptian cavalry. He offered his services as a member of the expedition sent, too late, to the assistance of Gordon, then hemmed in at Khartoum. At Korti he

was recalled, when the bitter message came "Khartoum is fallen—Gordon is dead."

HELD ONLY DULL SOLDIER.

Others, again, scoffed at the notion that he was a male modern Sphinx. Harold Begbie, for example, held that Kitchener was only a dull, dogged soldier, without high intelligence or a flash of inspiration.

He was "shy, silent, tenacious, impatient of red tape, severe, sometimes brutal."

With such qualities allowed him by a hostile critic, how can one swallow the conclusion of Mr. Begbie, who professed to believe him commonplace?

No man with eyes like Kitchener's could have been less than great.

"His eyes," said a soldier who served under him in the Soudan, "are like the bloomin' Day of Judgment."

And another of his subordinates completed the suggestion of those eyes:

"They strike you with a kind of clutching terror. You look at them, try to say something, look away, and then, trying to speak, find your eyes returning to that dreadful gaze, and once more choke with silence."

SPENT MOST TIME ABROAD.

Not the least wonderful thing that one knows of "K. of K." is the fact that, though for forty or more years incessantly active in the British service, he had spent almost the whole time abroad.

In Egypt, India, South Africa and other lands he had slaved and sweated patiently, unshrinkingly, for the empire. Yet not to one in many thousands was he more than an impressive name—a legend. He had none of the personal love that went instinctively from Britons to the late "Bobs" Lord Roberts. He asked no favors and refused no job.

Wherever danger threatened, there went Kitchener. When mutiny seemed brewing, out in India, it was he they sent to reform the Indian army. When the time for reconquering the Soudan and avenging Gordon, he was the leader to whom Lord Cromer at once turned.

CALLED TO KITCHENER.

When the prestige of Britain had been all but killed by the triumphant Boers, and by General Buller's blunders, again London called for Kitchener.

And when, two years ago, the monstrous European war broke out, he was the one man to whom all Britain went for leadership.

If ever a man earned the right to sing the "Nunc dimittis" of a soldier, "K. of K." must surely have earned it. Through storms of merciless critical abuse and savage onslaughts, he sat, immovable, day after day, night after night, planning and organizing, creating armies out of millions of raw recruits; sometimes blundering, very likely (for he had grown up in

confusion of his own, a rare, big, intelligent brain, he was to direct the war, to win it, to save the world. He had the gift of the great mind, the gift of the great will, the gift of the great heart.

an age which had never dreamt of modern Prussian (lightness), but which had been fighting all around him, and he had won. But, by the way, he had won.

HOW WARRIOR MADE HER LAST FIGHT AGAINST BIG ODDS

*Warspite Arrived in Time to Engage and Sink the
Two German Battle-Cruisers That Were Bom-
barding the British Armored Cruiser*

By Canadian Press.

DEVONPORT, Eng., June 6. — A surviving officer of the British armored cruiser Warrior, sunk in the Jutland sea fight, tells an interesting story of the engagement of the British cruisers with the German battle-cruisers and light cruisers and a subsequent duel fought between the Warspite and big German ships.

The first German ship sighted by the Warrior was a light cruiser with three funnels, the Warrior picking her up at a range of 1,585 yards.

"The first two shells having given us the range," said the officer, "the starboard gun fore-turret thundered out and a shell crumpled up the hindmost of the German's three funnels. Our armored cruisers Defence and Duke of Edinburgh were left to deal with two other German light cruisers that were sighted.

"All at once a fountain of water rose twenty yards ahead of us and we then knew that we had to deal with something bigger than light cruisers. Three shells of at least 12-inch calibre fell ahead of the Defence, and three seconds later a salvo cut her in two amidships and she crumpled up and sank. The Black Prince was the next to go. Two great shells carried away her funnels and fore-turret. Then a salvo hit her in the magazine and she blew up.

"Our turn was to come, for far

away on the horizon we could see three tripod masts. By this time the enemy light cruisers were burning fiercely, and had ceased to fire, but, one after another, 12-inch shells dropped on either beam of us.

"At last the enemy found the mark. The first shell smashed the motor boat hoist into splinters. The second hit the starboard side in line with the turret. The third hit the quarter deck just abaft the bulkhead door, plunged downward and wrecked the dynamo.

The gun turrets, too, were almost useless, as the ammunition hoist had gone. Another shot put the port and starboard engine rooms out of action.

"By 6:30 o'clock we were a hopelessly battered hulk and waiting for the shells that would finish us when the Warspite appeared and passed between us and the enemy, engaging the foremost battle-cruiser with deadly effect.

"The first shot from the Warspite topped off the foremast of the leading enemy battle cruiser. The next overturned both the fore gun turrets and in five minutes the enemy vessel was ablaze from end to end, enveloped in a cloud of dense smoke.

"The second battle-cruiser which had been concentrating her fire on the Warspite, turned to starboard, smoke belching from her funnel, and endeavoring to pick up her main squadron.

"But it was not to be. Two shells

from the Warspite blew every funnel she had to pieces. Another shell ploughed up her deck and burst against the foremast, bringing it down.

"Two minutes afterwards this vessel also was on fire and heeling over, with the Warspite still pounding her and ripping great gashes in her starboard side and bottom. The last we saw of her was nothing more than a broken hulk."

"The Warrior was towed for ten hours and then sank.

By Canadian Press.

TOKIO, Japan, June 6. — Lieut.-Commander Chosuko Shimomura, Japanese naval observer on the British battle-cruiser Queen Mary, was lost with that warship when she was sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last week.

Canadian Troops to Wear Mourning

Special to The Montreal Star by Our Own correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 7. — All officers of the Canadian force will wear mourning and all flags on Militia buildings throughout the Dominion will be at half-mast for one week, June 7 to 14 inclusive, in memory of Earl Kitchener.

The order to that effect was promulgated to the troops from militia headquarters this morning, following the similar order issued yesterday by the King to the troops of Great Britain.

The sign of mourning is to be a band of crepe, three inches wide, worn on the left arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow. The band is to be worn on both uniforms and great coats.

The order was wired to the various centres and will take effect in all parts of the country before the day closes.

Canadian Cemetery is Consecrated

Special Cable to The Montreal Star, From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE.

17 Cockspur Street London, June 7.

—Pathetic scenes marked the consecration of the Canadian Garrison Cemetery at Shorncliffe, where the heroes of the Princess Pats and of the 49th and 42nd Regiments are already buried.

The cemetery is three acres in extent and is beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the sea.

Gen. Steele commanded the five Canadian companies. The Bishop of Dover was assisted by Bishop Dependler of New Westminster and Bishop White of Honan.

Among those present were Col. Stacey, Canadian Director of the Chaplain Service, Maj. Wells, of Prince Rupert's Land and Diocese, Capt. Buckland, of Quebec.

WINDERMERE.

MILITARY MEN HERE TO WEAR MOURNING FOR EARL KITCHENER.

Official instructions were received this morning, at the headquarters of No. 4 Military District, that all officers of the Canadian forces are to wear a mourning armlet for one week in memory of Earl Kitchener.

The order was sent out by the Minister of Militia, and goes into effect immediately.

OTTAWA, June 7. — The report that Major Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, has died of wounds is not confirmed by any cable received at Ottawa either by the Record office or by Gen. Hughes and it is not credited here.

What did come was a report that Major Gault is seriously ill. The Gault family communicated to Ottawa this morning a message they had received to the effect that the Major's condition is not at all serious.

MAJOR GAULT SAFE.

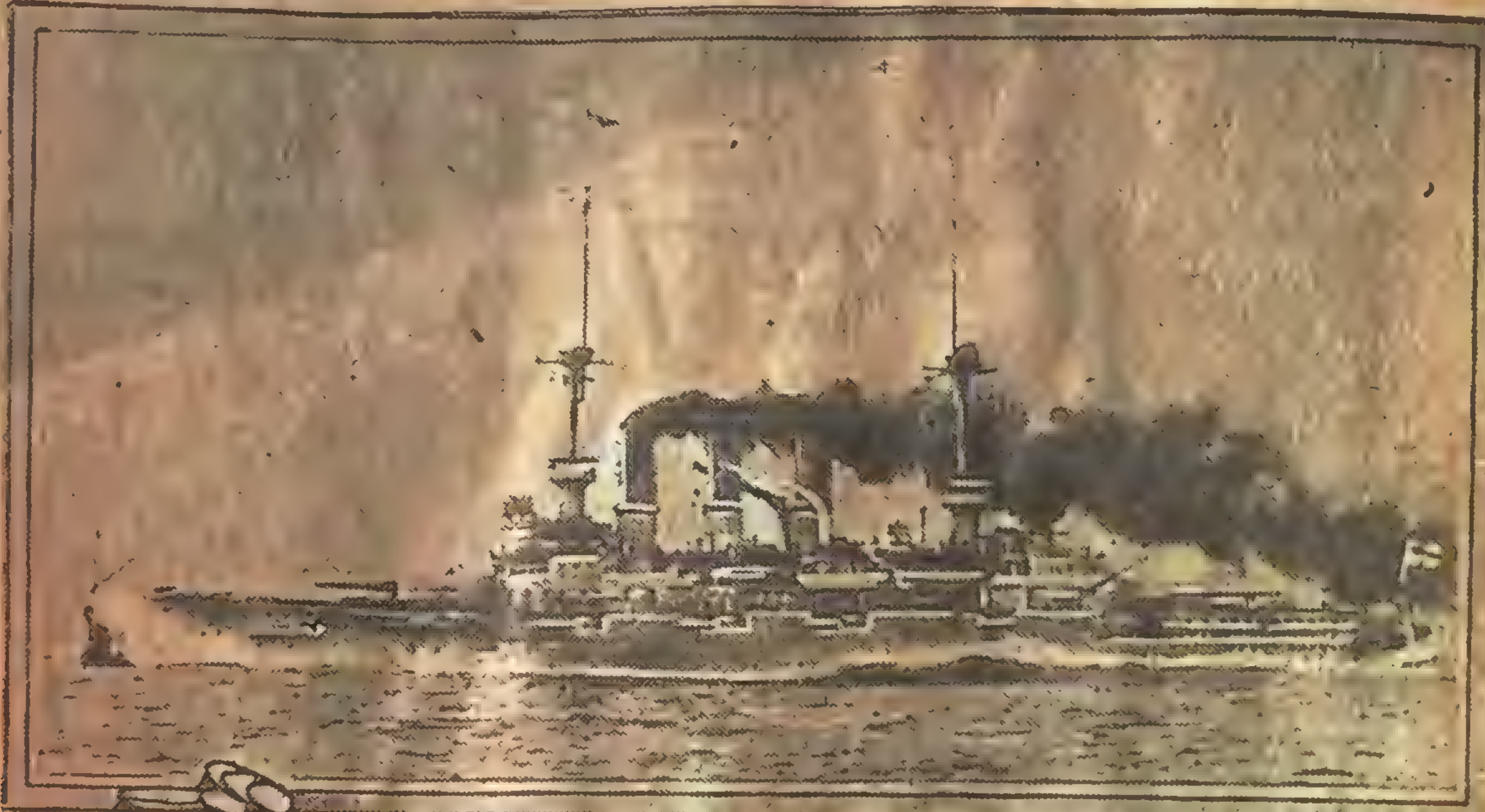
Private advice has been received from England that Major A. Hamilton Gault, who has been wounded three times while in the trenches with the Princess Patricia's, when he was not dead.

A Canadian Associated Press cable from London yesterday stated that his wounds in both legs had proved fatal, but this morning a cable was received from relatives stating, "Hamilton wounded but not dangerously."

The news that the gallant officer who has had such extraordinary experiences at the front is alive will be received with pleasure and relief by his fellow-officers and friends.

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SUNK IN THE JUTLAND BATTLE



Above, German battleship Pommern; below, German dreadnought Westfalen.

BRITISH ARMY IN MOURNING.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 7.—The British army went into mourning today for its late chief. Every officer wore a band of crape on his left arm. Throughout the country flags were at half-mast.

There was of course no suspension of activities having to do with the prosecution of the war, and at the War Office and other Governmental departments officials continued to work out details of the scheme which Earl Kitchener formulated.

From Allied and neutral countries, the Dominions, colonies and dependencies came a flood of cablegrams expressing sympathy.

In the Dominions, including South Africa, Legislatures adjourned as a mark of respect for the dead leader.

The news was received in South African Assembly during discussion of the estimates. Premier Botha, who was deeply affected, made an immediate announcement and moved adjournment while the members, Dutch and British, remained standing as a tribute to the man who won the Dominion for Great Britain against the forces in which many of the legislators fought.

Newspapers and many commercial organizations have taken up the demand for the immediate internment of aliens from enemy nations on the ground that the Germans may have

been advised from England of Earl Kitchener's departure, and that such advice have been responsible for the destruction of the Hampshire.

At the suggestion of the Jockey Club, the Windsor race meeting, which was to have been held this week, has been cancelled on account of Earl Kitchener's death.

LORD ROSEBERRY'S MESSAGE.

Among the numerous tributes by prominent men to Lord Kitchener printed in the papers were these:

Lord Roseberry:
"We will not lament him today. He lived a full life and gained a reputation that no other man in these islands possessed. He died in the full affection and confidence of the nation. His epitaph should be, 'He did his duty.'"

The Archbishop of Canterbury:
"His life was laid down for the cause in which we are all striving to do our part in prayer and resolve, so that it may bring about something better than we have had in the past."

DAY'S FIGHTING, EAST AND WEST



The larger map shows the southern half of the Eastern battlefront. Between the arrows, from Pripiet to the Bessarabian frontier, the Czar is driving a mighty offensive, which has already gained much ground and taken 30,000 prisoners. Inset is a map of the Ypres salient, showing the direction of the German attack. The ground gained, indicated by the shaded portion, has since been largely recovered.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE.

17 Cockspur Street, London, June 7.
England has never showed herself to better advantage than under the heavy blows of the past few days. A grim, imperturbable resolution is the burden of every leading article and every speech.

The Times editorial exactly expresses public sentiment when lamenting Earl Kitchener's death. It says:

"The man to whom we owe these new armies had nothing left to do in life which could steel them for the conflict so surely as his soldier's death."

By the King's command every soldier is wearing a mourning band on the left sleeve for a week, and under Sir William Robertson's firm guidance the work of war goes on as before.

Lord Milner is suggested in some circles as the new War Secretary. If a civilian were chosen it would more probably be Mr. Lloyd George, but most likely the choice will be a soldier like Sir William Robertson or Gen. French.

CAMPAIGN FOR INTERMENT.

The suggestion that the crusade for the placing behind barbed wires of ten or fifteen thousand uninterred German subjects, even though they have been naturalized.

Earl Kitchener recently said to a friend:

"One more year and it will be over"; also, "If only our people would stick together, if we would only fight the Germans and not one another, we would soon win through."

WINDERMERE.

GERMAN THRUST AT THE CANADIAN LINE SEEMS TO HAVE SPENT FORCE

**Last Great Attack Was Completely Shattered
By Terrific Artillery Fire Which British and
Canadians Poured Into Huns Before Hooge
and Sanctuary Wood**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 7.

—The tremendous German thrust to break the Canadian lines from Hooge to Hill 60 seems for the time at least, to have spent itself.

From an officer who was in the fighting yesterday noon I learn that the last great attack, early on Tuesday morning, was completely shattered by the terrific artillery fire which Canadian and English batteries poured into the Huns before Hooge and Sanctuary Wood.

The heavy losses among prominent Canadian officers have already been cabled to Canada. These lists do not include the men who fell during Monday and Tuesday's fighting.

Col. Buller, flourishing a stick, dashed with the remnant of the Pats into a large crater which the Huns were fortifying.

A wounded officer tells me that he was twice wounded before an exploding bomb killed him. The Pats fought like furies to recover his body, and it is believed that he was brought back to the Canadian lines.

Col. Baker also, who was seriously wounded, insisted in carrying on, and fell surrounded by his men when a shrapnel burst within half a yard of him.

There were very conflicting rumors about Gen. Mercer and Williams. The latter was buried in a dugout.

A wounded artillery officer gives me details of what our guns have done and are still doing.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY COMBAT

It has been the most tremendous artillery combat known in the British lines, and concentrated on a long narrow front line of sections of about a mile. For three days and nights each side has kept up its barrages.

The Germans, with an amazing audacity and assurance, advanced some of their batteries to a few hundred yards behind our old positions, and they had gun after gun put out of action.

During the last few days they have abandoned these tactics, as they are too costly, even for the Huns, and their batteries have been quiet, except where they thought we were preparing a counter-attack. Heavy guns on either side have never ceased.

We have done tremendous damage to the light railways and main roads where were gathered German reserves, and British aerial squadrons on Sunday and Monday bombed far behind the German lines.

AIMED TO CRUSH CANADIANS

An interesting suggestion has been given me by a Canadian staff officer that the Germans hoped to get through the Canadian line by forcing this, at any cost they intended to inflict such severe losses on the Canadian troops, even at the terrific price of German lives, that it would be impossible for Canadians to figure in any strong offensive which might be planned.

Battalions are rapidly being filled up.

ROLAND HILL.

BRITISH LINES NOW BEAR BRUNT

On Monday afternoon and Tuesday a south-westerly gale blew up and made air-work difficult. Yesterday there was also a heavy rainstorm which has turned the churned earth of "Dead Man's Land" into a morass, over which it would be impossible to carry an infantry attack.

The fiercest fighting seems to have shifted further north to the trenches held by the British regiments. These already have repulsed several onslaughts, and the general opinion is that the lines, as they are, will hold, whatever suicidal attempt is made by the enemy.

ALL EUROPE WATCHING ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS ON BESSARABIAN FRONT

**Czar Has a Million Men Massed Against Austrians and They are Steadily Advancing—
Thirty Thousand Prisoners Already Taken—
German Destroyer Sunk—**

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 7, via London, 6:35 p.m.—In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men, it was announced officially today.

The statement says that on the line between the Pripet and the Roumanian frontier, over which the campaign is being fought, the Russians thus far have taken 900 officers, 40,000 men, seventy-seven guns, 134 machine guns and forty-nine bomb throwers.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 7, 10:50 a.m.—The Telegraaf says that a German destroyer struck a mine and went down off Zeebrugge on May 31.

By Canadian Press

PARIS, June 7, 2:55 p.m.—The French destroyer Fantassin has been sunk in a collision. Her crew was rescued.

The Fantassin was built in 1909. She was 213 feet long, and 21 feet of beam, and displaced 446 tons. She was armed with six 9-pounders, and three torpedo tubes.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 7.—The interest of the military critics of Europe is now centred on the armies of the Czar. The Bear's offensive has now been in operation for a week, each day growing in length of line attack, and in frequency of infantry rushes.

According to official announcement from Petrograd, the advance has already resulted in the capture of nearly 30,000 prisoners, together with cannon and small arms.

The Czar has more than 1,000,000 men massed along the line from the Pripet marshes to Pruth in the Bessarabian region. Critics say the Austrian defenders are of but half that number.

FRENCH AGAIN DRIVE HUNS BACK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 7, 12:01 p.m.—The repulse of a powerful German attack on Fort Vaux, on the Verdun line, with heavy losses to the attackers, was announced in an official statement issued by the War Office today.

Violent bombardment of the fort is still being carried on by the Germans. The attack on Fort Vaux started at eight o'clock last night and was promptly checked by the fire of the French machine guns. It is announced that the Germans retreated in disorder, abandoning many dead.

At Hill 304 an artillery duel is in progress and also at the Caurettes woods.

Two German patrols which tried to cross the river Aisne, west of Solissons, were dispersed.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the official French statement today follows:

"To the west of Solissons two German patrols which were endeavoring to cross the river Aisne are dispersed at a point near Fontenoy. The fire of our artillery destroyed several observatories of the enemy east of Nouvrons.

"In the Argonne district, at La Fille Mortie, we caused the explosion with success of three mines.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been artillery fighting in the sector of Hill 304, and in the sector of the Caurettes wood.

"On the right bank of the river a strong German attack yesterday evening at about 8 o'clock upon Fort Vaux was broken by the fire of our machine guns. The enemy was driven back in disorder, leaving numerous dead on the field of battle.

"The German artillery responded with energy, and the bombardment of Fort Vaux and the region immediately surrounding it continues.

"In the Vosges there has been an intense bombardment of our first line positions at Hartmann's Weller Kopf."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE BIG FORTRESS WITH SEVERAL BRIGADES OF AUSTRIANS

**Lutsk Evacuated by Franz Joseph's Armies,
Whose Lines in Volhynia Have Been Smashed
and Who Have Retreated Twenty Miles—
Vaux Taken but French Hold Surroundings**

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 8, via London, 8:5 5p.m.—The capture of Lutsk, in Volhynia, and also of a series of powerfully organized Austrian positions is announced in an official communication given out here today.

In addition to the Austrians previously captured in the offensive movement recently inaugurated, the statement says, there were captured in yesterday's fighting fifty-eight officers and 11,000 men. A large amount of war material also was taken.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 8, 10:57 a.m.—An Allied air squadron has successfully bombarded the wharves at Hoboken, near Antwerp, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Maestricht.

The Germans are said to have been building destroyers at Hoboken. The squadron was fired on by German batteries, but returned to its base safely.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT ADMITTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 8.—Confirmation of Russian successes in the Czar's gigantic offensive on the Austrian front is contained in the report of the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters, which admits a retreat of five kilometres near Okna in Northeast Bukovina. The artillery attacks of the Russians are described as "tremendous."

The attack is going on all along the line from the Pripet marshes to the extreme southern end of the line, with the greatest concentration of the section between Brody and the Pruth. The Russians, says the Austrian report, are using shells in unbelievably large numbers.

VAUX RUINED BY BOMBARDMENT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 8.—The French War Office, in its official statement at noon today, admitted the occupation of Fort Vaux on the east bank of the Meuse by the Germans.

The statement said:

"After seven days of the fiercest of fighting the garrison at Fort Vaux was absolutely exhausted and could not prevent the occupation of the ruined fort by the Germans."

The French hold the positions on the outskirts of the fort and the trenches on the walls to the right and left. All German attacks against these positions have been repulsed.

included among the killed in today's noon casualty list from Ottawa, but in regard to one of them there is a contradictory report, which leads his friends to hope that he is alive and well. The names that are given as having been killed in action on June 6 are Lieut. L. D. Stephens, Lieut. W. M. Notman and Lieut. P. H. Richardson.

Lieut. Stephens is a member of the law firm of Waldon and Stephens and he went overseas with the Highlanders under Lieut.-Col. Cantlie. His wife went over to England at the same time, and relatives in the city had a cablegram from her on Tuesday stating that the report that he had been killed in action was untrue, and that he was safe and well. Seeing that the official report from Ottawa mentions that he was killed on June 6 and that it was the evening of that day that his wife heard from him that he was safe, it is hoped that some mistake has been made, and that he is safe.

LIEUT. RICHARDSON.

Lieut. P. J. Richardson has two brothers on active service, Louis with the 24th Battalion and Criel in the 20th Battalion from Toronto. Before obtaining a commission in the Highlanders Lieut. Richardson was engaged in the real estate business in the city. He has one sister living at 65 Victoria street, who had not heard of the bereavement until told by friends while a brother, who is a veteran of the South African war lives at Pittsburg.

LIEUT. W. M. NOTMAN.

Lieut. W. M. Notman, of the Trench Howitzer Battery who is reported as killed in action is the son of the late W. McF. Notman and Mrs. Notman of Summerhill avenue, and a nephew of William Notman, the photographer, of 79 Union Avenue. He went overseas with No. 3 Battery and was subsequently transferred to the Howitzer Battery.

LIEUT. R. EWING.

Lieut. Royal Ewing is one of the best known business men in the city. He is a son of the late A. S. Ewing, and nephew of S. H. Ewing vice-president of Molson's Bank and for many years president of Montreal Cottons Ltd. Lieut. Ewing is the senior member of the firm of Ewing and Ewing, real estate and insurance agents in the Eastern Townships Building, and also president of the Consolidated Realty Company, which operates the well-known Linton Apartments on Sherbrooke street west.

Capt. J. Jeffery and Lieut. H. G. Birks of Montreal are reported among the wounded, as well as Lieut. Royal E. Ewing, while Lieut. E. R. Pease is reported as wounded slightly but still on duty.

LIEUT. H. G. BIRKS.

Lieut. Henry G. Birks, who is reported as wounded, is the eldest son of W. M. Birks, and the eldest grandson of Henry Birks of the well-known jewellery firm of that name. Lieut. Birks joined Col. Cantlie's Highland battalion and was the officer in command of the bombing section. He is a nephew of Major Gerald Birks who is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work with the Canadian forces. Lieut. Birks is twenty-three years of age and was a student at McGill University for some time before going into the business of Henry Birks, Ltd.

LIEUT. E. R. PEASE.

Lieut. E. R. Pease, who is slightly wounded, is the eldest son of E. L. Pease, general manager of the Royal Bank. He is thirty-one years of age and a graduate in engineering from McGill. He is a hydraulic engineer by profession and was second in command of the Highlanders company, which was commanded by

BERLIN TELLS WHY BERLIN LIED

By Canadian Press.
BERLIN, via London, June 8, 11:45 a.m.—An official statement issued today gives the total loss of the German High Sea forces during the battle off Jutland and up to the present time as one battle-cruiser, one ship of the line of older construction, four small cruisers and five torpedo boats.

The statement says:
"Of these losses the battleship Pommern was launched in 1903. The loss of the cruisers Wiesbaden, Elbin, Frauenlob and five torpedo boats has already been reported in official statements. For military reasons we refrained until now from making public the loss of the battle cruiser Lutzow and the cruiser Blücher."

The destruction of the Lutzow was announced in the first statement issued by the British Admiralty. At the same time the British announced that two German battleships had been sent to the bottom and six destroyers and the remaining of a submarine, as well as some cruisers.

Latest Hun Lies About Naval Fight

By Canadian Press.
BERLIN, June 8, via Sayville wireless.—At the high tide of battle during the North Sea action of last week the strength of the British and German fleets engaged, as given today from an authoritative German source, was:

British. At least twenty-five Dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, and at least four armored cruisers, German. Sixteen Dreadnoughts, five battle cruisers, six older German battleships and no armored cruisers.

In addition, numerous light warships were engaged.
Additional details of the battle, supplementing the semi-official report given out on Tuesday at early stages, at which it was said two bat-

tle-cruisers and one destroyer were sunk, were recited as follows:

"After the engagement had been in progress half an hour and five British ships of the Queen Elizabeth type had come up, the German main fleet entered into action. As the head of the line for a time was exposed to fire from two sides, the course was turned to the west.

"At the same time torpedo boats advanced to attack the enemy. They made three attacks in the most energetic manner and with visible success. During this phase of the engagement one British dreadnought was destroyed and a number of other dreadnoughts suffered heavy damage. The main action against superior British forces kept on until darkness.

OLD STORY REITERATED.

"The enemy attempted to escape by maintaining extremely high speed and separating into small groups. The German fleet followed the enemy's movements with great speed. In addition to the dreadnoughts destroyed or damaged, one cruiser of the Achilles or Shannon type and one destroyer were sunk. The greater part of the German battleship squadron was unable for a considerable time, on account of its position, to enter the action.

"When darkness fell German destroyers advanced for the night attack. During the night there were engagements among cruisers and a number of torpedo boat attacks. In these attacks a cruiser of the Achilles or Shannon type, one or two small British cruisers and at least ten destroyers were sunk. The leading ship of the German High Sea fleet annihilated six British destroyers.

"A squadron of older British battleships which had hastened up from the south did not arrive until the morning of June 1, after the battle had been finished. It turned away without even coming into sight of the main German fleet."

GERMANY NOW ADMITS LUTZOW AND ROSTOCK BOTH SENT TO BOTTOM

Loss of Great Battle-Cruiser Was First Announced by British, but Denied by Berlin— Explanation of Official Lying is "Military Considerations"

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 8.—A German official statement received in Amsterdam today admits the sinking of the large battle-cruiser Lutzow and the small cruiser Rostock in the Skagerak naval engagement, according to despatches received here this noon.

The boats sank on their way to harbor after the battle. Earlier mention of their losses was not made, says the statement, because of "military considerations."

The admission of the loss of the Lutzow and the Rostock brings the total admitted German loss to twelve ships, 64,993 tons. Before the admission it stood at 32,515 tons.

The Lutzow was a huge battle-cruiser of the Derfflinger type, of 28,000 tons displacement, length 718 feet and speed of thirty knots. Her armament was eight 12-inch guns and twelve 5.9-inch guns.

The Rostock was a small fast cruiser of the type of the Karlsruhe. Her displacement was 4,822 tons, length 456 feet, and speed 27 knots. Her chief armament was twelve 4.1-inch guns. She carried 373 officers and men.

MALAYAN STATES' SHIP MALAYA SANK GREAT HINDENBERG

Special Cable to The Montreal Star, From Our Own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, June 3.—Official messages from New Zealand and the Malay States show the enthusiasm aroused by the gallant fighting of their ships in the Jutland battle, when the fate of the whole Empire was so completely involved.

The Admiralty sent special cables, recording in warmest terms the Mother Country's debt to both Dominions "for the generosity which enabled the Navy to place so valuable a unit in the fighting line."

A member of the Malaya crew says:

"We were selected because of the Malaya's superior speed and we got into the thick of the fighting. The Malaya made splendid use of her power for it enabled her to put paid to the account of the Hindenberg."

"There is not the slightest doubt about it: we were nearer her than any other German ships and could distinguish all her lines. She was flying the Admiral's flag."

"We put shell after shell into her and saw her turn over and sink. We sank nearer thirty than eighteen German ships, and the Hindenberg was certainly amongst them."

"We had special orders and we didn't leave her until we had carried them out."

WINDERMERE.

LIEUT. T. EVANS.

Dean Evans, the father of Lieut. Trevor Evans, this morning received a cable from his son from Paris stating that he had been wounded by shrapnel in the head, but that it was not serious. The news was a great relief to him, as last night he had received a telephone message from the Militia Department at Ottawa, stating that his son was in the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital at La Touquer, suffering from a severe shrapnel wound in the head.

CAPT. H. MOLSON.

The name of another member of the Molson family is included in the casualties according to a private cable to C. Meredith & Co., for it states that Capt. Herbert Molson, who is with one of the Montreal Highland battalions, has been slightly wounded, but is still on duty with his battalion.

wounded.
Lieut. Andrew Angus Wanklyn, second son of Lieut. Col. F. L. Wanklyn, of the C.P.R. Construction Corps, is the latest officer reported as killed while serving with the Princess Patricia's, which have lost quite a number of its officers. Lieut. Wanklyn went overseas with one of the Universities Companies raised as reinforcements for this famous regiment, leaving the law firm of Lafleur, Macfarlane & Pope, where he was a student while studying law at McGill University. Lieut. Wanklyn was twenty-four years of age, and has a brother, Major Fred. Wanklyn in the Royal Flying Corps.

C. C. BALLANTYNE GIVEN POWER FOR NEW BATTALION

Possible That Highland Battalion May Be Authorized Too—Five in All

There will be four English-speaking battalions recruiting in the city within a very short time, with the possibility of a fifth in the immediate future, judging by the action taken by the Militia Department at Ottawa.

Two days ago they authorized Lieut.-Col. D. M. McRobie to raise a battalion under the auspices of the 1st Victoria Rifles to be known as the 244th Battalion. Yesterday authorization was received at district headquarters for C. C. Ballantyne, the managing director of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, to raise a battalion under the auspices of the Grenadier Guards, to be known as the 245th Battalion. Yesterday Mr. Ballantyne stated that he had not accepted the offer to raise a battalion as yet owing to his important business arrangements, but the receipt of the authorisation from Ottawa apparently means that he has been persuaded to do so, and been assured of the support of a number of officers from the ranks of the 1st Grenadier Guards.

There is also a move on foot for another Highland Battalion to be raised in the near future, as Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat has a proposal to raise a battalion to fill up the hundreds of vacancies which it is felt certain have been caused in the ranks of the 42nd Highlanders during the past week or ten days. This will mean that the 73rd Battalion, now in England, will probably be completely absorbed in the 42nd unless reinforcements are sent direct from Canada to the battalion on the same lines as the Universities Companies reinforce the Princess Pats, but anyway another Highland battalion is talked of in military circles.

This would make the fifth English-speaking battalion to be raised. The 199th Irish Canadian Rangers Overseas Battalion have not yet reached half their total strength, while the 5th Pioneers have only got a few hundred men, and both have a long way to go before they are anywhere near establishment. Now the 244th Battalion is being authorized and a Highlander unit in the offing, to say nothing about the No. 1 Construction Battalion being recruited here and the No. 6 McGill Battery Heavy Artillery and No. 6 Universities Company, it means a busy summer ahead.



Kitchener is dead!

Whether he was the victim of a chance mine, a German torpedo, or a German spy, the fact cannot be altered—though, if it be proven that a special German effort was made to "get" the ship that bore him, that act of deadly hate comes perilously near to the mediaeval policy of assassination.

In any case, we have lost the foremost soldier in the Empire. The man to whose pennant rallied the fighting forces of the British world, and on whose experience and genius rested the confidence of millions of British people, is removed from the roster of our defences.

It rests with us—not to waste time in empty mourning—but to fill the gap. When the spears of an army are broken through and a wide opening offered the enemy, a valiant nation does not pause in vain regret—it presses forward to close the breach.

What is CANADA going to do about it?

Can we not raise a special Kitchener Contingent?

The Huns have got our hero. Let us present them with ten thousand heroes to compel them to bitterly regret the cowardly blow. Let us avenge Kitchener of Khartoum!

They will calculate that the loss of Kitchener will cost the British Empire much inspiration and much confidence, as well as his great organizing power and military skill. We can help best to upset their sinister calculations by making of his martyrdom a source of inspiration which will call countless new fighting men to the colors. We can do this now. We must do it now, if it is to have its fullest effect.

Canada ought to be a nation capable of producing a high percentage of sharpshooters. We might take this opportunity to present the firing line with a picked regiment of sharpshooters, to be known as "Kitchener's Own." This would cut the name of our lost Kitchener in the hearts of the German people.

MONTREALERS ON ROLL OF HONOR.



1. Lt. R. C. MacKenzie (wounded); 2. Lt. J. E. McKenna (wounded); 3. Lt. C. B. Price (wounded); 4. Lt. V. G. Rexford (wounded); 5. Lt. T. E. Evans (wounded); 6. Capt. E. J. Vessy (killed); 7. Capt. Melville Greenshield (killed); 8. Capt. Percy Molson (wounded); 9. Capt. E. A. Whitehead (killed); 10. Capt. J. A. Blackader (wounded); 11. Major S. B. Coristine (wounded); 12. Lt. P. N. McDougall (wounded); 13. Major A. Hamilton Gault, (wounded); 14. Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. for Bromie (killed)

These are some of the Montreal officers who fell in the Ypres fighting, and map showing scene of the big battle on this salient, in which the Canadians again covered themselves with glory.

214
OUR GLORIOUS DEAD, PRAISED, WEPT AND HONORED"



Up Canadians, and Avenge Them!

ITALY'S POET-SOLDIER AS AN AVIATION HERO



This picture of Gabriele d'Annunzio (right) was taken just previous to the trip made by the poet-soldier and aviator over Trente. He was afterward wounded severely, but succeeded in landing safely and has now completely recovered. On the left is Captain Ermanno Beltramo, d'Annunzio's pilot.

WHERE THE CANADIANS BLEED AND DIED FOR THE EMPIRE



Sanctuary Wood, where so many heroic Canadians gave up their lives a bare ten days ago, is shown to the lower of the centre map.

AUSTRIAN LINE 94 MILES LONG FORCED BACK FOR A DEPTH OF 37½ MILES NOW

Russian Drive Continues With Enemy Fleeing
Before Czar's Soldiers, Who are Pressing on
Towards Lemberg—Italians Also Make Gains
—Fierce Fighting at Verdun

By Canadian Press,

LONDON, June 9.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd today reports the continuation of the Russian successes in Volhynia and Galicia. The capture of an additional 185 officers and 13,714 men is announced.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 9.—Italian gains made at several points northwest of Trent, in the Chiese Valley, and the dispersal of Austrian concentrations in the Lagarina Valley are considered indicative of the further weakening of the Austrian offensive due to the withdrawal of soldiers to defend against the Russians. In the last several days the Austrian official reports have not claimed gains on Italian front. Prior to June 4th gains had been reported almost daily for a period of two weeks.

WHOLE AUSTRIAN ARMY THREATENED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 9, 2:32 p.m.—Information has reached the Russian Embassy in Rome that the Austrian front has been completely broken along a length of ninety-four miles to a depth of thirty-seven and one-half miles, according to a Central News despatch today from the Italian capital.

The Russian advance, according to these advices, now threatens to envelope the entire Austrian army in the region affected, the Austrians finding themselves attacked from both the east and the north.

Austrian Slav regiments are declared to have been seized with panic during the first attacks by the Russians and to have surrendered without any real resistance.

LEMBERG RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 9.—Lemberg, the great fortress and city of northeastern Austria, about 150 miles from the battle front east of Brody, is the immediate goal of the onrushing Russian bear, in the belief of the London correspondents at the front.

Lemberg is about 100 miles from and almost directly east of Przemyśl. The scene of some of the fiercest of the eastern front fighting early in the war.

According to the Petrograd despatches, the five Austrian armies along the front are in full retreat in the realization that they could not hold their positions against the artillery attacks of the Russians—the greatest of the war on the eastern front.

Petrograd now claims 50,000 Austrian prisoners and sets the Austrian casualties of the present offensive, five days old, at nearly 200,000.

The greatest gain for the Russians is Lutsk, the third corner of the Volhynian triangle of fortresses. At this point the Russians drove the Austrians back twenty-five miles practically without halt.

HUNS PERSIST AT VERDUN

Meuse we repulsed last night two small attacks against positions to the southwest of Hill 304.

"On the right bank of the river the Germans are continuing to deliver violent attacks along a front of about two kilometres (1-1.5 miles) stretching to the east and to the west of the Thiaumont farm.

"Between this farm and the Callette wood the enemy penetrated one of our trenches. All their endeavours on the west have been checked with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the region of St. Mihiel a detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to approach our lines to the east of Bisce was dispersed by our fire."

PARIS, June 9.—It is announced that the Germans, in their attacks late yesterday, penetrated a French trench in Callette woods, on the east bank of the Meuse, is made in the official communiqué of the French War Office today. Elsewhere all attacks were repulsed.

The Germans are continuing their attacks on a two-kilometre front east and west of Thiaumont farm, says the statement, which characterizes them as being of the utmost violence. On the west bank two small attacks on Hill 304 were repulsed. At all points the German losses were heavy.

The text of the official statement follows: "On the left bank of the river

To Raise 244th Battalion For War Service Overseas



LIEUT.-COL. F. M. McROBIE.

From private in the ranks to officer commanding is the military career of Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, who took leave of the "Vics" last night after twenty-five years service to raise the 244th Battalion for overseas service. He won his way upward step by step through all grades in the regiment; now he goes to the war service at the front. He has always been a military enthusiast, a lover of hockey—he was once president of the Amateur Hockey Association—and in later years he has been an ardent golfer. His new regiment will be raised from the 3rd Victoria Rifles.

ENGLAND MOURNING LOSS OF LORD KITCHENER

FLOWER OF BRITAIN AT GREAT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR KITCHENER

London, June 13.—The memorial service to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon to-day, was the greatest ceremonial of national mourning since that for the late King Edward VII. It was attended by 3,000 persons, besides members of the royal family, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and nearly all the high officers of the army and the navy, not in the field or with the fleet, together with many members of Parliament and conspicuous figures from all branches of the nation's life.

Nearly half of the congregation was representative of the army, all, from the King in a field marshal's uniform, to privates, wearing khaki. Black was worn by all others, except for a few foreign officers in uniform.

King George, Queen Mary and Queen-Mother Alexandra entered the cathedral at the western door and were conducted down the centre aisle to seats by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The Dean conducted the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were among the clergy.

The hymn "Abide With Me" was the first number. From the Psalms, "Out of the deep I have called unto Thee O Lord," and "The Lord is My Shepherd," were chanted. The lesson was from the First Epistle to the Corinthians. Then the "Dead March" was rendered with moving effect by the great band of the Royal Engineers, reinforced by drummers of the Irish Guards. The choir sang a portion of

the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants with Thy saints."

After prayers from the burial service and the benediction, a bugle band from a far recess of the cathedral, sounded the notes of the "Last Post." Finally, the congregation with the choir and band sang "God Save the King" the thousands of voices, with the roll of drums and accompanying brass giving the last verse with tremendous sonorous volume.

Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal; Lewis Harcourt, Lord Commissioner of Works, Viscount Haldane, Colonel Winston Churchill, Lord Chief Justice Reading, Field Marshal Sir John French, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff; the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Rosebery were conspicuous in the front pews.

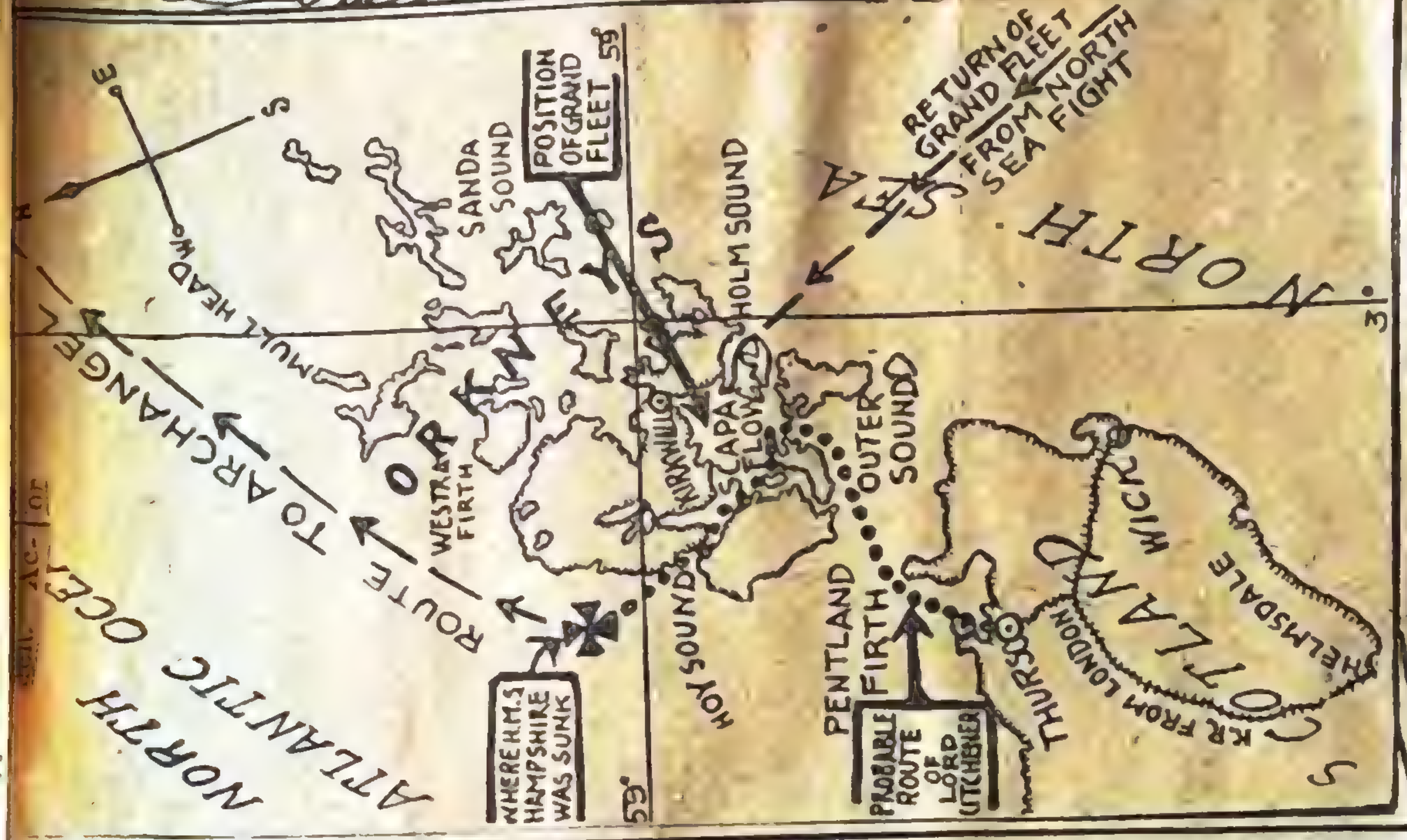
The Royalities present included Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud and the Princess Royal; the Duchess of Argyll, Prince Arthur of Connaught in khaki uniform of the Russian army. The American Embassy was represented at the service by Ambassador Page and the attaches, J. Arthur Barratt represented the Pilgrims.

Flags throughout London were flown at half-mast. The stock exchange suspended operations for an hour during the services, many business places also closing their doors for that period.

ENGLAND MOURNING LOSS OF LORD KITCHENER AND 700 SOULS IN GREAT SEA DISASTER



RECENT MEETING BETWEEN LORD KITCHENER AND
GENERAL JOFFRE. FROM THE LONDON
SPHERE. © IN U.S.A.
BY NEW YORK HERALD



HUGH JAMES O'BEIRNE

SIR H.F. DONALDSON



H.M.S.
HAMPSHIRE

'JUMPY' N.C.O. SHOT MONTREAL OFFICER DEAD

Court Martial Reveals Needless Tragedy of Lt. Lucas' Death In Dublin Riots

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Dublin Fusiliers' Sergeant Failed to Recognize Officer and Killed Him, Then Added Three More Victims

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Dublin, June 12.—Before the Dublin Court-Martial today the case was taken up of Sergeant Robert Flood, of the 5th Dublin Fusiliers, charged with having murdered Lieutenant Algernon Lucas, 2nd King Edward's Horse, and also William John Rice, who was employed in the Guinness' Brewery in Dublin. Both men were killed during the fighting following the Sinn Fein outbreak in Dublin.

Lieutenant Lucas was, for several years before the war, a resident of Montreal. He received a commission in the King Edward Horse directly after the declaration of war, and was wounded in France six months ago. He married, in November of 1914, Miss Gale Yulle, of Montreal, who is now on this side.

The prosecuting officer said that on the night of April 29, Captain MacNamara, with the accused and nine men, were stationed as a guard at the Guinness Brewery. Their orders were not to return snipers' shots unless a raid was made. At eleven o'clock Captain Rotherham was ordered to relieve the guard at the brewery and Lieutenant Lucas accompanied him.

The guard at the brewery had, by the time they arrived, got in a state described as "jumpiness," the consequence being, when the deceased Lieutenant Lucas went the rounds with the brewery employee, the sergeant got the idea that he was a stranger. The conversations he had with them were misunderstood. The sergeant was evidently suspicious of Lieutenant Lucas, who opened a window, whereas orders were that windows should not be opened, so as not to attract the rebels' attention.

SUMMARILY SHOT.

This opening of the window caused the accused to arrest both Lieutenant Lucas and the employee, Rice. Both were summarily shot. Before Lieutenant Lucas was shot, he was asked to say his prayers.

Another officer appeared soon after and rushed at the sergeant, whereupon a man of the guard fired, and this officer, Lieutenant Warwick, was also killed, with a civilian named Dougherty.

Captain Charles MacNamara, giving evidence, said they were told the rebels were in the street opposite the brewery when he gave instructions to Lieutenant Lucas. He thought it was not possible that the accused had noticed Lucas' rank. From the soldiers' point of view, Captain MacNamara said, the brewery was a very dangerous position.

The case of the prosecution was closed today.

Cablegrams confirming the death of Lieut. Lucas were received following the Dublin disaster by Messrs. Herbert Yulle, of 74 Ontario avenue, and William Yulle, 89 Redpath street, cousins of the deceased officer's wife. These, however, did not give information as to the tragic circumstances under which he met his death.

WAS FOUNDER OF SCHOOL

Reference Made to Lt. Lucas at Selwyn House Closing

At the closing exercises of the Selwyn House School held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Church of the Messiah on Sherbrooke street, prizes were awarded to the boys that lead in the work of the year and to the winners in athletic events held the day before. The school had a successful year, over 70 pupils being in attendance.

Prof. Dale, of McGill University, who presided and presented the prizes, in a few pointed remarks, spoke of the boys' duties as to the war and citizenship. They were too young he said to take up arms and go to the front, but it was on them that the responsibilities of the real success of the war ultimately depended. Theirs would be the responsibility of the work of construction when the war would have passed away and the aftermath to be faced.

Colors were presented to the Boy Scout Troop of the school by Mr. Carter, who spoke of the duty of scouts and the merits of the movement. The death of Lieut. Lucas during the rioting in Dublin was, he said, keenly felt by the school, as he had been its founder and its first master. The colors were the gift of Mr. Carter, Mr. Cave-Brown-Cave, and Mrs. McGoun. Mr. C. C. Macaulay, the present master of the school, spoke of the work accomplished in the different classes.

The prize-winners were as follows: Class VI, first, Lafleur, second, Japp; Class V, first, Porteous, second, Pemberton, third, Acer; Class IV, first, Darling, second, F. Holt, third, Maxwell; Class III, first, Ogilvie, second, Pacaud, third, Holt; Class II, first, Peters, second, Cowans, third, Mackenzie; Class I, first, Savage, second, Peterson; Carpentry, first, Griffin, second, MacKenzie, third, Nash; Printing, Holt; Attendance, Peters and Yulle; Improvement, Campbell and Beardmore; Essays, Holt and Pemberton.



Pte. A. Munro
(reported killed in
action), 52 7th ave-
nue, Ville St.
Pierre.



Pte. W. T. Gra-
vett (wounded), 57
City Councillors
street.



Pte. Fred Mc-
Keown (wounded),
160 Nicolet street.

MURDERING HUNS SLAY WOUNDED CANADIAN BOYS

Special to The Montreal Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 20.—The murder of wounded Canadians at the hands of the atrocious Hun is reported to the Minister of Militia in a letter from Surgeon-General Jones, Director of Medical Services.

Referring to recent fighting he says:

"I have heard today a ghastly story about Capt. W. R. W. Haight, medical officer of the First C.M.R. (British Columbia). He was reported missing at first, but when the lost ground was regained the regimental aid post was found to have been filled with wounded.

"Haight had remained doing his duty, attending to the wounded. One and all, patients and medical officers, had been bayoneted and done to death in a most brutal manner. He was a very excellent young officer and won great praise."

General Jones also refers to the great loss the medical service suffered in the death of Lt.-Col. Tanner, of the 10th Field Ambulance. He came from Moosonung and is described as "a magnificent officer of exceptional ability."

CANADIANS HEROIC IN AWFUL HOUR

Officers Praise Calmness
Discipline and Courage
of Their Men

PEN-PICTURES
FROM BATTLE

Many Took Part for First
Time Yet Kept Smiling
Faces

Special Star Cable From Our Own
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, June 20—
Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg of-
ficers now in London hospitals, give
me graphic pictures of the terrific
fighting before and after the Cana-
dians retook the old positions at the
Ypres salient.

"In front was a mass of flare
lights, bursting shells and lachrima-
tory shells. Among them the roar
was deafening, but though the shells
poured over us, nobody seemed to
mind.

"It was the first attack in which
many of our men have taken part,
yet they kept smiling faces. In my
sleep now I often see those cheery
boys facing death with laughter.

"Amid the horrible scenes of that
night in the trenches, which were
really no longer trenches, but just
pits of death, I found two men hit
by the same bullet, one in the face
and the other in the arm, quarrelling
disgracefully as they lay there.

"What on earth's the matter?" I
yelled. They were fighting each
other over the ownership of a bullet.
Was it his who was hit first, or his
whose body finally stopped it?"

MEN'S DISCIPLINE SPLENDID.

A Winnipeg officer said that his
battalion launched an attack between
7 and 8 a.m.

"It was a splendid sight to see the
men dash forward, the pipers with
them. The ground was strewn with
dead Germans. The enemy fire was
deadly and incessant, but nothing
stopped our steady push forward to-
wards the old Canadian front trench.

"I marvel most at the splendid dis-
cipline of the men. There was no
telephonic communication with other
battalions. The runners had to do
it all. They went here and there
through the devastating fire. The
orderlies were magnificent, and
every command was promptly obeyed."

TERRIBLE HOURS OF WAITING.

A Nova Scotian officer described
the awful hour in the open thus:

"My battalion reached the fire zone
first. Tear shells fell upon us in
great numbers. At dawn we came
over a ridge and the Huns must have
seen us. They opened a blast of ar-
tillery from three sides. Many were
knocked out, and my company com-
mander disappeared, so I got the men
extended and made them lie down
by a little row of scrub in the hope
of concealing them.

"To proceed through the enemy's
curtain of fire meant losing them all,
so there we were, within two hun-
dred yards of Sanctuary Wood, all
supporting companies out of sight.

"Daylight came. What should I
do? I made the men lie absolutely
still and we stayed there from 2 in
the morning till 8 in the evening—
a solid eighteen hours. We could
not even sit up for fear of exposing
our positions.

DARGAI VETERAN KILLED.

"We lost pretty badly in N.C.O.'s.
One sergeant, an old Gordon High-
lander, who had fought at Dargai,
had the back of his head blown
away.

"Quite close to me was another
fine fellow with six war medals, who
was hit in the chest. I tried to help
him, and I held my hand on his
wound for two hours. I gave him a
morphine pill which got him to sleep.

"We had no meal for thirty hours.
All the food that the men had was
such as they had brought with them,
and that was very little.

"Just at this time I was hit in
the back and foot and then in the
heel. I was very lucky to get away
so happily. My battalion joined in
the counter attack a few days later."

EVERY OFFICER WAS HIT.

A Montreal officer says of his bat-
talion's share of the recaptured
ground:

"The Germans were in full sight
of us. After the charge I found that
all our officers had been hit. Only
two who were away on staff duties
had escaped.

"Our N.C.O.'s were splendid boys.
They were fine. As for our regi-
mental stretcher bearers, who went
about their work in the midst of the

terrible fire, no praise can be too
high for them.

"After our artillery had opened the
attack we had started by machine
guns, cross-fire and shrapnel, it was
as if the lids of hell were opened,
and devils were sitting on the lids.

MARVEL ANY ESCAPED.

"I only wonder any of us were left
alive. We could not reach the trench
in front as the battalion had lost
too heavily, so we got about 200
yards away and stayed there all day
behind a shallow ridge. We were
relieved that night.

"It was wonderful to see how ad-
mirably the men behaved, despite the
terrible fire that never left them
alone for a minute."

WINDERMERE.

BRILLIANT STRATEGY CORNERED LARGE FORCE THAT LEFT CZERNOWITZ

**Expected Greater Portion Will Be Surrounded—
Only Alternative to Surrender for Rest is
Abandonment of Guns and Flight or Intern-
ment in Roumania**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 20.—The Germans returned to the attack at Verdun last night with three attacks against French positions on Hill 321, east of the Meuse.

The War Office today announced that the enemy onslaughts were checked by screen fire from French machine guns.

On the west bank of the Meuse, the Germans bombarded French positions around Chattancourt ^{shu} _{the} and westward violently.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, June 20.—Repulse of strong Russian attacks south-east of Logishin, north of the Pripet marshes, was reported by the War Office this afternoon. The Slavs suffered heavy losses. Other Russian attacks along the river Styr and near Kolki, were said to have been unsuccessful.

On the northern end of the Russian battle front, German troops attacked successfully south of Smorgon in the region of Tanoczyn, capturing 144 Russians, four machine guns and four mine throwers.

BRILLIANT COUP BY RUSSIANS

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—Eighty thousand Austrian troops, retreating from the region of Czernowitz, have been cornered in Bukowina by the lightning drive of the Russian left wing. The Russians are pressing the pursuit with the utmost vigor.

A large part of the Austrian forces in all probability will be cut off and surrounded. The others face the alternative of retreating through the Carpathian passes, abandoning their guns, or crossing into Roumania.

General Pflanzer, commanding the Austrians around Czernowitz, is retreating southward in the direction of the Sereth river with his beaten forces. How many Austrians escaped westward in the direction of Kutly, planning later to join Bothmer's army, is not yet known.

Practically the whole Russian front north of Czernowitz is steadily pressing in upon Lemberg. Prisoners declare that measures already have been taken for the evacuation of the Galician capital. Russian troops pressing down upon Brody in the advance upon Lemberg may already have crossed the Galician frontier.

SOMETHING BIGGER COMING SOON

The latest reports indicate that from half to two-thirds of the Austrians facing the Russians when the offensive began were killed, wounded or made prisoners early in the fight. Others were so badly disorganized that the Russians pushed forward with the greatest rapidity. Only the arrival of fresh bodies of Austrian troops checked the momentum of Gen. Brusiloff's rush.

The military experts here, though not attempting to minimize the importance of the present Russian operations, advise the public to restrain its enthusiasm for bigger events expected very soon.

AUSTRIANS MAKE SPIRITED STAND

It is admitted here that the Austrian defence is becoming more stubborn. East of Brody and on a wide front directly east of Lemberg the Austrians are counter-attacking with great spirit, using flame ejectors and large quantities of shells. They have been unable thus far to stem the Russian advance.

Both on the Brody front and further south, Austrian prisoners have been captured who admit they were rushed into action a few days ago from the Italian front.

That the Russian offensive not only arrested the Austrian drive southward into Italy, but frustrated an ambitious scheme of the Austro-German General Staffs for the conquest of Southern Russia, was indicated by Bucharest despatches today.

These reports said it had been learned from German sources that an Austro-German thrust across Southern Russia to the Black Sea was to follow the Austrian offensive in Italy, the plan being to cut Russia off entirely from the Balkan States. If this report is true, the Russian strategists outwitted the enemy.

IRELAND'S PROBLEMS TROUBLING

Another Ministerial Crisis
is Rumored in
London

CABINET SPLIT
OVER PROPOSALS

Hoped Agreement May Be
Effected at Meeting
Today

Special Star Cable From Our Own
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, June 20.
—Ireland has provided another Ministerial crisis. Mr. Asquith reassembles his Cabinet colleagues this morning and among them are Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Crewe, who bring most satisfactory reports of the practical spirit of co-operation among the Allies evidenced at the Economic Conference in Paris. It is now necessary for each Government to create permanent machinery to give effect to this.

The Allies' co-operation and the fresh Irish crisis, which politicians call acute, raises the question of whether the British Government, as at present constituted, can undertake this new and difficult task.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Devlin, representing the Orangemen and Nationalists of Ulster, support Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for Home Rule forthwith, minus Ulster's six counties.

FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Redmond has hopes of carrying the rest of the Nationalists, but new and formidable difficulties arise because of the supposed opposition of a section of the Cabinet headed, so the Times says, by Mr. Long, but including several others.

Lord Lansdowne, who is himself a great Irish landowner, is recognized as a leader by the Unionists of the south and west of Ireland, who have opposed Home Rule as bitterly as

ever, though the Times declares emphatically that nine out of ten men in England disagree with these anti-Home Rule views, and regard it as a matter of domestic and Imperial emergency to obtain a provisional settlement in Ireland and get on undistractedly with the war.

Club talk suggests that if a crisis develops Mr. Asquith may cut the knot by casting off some of his Ministers and once again reconstituting the Cabinet to carry on Mr. Lloyd George's Irish plan, and by concentrating on new war problems on the Allied lines.

WINDERMERE.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 20, 3:35 p.m. — Parliament reassembled today after a recess of three weeks. After members of the Government had answered questions, Premier Asquith announced that tomorrow he would move a resolution in regard to the death of Earl Kitchener which he hoped would give expression to feelings of the House.

The Speaker read messages of condolence from the French Chamber of Deputies, the Greek Chamber and the Russian Duma.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 20. — Today's casualties include fifty-nine officers, of whom twenty-eight are dead, and 1,186 men, of whom 202 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the London Regiment—whose battalions have lost 672 killed, wounded and missing—the Field Artillery, Royal Engineers, Northumberland Fusiliers, Irish Fusiliers, Royal Fusiliers, Durham Light Infantry, Rifle Brigade, East Lancashires and Royal Scots.

Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Longford, who was reported last August as wounded and missing in Gallipoli, is today officially reported as killed.

WINDERMERE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 20.—The text of the French Official statement follows:

"On the right bank of the river Meuse German forces delivered three attacks last night upon our positions to the northwest of Hill No. 321, but all their efforts were broken by the

activity of our machine guns and our curtains of fire.

"The bombardment had been intense in the region of the woods of Vaux and Chapitre, and in the sector of Chattancourt, on the left bank of the river.

"In the Vosges a surprise attack of the enemy upon an advanced sap in the region of Michelbach, to the south of Thann, resulted in failure."

ITALIANS RECORD ADVANCE

By Canadian Press.

ROME, June 20, via London, 2:45 p.m.—The following statement was issued today by the War Office:

"On June 18 we repulsed small attacks by the enemy at the head of Genoa Valley, at Sarca, above Daone, on the Chiese and in the direction of Monte Glove, in the Posina valley.

"Yesterday there was lively fighting on Sette Comuni plateau, north and northwest of Asiago, but the difficulties of our progress were increased by violent thunderstorms.

"The enemy attempted to hold up our advance by repeated counter-attacks, all of which were defeated. Our Alpine troops on the right captured some 200 men.

"On the upper Boite during the night of June 18 the enemy attacked our new positions several times, but was driven off with losses. Our

heavy artillery bombarded the railway station at Tobalch and the Landro road in the Rienz valley.

"In Carnia and on the Isonzo there were artillery engagements."

BREAD RIOTS IN GREECE.

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, via London, June 20.—Bread riots are reported at Patras, Aegina, Mallas and Agrinion.

The Greek general staff has been unable to demobilize three army corps in Macedonia owing to the holding up of the ships which had been requisitioned for their passage home by the blockade.

Some Pireaus shippers lodged protests today at the Embassies of the Allies against the continuance of the blockade, and others have discharged their crews.

TEUTON FORCE IS CUT IN TWO BY BRUSILOFF

Total Number of Prisoners Taken
By Russians is Now Estimated at 170,000

AUSTRIANS' COSTLY DELAY

Despite Strong German Reinforcements Brusiloff's Force
Has Again Resumed Its
Progress Towards
Kovel.

Petrograd, June 20, via London.—On the northern flank of General Brusiloff's front the Austrian resistance, considerably stiffened by the arrival of a large number of German reinforcements, has succeeded in checking the Russian drive between Lutsk and Kovel, which directed against Vladimir-Volynski, aims at destroying the Austrian communications between Kovel and Lemberg.

But in spite of the violence of the Austro-German counter-attacks, one of which broke through the Russian lines, the latest reports are to the effect that the Russians have again resumed progress in this sector, after taking the usual toll of prisoners.

On the southern flank the Austrians have been unable to check, even momentarily, the Russian advance toward Kolomea and toward the final Dniester fortifications of Halich.

General Pflanzer, the Austrian commander, apparently is paying the penalty for having too long delayed his retirement from Czernowitz, and his army now cut in two, is reported to be in precipitate flight, one part along the Rumanian frontier and the other into the Carpathians.

Turning from Czernowitz, General Letchitzky's forces are pressing their flank attack further north and have reached a point on the Zlota Lipa, some miles to the northwest of Czernowitz. Russian military critics consider it unlikely that the Austrians will be able to hold the Zlota Lipa line, but will be forced back upon Halich.

The separate Russian movements

are now showing strongly centralized tendencies. There are three converging lines of advance, the common objective of which is Lemberg. The first of these lines is approaching Vladimir-Volynski, the second Brody, the third Halich. The capture of any one of these towns would place the Galician capital in a position of grave danger.

The total number of prisoners now taken by the Russians is estimated at 170,000.

ADVANCE ON SERETH.

London, June 20.—Russian semi-official reports that the Austrian General Pflanzer's army has been cut in two and is in precipitate retreat seem to be borne out by the Russian official statement that the Russians have occupied three towns on the Sereth River and the admission in the Austrian communication that Russian troops have crossed the Sereth.

AUSTRIA SADDENED

Fugitives Describe the Fierceness of Russian Drum Fire

Vienna, June 20, via Berlin to London.—Austria takes the third evacuation of Czernowitz with great sadness, but with absolute quiet and with confidence that the loss of the capital of Bukowina is only temporary. Military critics point out that in view of the overwhelming Russian forces a continued defence of Czernowitz would merely have spelled the city's destruction and unite in praising the decision of the military authorities to evacuate it. They declare that the Russian occupation is of minimum military importance and a merely local advantage of a temporary nature.

The vanguard of the fugitives from Czernowitz has now begun to straggle into Vienna, after a week-long journey in which they were constantly delayed to allow of the passage of trainloads of Russian and Austrian wounded. The fugitives describe the fierceness of the Russian attack, and the devastation caused by it and also the final scenes in Czernowitz, from which all but about 100 persons had fled. According to these accounts the Russian drum fire was so terrific that nothing could live in the advanced positions. Wire entanglements and trenches were obliterated.

The inhabitants of Czernowitz first realized that the situation was serious when the Austrian staff retired upon the city from their advanced posts and swarms of country people, with their possessions in packs or waggons and driving their livestock, came fleeing southward through the city. The scene of awfulness increased at night when the sky was red with the flare from bursting shells or illuminated by searchlights. The general exodus from Czernowitz by the civilians began at six o'clock, June 11, and continued uninterruptedly all day, trainload after trainload of the populace departing as fast as the coaches could be filled. The fugitives included the faculty and students of Czernowitz University, the latter of whom for six weeks had pursued their studies with shells punctuating their recitations and the noise of aeroplanes drowning the lectures. A large majority of the fugitives have gone only a short distance into the hinterland, there to await the anticipated re-taking of Czernowitz.

The city was evacuated by the Austrians the night of June 15 after an irresistible Russian attack had de-

stroyed the bridgehead, rendering further defence of the city all but impossible.

DEAD STOP FOR RUSSIANS That's the Way Berlin News- paper Tells It

Army Headquarters on the Volhynian Front, June 19 (The Berliner Tageblatt dispatches, by Wilhelm Hegler)—After initial undeniable successes, the Russian offensive has been slowing down in temper from day to day. West of Lutsk they only felt their way along with the utmost caution. In the region around Torchin, lively rear-guard actions developed.

The reasons why the vast Russian human tidal wave has luckily ebbed so rapidly are to be sought in the quality of the Russian army itself. Although, because of their superiority in artillery and the use of colossal quantities of ammunition, the first storm succeeded with relative ease, the Russian soldiers petered out in later attacks. Moreover, the situation is quite different from what it had been pictured to the Russian troops, whose officers, according to statements of prisoners, had told them the offensive would be a veritable parade. Instead, they found themselves facing sturdy and brave defenders. Again, their main army, the heavy artillery, got stuck in the swamps. Therefore it is not surprising, now that German troops have been hurled into the battle, that the Russian offense has come to dead stop.

It would be premature to indicate anything about events in the immediate future, but this much may be stated with satisfaction: The spirit of our troops is excellent. They are full of quiet confidence and the joy of battle.

EXCUSES AND BOASTS German Correspondent's Story Is Curious Mixture

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
Berlin, June 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at Austrian Headquarters wires:

The Russian offensive has entered a new phase. The main Russian thrust from Rovno over to Lutsk has been brought to a standstill for the last four days, while for two days the Russian offensive wedge, whose point had reached Lokatchi, has been involved in fresh fighting against three fronts, namely, toward the west in the original direction of Kovel, toward the south, and against troops of the Upper Styrian front, who, on going back, took up new positions on the Zlota Lipa. These three groups of forces are now engaged in hard fighting with the enemy.

port describes an action which followed an engagement on the 10th, when the enemy, driven from organized positions, near Okna, southeast of Zale Szczyky, began a precipitate retreat in the direction of Zastavna. Our infantry, encouraged by the success obtained, and without a moment's rest, continued the pursuit of the Austrians, preventing them from securing intermediary positions previously prepared.

Under these circumstances one of our regiments advanced to Zastavna with a battery of horse artillery. The commander of this division, perceiving parties of the enemy passing in disorder through Zastavna, while an enemy battery also was fleeing by the main road, and that this battery would inevitably escape as no cavalry was available, decided to send his gun teams in pursuit. Sixty mounted men led by their officers and the commander of the battery, Colonel Shrinkine, dashed into the town and forty horsemen were immediately despatched in pursuit of the enemy infantry, while Captain Nassonoff with other men chased the retreating battery.

The first party, having sabred a number of the fugitives, captured 150 men, while the second swooped down upon the Austrian battery whose gunners, while hastily retreating, defended themselves with revolvers and carbines. It was only after the commander of the enemy battery was killed and the horses and riders of the gun teams were wiped out that the battery surrendered. In this attack Captain Nassonoff captured two officers 79 men, 30 horses, four guns in working order, and an ammunition waggon. The enemy infantry, observing the loss of the battery, opened a rapid fire without success. The losses of the Russian battery in this affair were only three killed.

GERMANY.

Berlin, June 20, via London.—German troops have broken the resistance of the Russians at various points northwest of Lutsk, and are fighting their way forward, the War Office announced today. The German successes were won between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia River. The resistance of the Russians was especially stubborn in the region of Kiselin, 25 miles northwest of Lutsk.

The statement says:

Eastern front—Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Attacks by German detachments on the front south of Smorgon in the vicinity of Cary, and near Tanoyczn resulted in the capture of one officer, 143 men, four machine guns and four mine throwers.

A Russian biplane was compelled to land west of Kolodont, south of Marozlake, and was destroyed by our artillery. Bombs were dropped on the railroad buildings at Wileika.

Army group of Prince Leopold—Our airmen renewed their attacks on the railway line near Luninitz.

Army group of General von Linsingen—Strong Russian attacks against our position on the canal southeast of Logischin broke down under our curtain of fire with heavy losses for the enemy. Continuous efforts directed by the enemy against our line of the Styr and to the west of Kolki were unsuccessful, generally speaking. The fighting was especially severe near Gruzlatyn.

Between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia River our troops at various points broke down the enemy's resistance, which was especially stubborn near Kiselin. Our troops are fighting their way forward. Attacks by the enemy south of the Turia were repulsed. The Russians did not continue their advance in the direction of Borochow.

The position of the forces of General von Bothmer is unchanged.

SWEEPING MEASURES ADOPTED BY ALLIES

Agreement at Conference Embraces During and After War and Transition Period

Paris, June 20.—The results of the recent economic conference here, in which the Allied Governments were represented by members of their cabinets, were made public today. The agreement, which was unanimous, shows that sweeping measures have been jointly adopted under three heads, the first embracing the period during the war, the second the transition period, and the third the period after the war. During the war citizens of the Allied nations are forbidden all commerce with enemy subjects. All merchandise from enemy countries is likewise forbidden. Commercial houses having enemy connections are sequestered. Additional restrictions are placed on exportations and also on contraband.

During the reconstruction period, the Allies declare their purpose to carry on joint action in restoring industry, agriculture and merchant fleets.

All treaties with the enemy being abrogated, the Allies agree that favored nation treatment shall not be accorded to enemy powers during a number of years to be agreed upon by the Allies after hostilities cease. They further declare in favor of the allied nations dealing among themselves as far as possible in their natural resources.

The Allies agree to prevent "dumping" of enemy goods by fixing a period of time during which enemy commerce shall be subject to special and prohibitions.

rule

The Allies further agree upon joint collaboration after the war to secure complete independence from enemy countries relative to raw productions and manufactured goods essential to the development of their economic activities. These measures, it is set forth, should also include the independence of the Allies in financial, commercial and maritime organization. In execution of this resolution they will adopt the "means most appropriate, according to the nature of the goods and following the principles which govern their political economy."

"They will adopt subventions and advances to encourage enterprises and research, scientific and technical. Besides subventions and advances to certain industries, the Allies will consider tariff changes and prohibitions, temporary or permanent."

The mutual exchange of goods among the Allies will be encouraged by rapid transit, reduced freight rates and common arrangements concerning postal and telegraph communication.

Technically trained delegates will meet to frame joint measures for the Allies regarding patents and trade marks. They agree to adopt an incidental practice as far as possible, in the regulation of the inventions, trade marks and copyright of literary and artistic works created in enemy countries during the war.

The agreement closes with the declaration that the delegates recommend that their governments give immediate effect to the policies as agreed upon.

While for three days it seemed that the advance of the Russian left wing, too, had been checked, it developed that the enemy's masses in the eastern sector of the Pruth line could not be held for any length of time, and thereby Czernowitz's fate was sealed. As we did not want the Bukowina capital to be shot to pieces, only to have to give it up in the end, we had to evacuate it. Czernowitz was never further than five miles behind our fighting front.

While the most distant of the enemy armies are already involved in a fierce battle in the north, in which the Austro-Hungarians, with the aid of German troops, have achieved successes, our southern wing, under the tried leadership of General Pflanzer and seasoned by passing through many crises, will accept battle where the leadership deems best.

The enemy's losses, despite Brusiloff's good leadership, are large. Because the Russian offensive always uses up more men than any other offensive. We must take into account that the enemy by his offensive has voluntarily come out of his positions and has thereby exposed himself to the dangers of wide-open warfare, in which so far our leadership, technical resources and troops always have shown themselves superior to the Russians. The next few days will give the verdict.



Statements

RUSSIA.

June 20, via London. — by Russian troops of Zadova, Stroginetz and River Sereth, was announced by War Office today. The

England, the first to be telegraphed congratulations couched in warm and cordial terms. front—On several sectors of the front occupied by the armies under General Brussiloff, the enemy continued to make desperate counter-attacks.

The enemy offensive begun in the vicinity of the village of Voronchine, northeast of Kiselin, seven versts north of the Lutsk-Vladimir-Volynska road, supported by German troops, recently transported thither, has broken down under our fire. According to reports just received, our troops, after a counter-attack in the region from the village of Rogovitchi to southeast of the village of Lokatchi, repulsed the enemy and captured sixteen officers, 1,200 men and eight machine-guns.

In this decisive action the clever handling of a Russian rifle battalion, which took the enemy by both flank and front, is particularly mentioned. This battalion, forming part of a track rifle regiment, not only put the enemy to flight, but recaptured the three guns whose loss was announced in yesterday's communication. Moreover, the battalion took 300 prisoners and three machine-guns.

Further reports of the fighting in the region north of Gadamitchi, on the Styra and west of the village of Kolki, shows that we, on the 17th, captured 96 officers, 3,137 men and seventeen machine-guns. In the region of Okhotnikovo, east of Sarny, we captured a German aeroplane with pilot and observer. In the region of Gaivoronka and Vlenruvitchiki, north of Buczacz, on the Stripa, the enemy is offering stubborn resistance.

On our extreme left wing the enemy is retreating in disorder. We are pursuing and have occupied the towns of Zadova, Stroginetz and Gliboka, on the Sereth line.

On the Dvina front, we bombarded enemy positions. On the night of the 19th in the region north of Splagla and east of Lake Vischnevskole the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but was repulsed by our fire.

Caucasus front—In the direction Bagdad, in the region of Serpoul, repulsed infantry and cavalry attacks with great losses to the enemy.

A supplementary headquarters is

HIGHLAND BATTN. NOW AUTHORIZED

To Be Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Birchall,
of 5th

WILL ORGANIZE AT ONCE

Official Announcement at Ottawa Followed Visit by Lt.-Cols. Monsarrat and Birchall

Word was received from Ottawa last night that official authorization had been given for the organization of another battalion for active service by the 5th Royal Highlanders, to be commanded by Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, of the 5th.

It was intimated some time ago that the Highlanders would be authorized to raise a fourth battalion for active service, but the notice then was to the effect that this would come after the raising of battalions by the 3rd Victoria Rifles and the 1st Grenadier Guards. The delay in this work did not suit the martial spirit of the Highlanders, who were anxious to start raising another battalion without waiting for other regiments to clean up the recruiting field.

Application was made by Lt.-Col. Monsarrat for permission to start recruiting drafts for reinforcements for the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, if they had to hold back in the organization of another Highland Battalion, and the claims of the Highlanders for recognition of the work they had already done were urged in this regard.

Yesterday Lt.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, with Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, who was recently promoted lieutenant-colonel in order to command the new battalion of Highlanders for overseas, visited headquarters at Ottawa. The result of their visit was that at a late hour last night official authorization for the new Highland battalion was announced.

Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, who will command the new battalion of Highlanders, is an old officer of the 5th. He was appointed captain in July, 1910, and attained his majority shortly after the rapid changes that came about when so many of the officers went to the front with the organization of the 13th, immediately after the outbreak of war. Since then he has taken a strong interest in the work of recruiting, doing a great deal of work in organization of the 42nd and 73rd battalions. When the time came for the formation of another battalion, Major Birchall was in line for the command, and a few weeks ago he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel, with the intention that he should become O.C. of the next Highland battalion.

It is expected that Lt.-Col. Birchall will start work organizing for the new battalion without delay. Already plans for the selection of officers have been made, and the N.C.O. class will be started as soon as possible.

244TH N.C.O. CLASS STARTS TODAY

Corp. Sanders First Man for New Battalion—Several Others Joined

MANY OFFICERS NAMED

Officers' Training Class Starts Next Week — Several Men With Overseas Experience Already With Battalion

An excellent start has been made by the 244th Battalion, C.E.F., under Lt.-Col. McRobie, which is already established at its headquarters at the Old High School Barracks on Peel street. Already a good number of qualified officers have been provisionally appointed, and this morning the recruiting for the N.C.O. class will start at the headquarters.

While recruiting for the N.C.O. class only officially opens today nearly a dozen good men have already applied, and several have been sworn in. The first recruit for the 244th was Corp. J. G. Sanders, of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, who has followed his old O.C. to active service. Others who have been passed and sworn in for the N.C.O. class are M. J. Robertson, 515 Lansdowne Ave., who gave up a good position with the C.P.R. to enlist, and H. J. Barnes, 329 Mackay street. The latter is a soldier of considerable experience. He was Sergeant with the Kaffrarian Rifles for 5 years, and acted as interpreter with them for some time, winning a medal with 3 bars on active service.

Sergt. Jos. E. McDonald, who was bugle instructor with the Vics., will take charge of the organization of the bugle band for the 244th. He is an old soldier, and served with the Cameronian Highlanders before he came to Canada.

The N.C.O. class will be in charge of Quartermaster-Sergeant Brown, who has been for some time on the Headquarters Staff.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following officers have been provisionally appointed by Lt.-Col. F. M. McRobie, every one of them qualified for rank:

Major A. R. Chipman.
Capt. and Adjt. H. W. Pillow.
Lieut. and Asst. Adjt. Ardron (late of the 148th).
Capt. Walter Molson.
Capt. B. Hards.
Capt. R. A. C. Kane.
Capt. J. Richardson.
Capt. Bruce Taylor.
Capt. A. McBean.
Lieuts. J. H. A. Acer, T. Hart, R.

B. Hingston, J. S. McCuaig, E. Parkins, Stuart A. Rolland, A. Wilson and J. G. R. Shuter.

Capt. J. Richardson has seen considerable service, having gone overseas with the 23rd, whence he was drafted to the 14th R.M.R.

OFFICERS TRAIN AT M.A.A.A.

The recruiting office will open today, in charge of Lieuts. Wilson and Rolland, at the Peel street Barracks. So far no arrangements have been made to hunt up recruits, it being considered likely that enough good men will be secured for the N.C.O. class without sending out recruiting sergeants. For the present recruits will be billeted, until enough men have been secured to warrant starting the regular work in barracks.

The officers' training class will start next week at the M.A.A.A. Gymnasium. A good start has already been made for the regimental fund, but two automobiles are badly needed by the battalion for their general work, and it is hoped friends of the 244th will supply these, as has been done with other battalions.

MALES IN CANADA OF MILITARY AGE

Nearly One and Three-quarter
Millions According to the
1911 Census

Ottawa, June 20.—An interesting article on the number of males between the ages of 18 and 45 in Canada is contained in the last issue of the census and statistics monthly issued by the census and statistics office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The table shows that in the census of 1911 there were enumerated 1,720,070 men of available military age of whom 1,109,385 were Canadian born, 306,377 British born, and 304,310 foreign born.

"While these figures represent conditions existing on June 1, 1911," says the monthly, "yet, because of the heavy British immigration in 1912-13-14, as well as to the known tendency of young countries to maintain a high birth rate, they also show fairly well the numbers from which eligibles for military service may now be expected."

The statistics of the provinces follow:

Provinces	Total	Canadian Born	British Born	Foreign Born
P.E.I.	16,868	16,592	157	119
Nova Scot.	98,493	85,909	8,547	4,147
N. Bruns.	68,710	64,188	2,371	2,151
Quebec	390,897	341,783	23,066	26,048
Ontario	582,246	410,896	106,997	64,353
Manitoba	122,762	49,868	39,806	33,088
Sask. wan	158,907	61,193	38,871	58,843
Alberta	122,915	37,446	31,954	53,515
B. C.	158,272	41,508	54,718	62,046

BEAT FRANCE FIRST

Then Germany Would Saturate
England's Soil With Blood

(Special to The Gazette.)

London, June 20.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in a recent issue, sets forth a new theory in regard to the Entente's refusal to discuss peace on the basis of the German terms.

The Tageblatt says: "So far as we are concerned, our conscience is clear. We have repeatedly made offers of peace to our enemies. They have been obstinately refused by France in particular, the others merely following suit."

"The fact is that France is the dominating power of the Entente, the head and soul of the resistance. We must, therefore, beat France first of all, and finally."

"That done, our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself, also, is saturated in the lifeblood of her people."

LONSDALE PARDONED

Death Sentence on English
Prisoner of War Commuted

Amsterdam, via London, June 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the German Emperor has pardoned William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war who recently was sentenced to death by court-martial, the sentence being later commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Lonsdale was condemned by court-martial for an attack on a guard at the Doberitz prison camp. The American Ambassador to Germany and the American Minister at The Hague used their good offices in behalf of Lonsdale.

ADMIRALTY'S MESSAGE

Will Clear Up Points in Ammu-
nition Purchase

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 20.—When the Davidson Commission resumes tomorrow there will be presented, it is expected, a cabled message from the British Admiralty dealing with the purchase of the small arms ammunition sold by the Department of Militia. This statement is said to clear up finally several points which have been prominently in issue during the investigation by Sir Charles Davidson. It amplifies the brief statement which has already been put into the records from Mr. Bonar Law, and bears out the evidence given here by Mr. Orr Lewis, the Canadian Vickers representative, notably as to the condition of the account relating to the ammunition purchase. Mr. Lewis testified that this account was still open. The Admiralty message substantiates this, and shows that the final adjustment of the ac-

Kaiser Visits Verdun

London, June 21.—The German Emperor has left Berlin for the Verdun front, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail.

OPINIONS VARY ON IRISH SITUATION

Daily Telegraph Believes That
All the Present Difficulties
Will Be Adjusted

London, June 21.—The Irish situation occupies much space in the morning newspapers, which express varied opinions regarding the seriousness of the new home rule crisis. The Daily Telegraph expresses the belief that all the present difficulties will be adjusted.

The Daily Express, however, takes an opposite view, saying: "David Lloyd George's home rule negotiations seem likely to be wrecked. The Unionist members of the Cabinet have reached the conclusion that the proposed settlement would be no settlement. During the past few weeks the state of Ireland has been worse than for a long time past. There is open disloyalty, and the belief of the Unionist members of the Cabinet is that it would be unthinkable to surrender to open disloyalty now."

The Times says: "The difficulty should be approached in the spirit that puts war first and foremost and every other consideration out of sight. The scheme, like every other scheme of Irish Government, is open to endless objections, but it marks a definite advance from the principle at which representative Irishmen hitherto have been able to agree, and it has made considerable progress in Ireland."

The Daily News says: "In Ireland the negotiations are going fairly well. The Unionists in the south and west are still threatening, but one of Mr. Lloyd George's suggestions regarding the formation of a home rule parliament is that thirty seats in the Irish House of Commons be given to representatives of the Irish land-owning and commercial classes. The Ulster party in the English House of Commons is not in sympathy with the attempt being made by the English Unionists to upset the settlement. The Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture; Walter Humphreys, president of the Local Government Board, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, however, believe that the present time, when Ireland is so disturbed, is no time for any settlement of home rule problems."

The Daily Mail says: "The objections to Mr. Lloyd George's plan have no real public support, for the public insists strongly on a settlement and has no patience with any pettifoggish politics that prevents clearing the way and getting on with the war."

FORT VAUX IS SUBJECTED TO A LIVELY FIRE

Artillery Bombardments on the
Northern Verdun Front Were
Very Heavy Yesterday

GERMAN WORKS DAMAGED

Italians and Austrians Attack-
ed and Counter-Attacked in
Trentino Region Without
Materially Changing
Situation

In general, the situation on the western and Austro-Italian fronts is unchanged. In the region of Fort Vaux, northeast of Verdun, there has been rather lively artillery fighting and bombardments, and mining operations have taken place along the remainder of the French front.

Attacks and counter-attacks by the Austrians and Italians in the Trentino region have followed each other, but neither of the belligerents has been able to make any marked progress.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 20.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

The principal feature of the last 25 hours has been mining activity, combined with some bombardments by both sides. In the Loos sector we exploded two and the enemy one mine. Our mines are believed to have been fired with good effect against a hostile gallery, where work was in progress at the time. The hostile mine destroyed a short length of our trenches, but we have occupied the crater.

Last night in the same sector our troops surprised and bombed a large hostile working party, inflicting numerous casualties.

There has also been some artillery and trench mortar activity about Angres and Vimy. Otherwise the day passed quietly.

London, June 20.—The Official Press Bureau today gave out the following communication in regard to the military operations in Egypt:

A large enemy aerodrome near El Arish (on the Mediterranean, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal), enemy camps and troops were bombed by eleven British aeroplanes on Sunday. A hostile pilot was about to ascend, and his aeroplane was destroyed by a down-swooping raider. Seventy-six bombs were dropped. Five and probably more enemy aeroplanes were destroyed. Three British aeroplanes were lost. Two pilots were saved. The third, not escaping, burned his machine.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 20.—The War Office communication issued this evening says: There has been no important event worthy of mention on the entire front, with the exception of rather lively artillery fighting in the region south of Fort Vaux.

The Belgian communication—There has been artillery fighting and attacks with bombs in the region of Steenstraete. Calm has prevailed on the rest of the front.

ITALY.

Rome, June 20, via London.—The following statement was issued today by the War Office:—

On June 18, we repulsed small attacks by the enemy at the head of Genoa Valley, at Sarca, above Daone, on the Chiese and in the direction of Monte Glove in the Posina Valley. Yesterday there was lively fighting on sette Comuni Plateau, north and northwest of Asiago, but the difficulties of our progress were increased by violent thunderstorms. The enemy attempted to hold up our advance by repeated counter-attacks, all of which were defeated. Our Alpine troops on the right captured some 200 men.

GERMANY.

Berlin, June 20, via London.—An official statement issued by the War Office today says:—

Western front.—The position in general is unchanged. German patrols conducted successful enterprises near Beauvraignes and Miederh-Apach. Our airmen dropped numerous bombs on military establishments at Bergen, near Dunkirk, and at Scully, southwest of Verdun.

Balkan front.—The enemy dropped bombs, without causing damage, on villages behind our front.

A German air attack on Russian destroyers in the gulf of Riga is reported in an Admiralty statement under date of June 19 as follows:—“A German naval aeroplane off Fruensburg in Riga Bay bombarded two Russian destroyers, attaining a hit on one.”

GRAPHIC STORY OF CANADIANS' GALLANT STAND

Last One Who Saw General Mercer Was a Wounded
Private

DEATH OF COL. BULLER

Shot Through the Heart While
Leading Charge of the
Princess Pats—How
Infantry Stood
Up

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 20.—A graphic story of the great fight of the Canadians in holding the Ypres salient is told in a letter received here from Brigadier General E. W. B. Morrison, of Ottawa, who went to the front with the first division. General Morrison tells of the last seen of General Mercer and General Victor Williams, and of the gallant death of Colonel Buller, commanding the Princess Patricia's Battalion of General Mercer and Williams, he says:

“They were inspecting the front line of trenches when the heavy bombardment commenced and the last one who saw them was a wounded man, who reports that General Mercer had apparently been hit by a sandbag blown off the parapet, and was stone-dead and in a dazed condition, while General Victor Williams was slightly cut about the face. They went into a dugout for shelter from the shell fire and that is the last heard of them. The enemy's infantry attacked over the front as soon as the bombardment ceased.”

General Morrison's letter speaks also of how two Ottawa boys, Capt. C. Cotton and Matthews, the former a son of the late General Cotton, fought to the last. “Cotton,” it says, “was in charge of guns that were used for enfilading a distant portion of the enemy's line and were dug in close up to the front. As his duty was to fire parallel to the front, his guns were in

emplacements that faced down the line, consequently, his orders were that in case of an attack opposite to him he was to disable the guns and retire with his men. Instead of doing this, when the Germans charged, he ran his two guns out of the emplacements into the open, facing the front, and fought to the very last. Neither he nor any of his men have been heard of since.

"Colonel Buller, whom you will remember as one of the aides at Government House, was among the killed. He was in command of the Princess Pats, and the regiment made a splendid stand. They were forced back a short distance, but Buller called on them to charge along a sunken road or communication trench. They followed him with such a rush that he found himself in their way and sprang up on the bank alongside. He was running forward cheering them on when he was shot through the heart. "Our infantry fought splendidly. Nearly all the battalion commanders were killed or wounded in the first assault.

"It was a terrible battle, from the commencement. The enemy had massed a large amount of heavy artillery, and simply blew the trenches away, and put the supporting batteries out of business before they assaulted. The division was supported by Imperial artillery. The artillery bombardment is said to have been the worst ever. During the night following reinforcements were brought up and a counter-attack made, which recovered a large portion of the ground lost, but some remains yet to be retaken. You will see that the Germans only claim 50 unwounded prisoners, and when you compare that with the casualty lists which will have been published before you receive this you will understand why our infantry stood up to their work. One battalion went in 900 strong, and 350 remained after the fight.

After our troops regained the ground that had been temporarily lost, they found at one point the bodies of a sergeant-major of the Mounted Rifles and two men of the Princess Pals. Around them lay the bodies of 12 Germans killed with the bayonet before they had been done in."

GREAT ORDEAL OF CANADIANS IN TWO WEEKS

German High Explosives Searched
Out and Destroyed Every
Spot in Line

WERE USING TEAR SHELLS

Canadian Artillery Matched Enemy's for Intensity, but Was Exposed and Heavily Punished Though in Rear

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 20.—A large number of wounded from the Canadian rank and file reached England today. Some of these men received their wounds as late as four days ago, when the Canadians, having regained the positions in the Ypres salient temporarily lost to them, were consolidating themselves afresh.

Talking to some who had been at the front since the very beginning of active service for the Canadian troops, the correspondent became convinced anew that the Dominion's soldiers never had such an ordeal as during the past fortnight, either in the way of the remorseless character of the German artillery fire or the terrific experience of winning back the sector, from which high explosives had wiped everything. Here, for instance, is the record of Private (21715) Jones, belonging to Moose Jaw, who was thirteen months at the front. His battalion was in the trenches almost continuously both during the German attack, and later, when the Canadians counter-attacked.

"When the attack started we were in reserve on the canal bank," he said. "We soon moved up to dugouts on the railway. This was early in the morning, before daylight. The Germans were sending 'tear' shells all the time—not things which get into your lungs, but those which act on your eyes.

"We moved with other reinforcements across the fields. Day came on while we were moving. German observation balloons were out, and noted every movement of our reinforcements, and so were able to signal where curtains of fire could be directed to catch us. They caught us on the roads, and especially about the hedges, where, no doubt, they thought we should be clustered. Every now and then this fire would lift. We rushed forward, but the fire opened again almost immediately, our fellows dropping all the time. While we were making the best of it in this style towards our advanced lines a shell got me almost fair, but not quite. It threw me into a sort of trench where the men had dug themselves in a while before. I lay there a minute, wondering if I was really hurt, then I unstrapped my pack and put it on top of the hole in which I was lying. Perhaps I was a good deal dazed and unable to realize how long I really lay there. Anyhow, it seemed only a minute when another shell came along and blew my pack, lying on the ground a foot or two above me, to fragments. I don't think it did any other harm, but I found that the first shell had done me in, for I have a couple of legs which will do no soldiering for at least six

A SEARCHING SHELLING.

All these latest wounded speak of the artillery fire on both sides as being equally intense, but whereas the German guns were well covered, our batteries were practically in the open, and were heavily punished, although far in the rear. The enemy shelling found out every part of the Canadian line.

There were some other remarkable individual encounters with the enemy during the Canadian counter attack. Private (411079) Feeble was amongst a party handling a machine gun. All the party were knocked out while going to the support of others. While advancing they came across several Germans behind the Canadian line, who had swept past them. "When we came up," said Feeble, "those Germans were digging like mad to get one or two of our fellows out of a trench in which they had been buried by shell fire. They begged to be allowed to work with our chaps at this job, and in fact went on digging all day, and thus helped to save the lives of quite a few Canadians. A German ambulance orderly who had been caught in the Canadian rush got hold of one of our wounded men and carried him to a dressing station. These men, and a good many more, of course remained with us as prisoners. I think they were scared to death of Canadians, and that was why they were so eager to make themselves useful. Other Germans had done some dirty tricks on Canadians, but those chaps did some good."

The following men have arrived at the Canadian hospital at Cliveden: 622378 Almoe, 446444 Ansell, 435213 Beable, 482081 Bailey, 231 Britton, 424627 Burkett, 443203 Beaton, 452386 Brown, 424545 Banks, Corp. Bolvin, 455038 Browne, 55382 Brown, 406988 Barnsley, 432729 Bowling, 454153 Dunning, 486614 Casselman, 452957 Cooper, 65225 Sergt. Craig, 402043 Callard, 486303 Sergt. Chorley, 135623 Craig, 454693 Church, 451446 Lance-Corp. Dicks, 414567 Doncaster, 404324 Dickson, 9161 Lance-Corp. Dudley, 28856 Evans, 412930

SURPLUS OF OFFICERS

Number Qualified and Unattached Is Given as 3,732

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 20.—There are enough surplus officers now in Canada to form a couple of full battalions and then have some over, according to figures obtained at the Militia Department today. The number is given as 3,732. These are officers who have qualified in training, but who are as yet unattached. The intention is to call these officers out this summer for a period of further training at the various camps in order to keep them in readiness for service when the time comes. They will be provided for as far as possible, either as non-commissioned officers, or, if they desire it, in battalions of their own. The heavy wastage of officers at the front in recent fighting, reaching already to between four and five hundred men, will, of course, provide room for some of those not now attached.

CHASED BACK TO SAFETY



If the British Cruiser Squadron Pup could do this to the German High Sea Fleet, what would the British Grand Fleet Bull Dog have done to him had he waited?

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THE UNHAPPY HOUSE OF HAPSBURG



Once more the depressing shadow of rapidly coming events.

AUSTRIANS FLEE FROM FIERCE RUSSIAN ADVANCE



MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL POINTS OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE

The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, according to despatches to Petrograd from Bukowina by way of Bucharest. The Russian advance along the whole southwestern front continues to develop with a degree of swiftness which has astonished the country. The success of the movement thus far is looked upon as the more remarkable in view of the strong defences which had been erected by the Austrians during the long period of preparation and their supposed readiness for resistance to any manner of assault.

Count has to be made.

RING FROM SHRAPNEL

Wedding Ring of Lady Dorothy Walpole Made of Lead

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, June 20.—Lady Dorothy Walpole, daughter of the Earl of Oxford, who is going to marry Captain Arthur Mills, is having her wedding ring made, not of gold, but of lead, from a piece of shrapnel which struck Captain Mills in the foot, permanently laming him.

Soldier Secures Divorce

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 20.—Alexander Ebenezer Brown Hovelt, a soldier in the first Canadian contingent, was today granted a divorce from his wife. The petitioner went to Canada in 1913, leaving his wife, who refused to accompany him overseas, in London. When Hovelt arrived in England with the Canadians he found his wife had had a child, the name of whose father she refused to disclose.



SERGT. A. E. ROBERTSON

392 St. Urbain street, of 42nd Batt., well-known lacrosse player and M. A.A. man, wounded in face and arm, according to a telegram from Ottawa, dated June 6th. He has a wife and two children.

WELL TRAINED BY THE KAISER'S SISTER



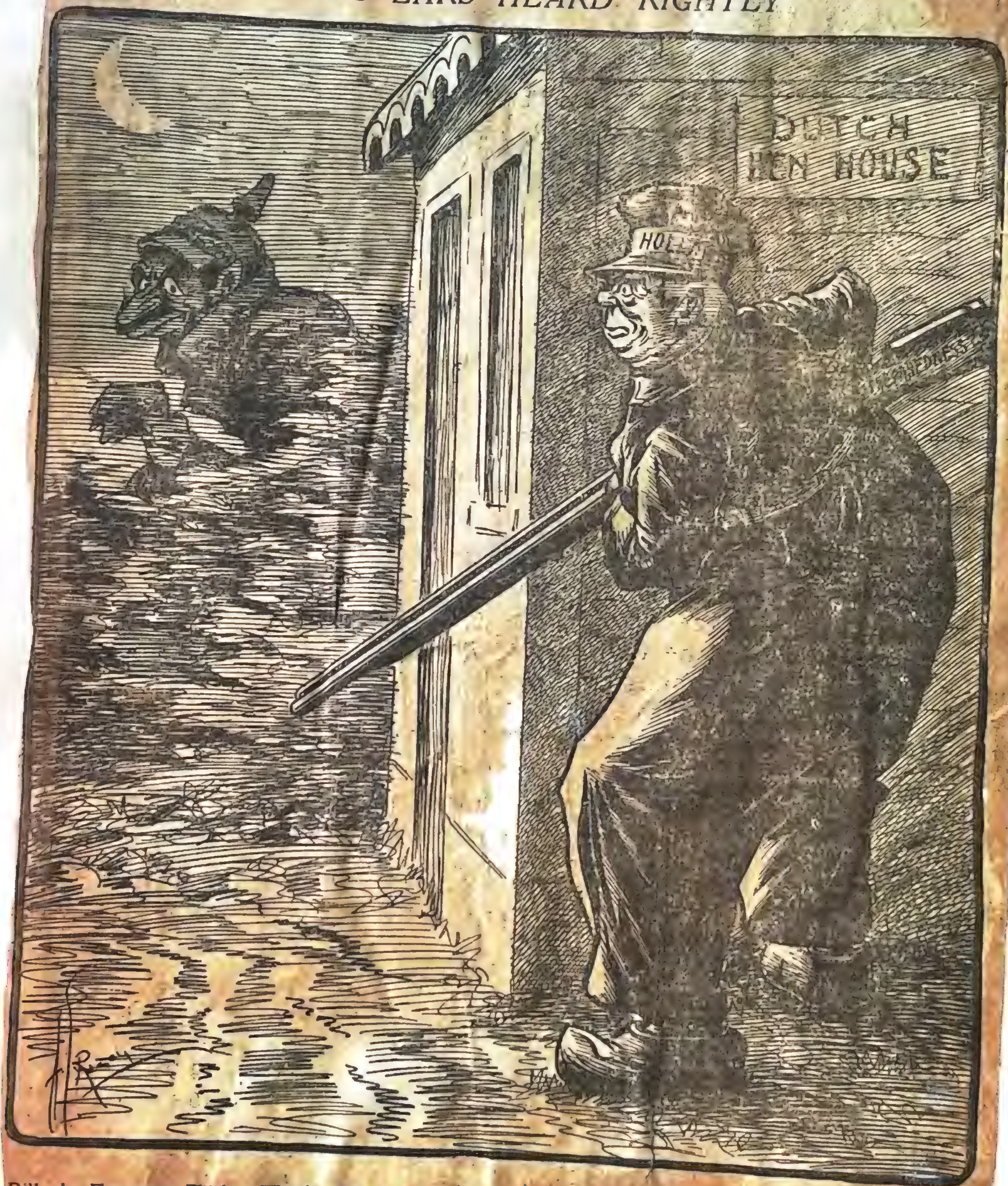
Queen of Greece:—Lie down, Tino! That's right, now Your Majesty may step over him into Greece.

PITCHING FOR PLEASURE AND PITCHING FOR HUMANITY



A world's great pitcher and—the world's greatest pitcher.

HIS EARS HEARD RIGHTLY



Bill, the European Chicken Thief:—Do my ears deceive me, or do I hear the sound of a gun being cocked?

NEARLY COMPLETED



Map of German East Africa as altered by a great artist.

German Army possessed in all eight Zeppelins, three Parsevals, two Schütte-Lanz, and two of the "M" type, and there is no reason to believe that this quantity has grown largely, for the additions nearly all replace obsolete or broken-up vessels. It may be worth while to deal with the Zeppelins in detail, as they show the slow progress that has been made since these vessels began to be taken seriously by the German Government. The oldest is the Z2, with a gas capacity of 17,800 cubic metres. Her length is 148 metres, and she is driven by three Maybach motors, giving 150 h.p. each. This ship was built in 1911. The next on the list is the Z3, a somewhat smaller ship, built in 1912. Her capacity is 17,500 c.m., her length 140 m., and her power likewise 450 h.p. Next in date come Z4, Z1 (a replacement of the original Z1), Z5, and Z6. These four ships are practically identical, having a capacity of 19,500 c.m., a length of 141 m., and 540 h.p., derived from three 180 h.p. Maybach motors. The two latest of all—the Z7 and Z8—have a capacity of 22,000 c.m. They are 156 m. long, and, like their predecessors, have 540 h.p. The fastest of these machines does not exceed 50 m.p.h., and the slowest does very little over 40, even at full power. One may fairly safely reckon on the Z2 and Z3 being unfit for use, as they have never distinguished themselves by long flights in the same way that the more recent machines have done. Moreover, they were built in 1911 and 1912 respectively, and are well out of date. Therefore, it is fairly safe to say that there were, at most, only six army Zeppelins ready for use at the beginning of that year. Since then two at least of these have been destroyed, and certainly not more than two now ones have been taken over in replacement.

At the outbreak of the present war Austria had seven airships and about 100 aeroplanes; France, 16 airships and 834 aeroplanes; Great Britain, 6 airships and about 250 aeroplanes; Germany, 30 airships and nearly 400 aeroplanes; Italy, 8 airships and 220 aeroplanes; Russia, 10 airships and over 160 aeroplanes. Belgium also had a number of aeroplanes; Serbia about 20 aeroplanes. The numbers are of aircraft suitable for military purposes, and are approximate, especially where Germany is concerned. Germany and Austria have considerable advantages in their resources for the production of aircraft and aerial motors, but may have some difficulty in regard to the supply of petrol, and have therefore been making experimental use of alcohol as a substitute.

Many aircraft are supplied with guns and bomb-dropping apparatus; and a new-comer in the shape of an "aerial torpedo." It has been pointed out, as an advantage to Great Britain, that our airmen are soldiers or sailors first, and airmen in a secondary sense.

Airmen, French.—French airmen have five terrible weapons of destruction for use in aeroplane fighting. They are:

1. The steel arrow, 6 in. long, grooved to ensure straight downward flight, about an ounce in weight, and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will hit its man with a driving force of 100 lb. It will go clean through a rider and his horse. The airmen carry several thousands on each flight. An airman was recently mentioned in dispatches for the act of daring with which he used his bombs and arrows.

2. The machine-gun. This is carried in many of the French monoplanes. Two have been mounted on biplanes in order to command the whole field of flight. They are accounted for many of the enemy's machines.

3. The shell pistol, reserved for action against the Zeppelins. A lucky shot of these will put a Zeppelin out of action.

4. The dynamite bomb. This weighs 90 lb. and is dropped by the airman or server. This has been used for blowing up bridges.

The new air bomb.

With these weapons in hands of airmen, French air service is making history daily. They face triple risk of death from accidental fall, enemy's air guns—which they all declare to be admirably served—and explosion of their own weapons.

Aircraft in war includes aeroplanes (monoplane, biplane, sesquiplane) and airships. British Royal Flying Corps consists of seven squadrons, each with twelve aeroplanes, with twelve in reserve, and twenty-four pilots under a squadron commander, who holds rank of major. Each squadron consists of three flights of four machines, under a flight commander, with rank of captain. The flying Corps is divided into Naval and Military Wings. Naval Wing of Royal Flying Corps has accomplished fine service during war. A strong patrol is maintained to eastward of Straits of Dover by aeroplanes and airships. Advanced bases have been established some distance inland in Northern France. Frequent skirmishes have occurred between airmen and enemy's motor-car supports and bands of Uhlans, which enemy sustained many losses both in killed and prisoners. Probationary sub-lieutenant pilots between ages of nineteen and twenty-four receive pay at rate of 14s. a day; flight lieutenants receive seven guineas a week, flight commanders £20 to £25 a week; squadron commanders £28 12s. a week; wing commanders £1 a week; wing captains £17 10s. a week.

The head of the British Royal Flying Corps is Major-General Sir David Henderson of whom and the corps Sir John French, in a dispatch, remarked: "I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy, and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information, which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout. Further by actually fighting in the air they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy machines." He also reported that during a period of twenty days men of the Royal Flying Corps maintained daily average of more than nine reconnaissance flights of over 100 miles each. Among prominent British airmen at front are flight lieutenants Sippe, Collet, Playfair, Marx, Briggs, Babbington, Mills, Somers, James, Gould, and Anderson; Major Riley; Captains Board, Robin Gray; Flight Commanders Samson, (Richmond-White). As to aeroplanes of warring nations Germany is credited with 1,000, Russia 300, Austria 100, Great Britain, something in excess of 100. France's air service was numerically inferior at the beginning of war owing to having passed through a period of violent turbulence just prior to war, but with the machines at her disposal has done excellent work at front.

As to actual work accomplished by British airmen during the war, one may single out the occasions when aviators dropped bombs on the two Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf and Friedrichshafen (q.v.). Many exciting encounters are recorded.

A British airship of Royal Naval Flying Wing, returning from scouting operation, had a propeller broken, which, crumpling up, dashed against envelope. It was feared that all was over. But by miracle, steel propeller did not break envelope, although it shook ship from stem to stern, throwing crew to floor of cabin. No sooner were crew clear of one disaster than worse seemed imminent, for ship carried by strong wind towards German territory. Seeing that only hope was to strike another propeller, engine-room artificer found spare one, and, 2,500 ft. above ground, clambered along 22½ in.-thick stanchion, and set to work to fix new blades. With practically no hold, seated on "gas-pipe," 15 ft. from cabin, worked for two and a half hours, not leaving job until had made certain of soundness of his work. French airmen have done equally valiant deeds. M. Polret, who is in Russian service, relates that while reconnoitring with Captain of General Staff, at height of about 3,000 ft., he was for twenty minutes under rifle and shell fire. Ten bullets and two fragments of shell hit his aeroplane. Captain was shot through heel, but continued taking notes. The aeroplane returned safely.

Zeppelins.—It is possible to obtain accurate idea of size and other characteristics of Zeppelins from very comprehensive pocket-book published in Germany at beginning of 1914. At that time, says a correspondent of "The Times," the

Armies of Leading Powers.—The number of men, guns, and expenditure of the armies of chief Powers on eve of war is given in following table:

Nation	Peace Footing	† War Footing	‡ Guns (approximate No.)	Military Expenditure
Austria ..	500,000	2,500,000	2,500	Million £ 28.0
Belgium ..	58,000	255,000	204	4.0
Bulgaria ..	60,000	450,000	600	1.6
China ..	200,000 trained men.			
Denmark..	13,700	100,000	98	1.6
France and Algeria	790,000	4,000,000	4,200	56.0
{ Great Britain	234,000*	380,000*	1,070	28.8
{ India	164,000†	200,000†	None	21.8
Germany..	860,000	6,000,000	5,500	71.0
Greece ..	40,000	400,000	500	3.0
Holland ..	24,000	175,000	120	2.5
Italy ..	400,000	2,000,000	2,200	16.8
Montenegro	5,000	40,000	30	.3
Japan ..	230,000	2,000,000	2,000	7.8
Rumania..	98,000	700,000	400	3.2
Russia ..	1,700,000	7,000,000	6,000	77.7
Servia ..	50,000	350,000	500	1.2
Spain ..	128,000	600,000	500	6.4
Sweden ..	81,000	500,000	500	3.1
Switzerland	21,000	300,000	450	1.8
Turkey ..	200,000	500,000	600	16.0
United States	95,000	95,000	144	23.4

* Regulars only and their reserves. † Trained native troops only.

‡ No official figures are published of the war strength of the Great Powers or the number of guns which can be mobilised. The figures in these columns are extreme estimates in most cases.

Armistice.—The mutual agreement between opposing forces to suspend military operations. Sometimes period of inactivity is stated, but if no definite time fixed, the armies may restart operations at any time. It is the rule in this latter case to warn the enemy.

Armoured Motor-Car.—All armies in field equipped with armoured motor-cars, but in earlier stages of fighting Belgians succeeded in making record by daring and skilful use of this new factor in war. Great courage and resource was shown by Lieutenant Henkart in this connection. On one occasion crew of Belgians in armoured car chased party of thirty-one Uhlans, and their mitrailleuse accounted for twenty-eight of them, while two were captured, and only one escaped. The daring Belgians were afterwards decorated by King Albert. Commander Samson, who surprised party of Uhlans with armoured car, has raised a new corps for this form of fighting. Armoured cars are offshoot of the armoured trains, and are said to have been first designed and tested by German Army for the use of officers in field.

Covered with thick armoured plates, or further defended by steel hoods, these vehicles provide admirable protection to the occupants, and are capable of carrying a driver and five men comfortably.

The chassis, which is long, low, and strong enough to travel over really rough ground, is driven by an engine of high horse-power, which enables the car to travel

Canadian Troops.—Canadian volunteers for front numbered 100,000 men by August 28. First contingent accepted numbered 27,000 and quartered at Valcartier Camp, in Quebec Province, where it was inspected by Duke of Connaught. First contingent includes cavalry, artillery, infantry, and other units—Highlanders, Grenadiers. But the response to call for volunteers so generous from every province of Dominion between Halifax and Vancouver that second contingent soon formed numbering over 8,000. Outburst of patriotism not fostered or incited. It was simply announced that every man must be a free volunteer, able to pass medical examination. No married man allowed to go without consent of his wife, no man accepted who was not physically of best, and rapid and a straight shooter. It is said the hardy life these men lead makes them worth three German conscripts. Before proceeding to front first contingent

stationed at Salisbury Plain for training. King and Queen, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, paid visit of inspection. His Majesty subsequently issued following message to his Canadian troops:

"It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value both to the fighting strength of my Army and in the evidence which it gives of the solidarity of my Empire. The general appearance and physical standard of the different units are highly creditable, and I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks, for it is only by careful training and leading on the part of all that the demands of modern war can be met. I shall follow with interest the progress and work of my Canadians."

In memorandum issued November 21, Sir R. Borden, Canadian Premier, gave outlines of plans of Government with reference to dispatch of a third and successive contingent, and provision for increase of from 48,000 to 58,000 men under arms in Canada, including 8,000 doing garrison and guard duty. When these have been raised Canadian forces will total 91,000. As soon as second contingent goes to Front, a third contingent takes its place, bringing the figures of enlistment up to 108,000.

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Black Watch.—Officially the Royal Highlanders, comprising the 42nd and 73rd Foot. Organised in 1739 out of the six companies previously entrusted with the "watching" of the Highlands. In all, there are six Highland regiments in the British Army, and all wear the distinctive kilt, with the exception of the Highland Light Infantry.

Five years after their formation the Black Watch, with other Scottish regiments, saw active service on the Continent. At Fontenoy, in Belgium, 1745, their gallantry was the theme of admiration throughout all Britain, although the place was the scene of the defeat of the British and their Allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, by the French, under Marshal Saxe. Distinguished for gallantry at Ticonderoga in 1758, when five hundred fell before Montcalm's muskets, during fierce campaign this country engaged in with the French for possession of North America. Memorable action before Alexandria in 1801. For six years with Wellington in Peninsular campaign. At Waterloo formed part of General Picton's division, as also at Quatre Bras. In Crimean War and Indian Mutiny helped to win victories. Battle of Cawnpore chief of their engagements during Indian Mutiny, although took part in siege and capture of Lucknow. Took creditable part in the Ashantee War of 1874, the Egyptian War of 1882, and the Nile Expedition of 1884.

During South African War formed part of Highland Brigade. Most memorable experience was night attack on the Boer position at Magersfontein, where Black Watch had honour of leading column into which the Highland Brigade was formed for storming Boer trenches. Fought with fierce desperation, losing their gallant leader, as well as nineteen officers and over 300 men killed and wounded.

Black

Gordon Highlanders.—Popular Highland regiment, raised by Jean, Duchess of Gordon in eighteenth century, who, according to tradition, enlisted the soldiers with a kiss. Embodied at Aberdeen, June, 1794. Its original number on Army list was 24th Regiment, but in 1798 number changed to 92nd. Recruits were drawn from nearly every part of Scotland, but largest number from the North, the Gordon country. The dress as at first adopted was scarlet tunic with red facings. The kilt which each soldier wore was twelve yards of belted plaid, large enough to serve as bed and blanket. Stockings were of white and red chequer, the bonnet had diced border of red, white and green. One of chief engagements in early part of history was at Egmont-op-Zee. Then came the Peninsular campaign, throughout which Gordons served with distinction. In Egyptian campaign, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, acquired Sphinx for perpetual crest. At Corunna with Moore. The Gordons covered themselves with glory on the Heights of Dargai, during the Tirah campaign of 1897. Colonel Mathias said: "The general has ordered that position to be taken at any cost. The Gordon Highlanders will take it." During the famous charge Piper Findlater, V.C., though wounded, continued to play on his bagpipes "Cock o' the North," the regimental song. In the Boer War the Gordons were distinguished at Paardeberg and the defence of Ladysmith. Now in France Gordons playing noble part, such as left of them after Mons.

Here at two o'clock on pitch-dark night, a drizzle of rain falling, the Gordons came marching down narrow road in column of fours, Colonel Gordon, who won his Victoria Cross during last South African War, riding at their head. Suddenly a crackle of rifle fire broke out from fields on their left. Short and sharp, without an instant's hesitation, came the order "Line that hedge on the left!" Instantly column halted, turned to left, and dropped into ditch, ready to meet any attack. But gallant colonel did not order them to fire, for he thought a French picket had opened fire by mistake, therefore he rode alone into field calling out "Les Anglais, les Anglais!" as he went. A hoarse and guttural shout was given, and then colonel galloped back; but by this time Germans had got up on every side.

Hardly a second elapsed before withering fire opened from the left. Among first fell Colonel Gordon, too brave to be killed. The Highlanders fired and charged with bayonet; at last the last remnant of the British troops who made their way in scattered parties across country. The cost of desperation was high. The British troops were also transferred to the occupied Australian territory. The British troops were also transferred to the occupied Australian territory.

Volunteer Corps.—Composed of those ineligible for regular service, formed under name of Central Association of Volunteer Training Corps. Has primary object to encourage recruiting for active army. Conditions under which Volunteer bodies organised for home defence recognised by War Office are as follows:

In first place suggested that all voluntary associations should affiliate with Central Association Volunteer Corps, with which War Office can deal. The Army Council prepared to recognise Central Association as long as responsible officer, approved by War Office, is its Adviser, and under following conditions: Only names of those can be registered who are not eligible through age to serve in the Regular or Territorial Army, or are unable to do so for some genuine reason which must be recorded in the corps register; in the case of the latter, they must agree in writing to enlist if specially called upon to do so.

No arms, ammunition, or clothing will be supplied from public sources, nor will financial assistance be given.

Accepted military ranks and titles will not be used or recognised, and no uniform is to be worn except when necessary for training.

Vosges.—The name of French department. Vosges Mountains separate it and department of Meurthe-et-Moselle from German Territory of Alsace-Lorraine. Has suffered cruelly during war.

Kitchener, Field-Marshal Earl.—Secretary of State for War, and organiser of new armies for foreign service. His career is summarised as follows:

1850.—Born on June 24, at Crotter House, Ballylongford, co. Kerry. His father was Lieut.-Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and his mother Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Chevallier, D.D., of Aspall Hall, Aspall, Suffolk.

1868.—Entered Royal Military College, Woolwich.

1870.—Volunteered for service in the second army of the Loire, under General Chanzy (Franco-Prussian War).

1871.—January 4, lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

1874-8.—With the Palestine Survey, under Major Conder.

1878-82.—Cyprus Survey. Vice-Consul in Anatolia.

1882-4.—Commanded Egyptian Cavalry.

1884-5.—Nile Expedition (Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Dispatches; Medal with Clasp; 2nd Class Modjidie; Khedive's Star).

1885.—Delimitation of Zanzibar.

1886-8.—Governor-General, Red Sea Littoral. (Operations around Suakin; Dispatches; Clasp.)

1888-90.—A.D.C. to the Queen.

1888-9.—Commanded a brigade in the Soudan (Dispatches; C.B.; Clasp).

1888-92.—Adjutant-General Egyptian Army. Sirdar, 1890.

1894.—K.C.M.G.

1896.—Commanded Dongola Expedition. (Major-General; K.C.B.; 1st Class Osmanieh; Medal; Khedive's Medal with Two Clasps.)

1897.—G.O.C. Nile Expedition.

1898.—Commanded Khartoum Expedition. (Thanks of Parliament; Peerage; G.C.B.; Grant of £30,000; Two Clasps to Khedive's Medal; Founded Gordon College.)

1899-1902.—Chief of Staff in South Africa, and Commander-in-Chief after Lord Roberts' return. (Thanks of Parliament; Grant of £50,000; Rank of Viscount; O.M.; G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-General and General.)

1902-9.—Commander-in-Chief in India; 1909, Field-Marshal. After giving up Indian command, made a tour of British Colonies, Japan, and elsewhere. G.C.I.E. (1908); G.C.S.I. (1909); G.C.M.G. (1902). Colonel-Commandant R.E. since 1906.

1910.—Member of Committee of Imperial Defence.

1911-14.—H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Egypt. K.P. (1911).

1914.—Secretary of State for War (August).

Earl Kitchener is an Egyptian Pasha, Colonel of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, Hon. Colonel 3rd Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers (Special Reserve), and of several Territorial units; a Knight of Justice St. John, Jerusalem; and High Steward of Ipswich. Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh Universities have conferred honorary degrees upon him. He is Lord Rector elect of Edinburgh. He is not married. He is said to have but one hobby apart from his work—landscape gardening. His home at Broome Park is furnished with severe simplicity, but contains many souvenirs of his long life in the East.

... earned praise of all parties by his conduct sent crisis. A Yorkshireman; had few ated City of London School, went with ant career at Oxford by making enviable in 1886, relinquished fine practice when erwards returned to the Bar. Chancellor al consent, displayed his intellectual powers House. Celebrated completion of six years as with Freedom of Morley, his native place.

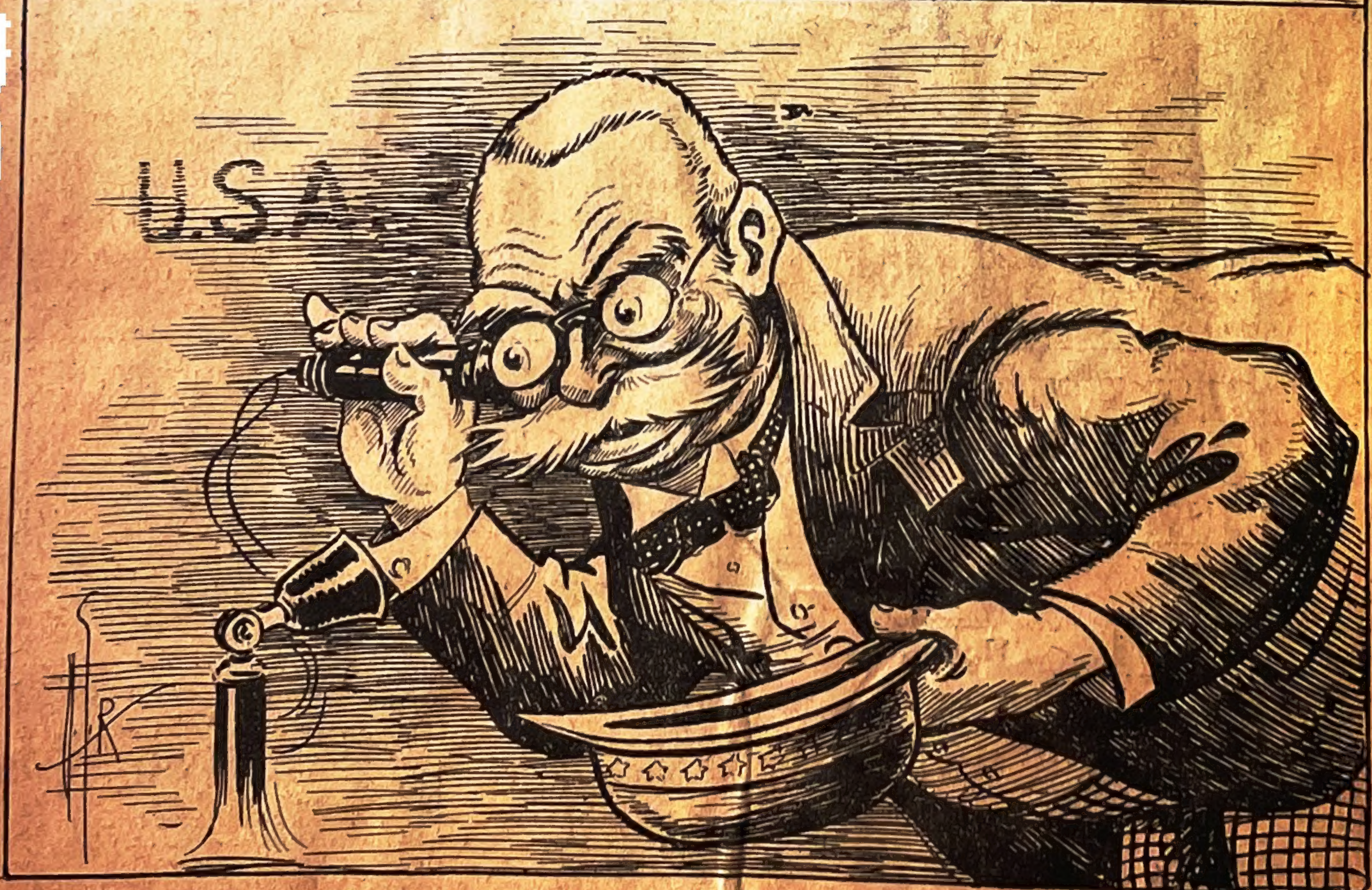
Navy, British.—... most modern and formidable battleships and armoured cruisers of Royal Navy are given in following tables. Names of ships which were incomplete in October, 1914, are in black. (See also Navies of Great Powers.)

1st-Class Battleships	38	Modern Light Cruisers	54
2nd-Class Battleships	10	Modern Destroyers	171
3rd-Class Battleships	30	Large Modern Torpedo Boats	36
Battle-Cruisers	9	Submarines	over 100
Other Armoured Cruisers	34	Men available (including Re-	
1st-Class Cruisers	12	serves)	211,000

Of the above there were complete on the outbreak of war:

1st-Class Battleships	22	1st-Class Cruisers	12
2nd-Class Battleships	10	Modern Light Cruisers	34
3rd-Class Battleships	30	Modern Destroyers	142
Battle-Cruisers	8	Modern Torpedo Boats	36
Other Armoured Cruisers	34	Submarines	74

THE SITUATION



Kaiser:—Is that the German-American?
Hyphen:—Yes, Majesty!
Kaiser:—I want
all you can to bring
Hyphen:—
between Mexico and the United States for a home diversion in America. Do
will. Your word is law.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 23.—The text of the French official communication follows:

"In Belgium a destructive five of our batteries demolished certain organizations of the enemy in the sand dunes.

"In the Champagne district yesterday evening, following a bombardment of our positions between Mailsons-de-Champagne and Mont Tetu, the Germans delivered three attacks upon our trenches along a front of about 200 yards. Each one of these attacks was either checked by our curtain of fire or repulsed with hand grenades.

"Some groups of the enemy which, at the third endeavor, had succeeded in penetrating one of our advanced positions to the west of Mont Tetu were immediately expelled at the point of the bayonet. Ten prisoners were taken by us.

"During the night several surprise

ITALIANS REPORT PROGRESS

By Canadian Press.

ROME, June 23, via London, 1:47

p.m.—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

"In the Arsa valley we occupied new positions beyond Romini, east of the Mezzana peak, and on the Lora Spur, west of Monte Pasudlo. Rifles, ammunition and bombs were captured from the enemy.

"Along the Posina—Astico front,

there has been artillery activity on both sides.

"Attacks by enemy detachments in the regions of Oataglia and Montepin were repulsed.

"On the Asiago plateau were maintained our pressure against the enemy's positions.

"In the Carnia region and on the Isanzo, the artillery activity was especially intense along the upper But.

"Explosions and fires were caused by our batteries at several points on the enemy's lines."

ADMIT BUKOWINA GIVEN UP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Russian offensive, heralded as the beginning of a great drive southward to the Carpathians, is approaching its end, it is claimed here.

A German force has halted the Russian advance in Volhynia, where the Germans have taken the initiative and are advancing, it is declared. For several days Gen. Brusiloff has been unable to draw his lines any closer to Lemberg, military critics assert. The Galician capital is in little danger of falling into the hands of the Czar, it is thought.

It is expected here that the Austrian troops will completely evacuate most of Bukowina, planning to regain the lost territory at a favorable moment. Gen. Pflanzer's forces are retreating toward the Carpathians in good order, losing but few prisoners.

Reports from Allied sources that great bodies of German troops were

attacks against small French posts to the northeast of Butte de Mesnil were repulsed.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the Germans have renewed their efforts in the region of Hill 304. Two attacks with hand grenades were checked by the fire of our machine guns. During the night there was spirited rifle firing in the Avocourt wood and at Dead Man Hill. There was also an intense bombardment in the sectors of Esnes and Chamancourt.

"On the right bank of the river there was the part of the artillery along our entire front from the Meuse as far as Moulainville. This was particularly noticeable in the region to the west and to the south of Fort Vaux.

"Here the enemy used to a considerable extent shells which produced a gas irritating to the eyes. At Eparges a minor German attack resulted in complete failure."

GERMANS RENEW VIOLENT ASSAULTS UPON VERDUN. ITALIANS MAKE PROGRESS

French Drive Back Enemy Repeatedly From Fort Vaux, Dead Man's Hill, Avocourt and Other Positions—Triple Onslaught in Champagne Also Fails Completely

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 23.—More than 200 lives were lost in the sinking of the Russian steamer Mercury by a mine in the Black Sea, according to Petrograd despatches today. The vessel went down in a few minutes. The few boats that were launched were overturned in a choppy sea.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 23.—Violent fighting on all sectors of the Verdun front continued throughout last night, the War Office announced today. The Germans attacked with great violence west and south of Fort Vaux, using asphyxiating shells. West of the Meuse, they renewed the attack on Hill 304, the dominating height northwest of Verdun.

Two German attacks on Hill 304, led by grenade detachments, were speedily checked by French quick-firers. Lively infantry engagements also occurred around Avocourt and Dead Man's Hill. East of the Meuse the activity extended from the river bank to Moulainville.

In the Champagne region, desperate fighting with bayonets occurred. Near Mount Tetu, the Germans attacked three times, but each time were repulsed in bayonet and grenade fighting. Near Eparges, a feeble German attack failed.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, June 23.—German troops have made a further advance against the Russians in their counter-offensive southwest of Lutsk, it was officially announced this afternoon. Russian attacks near Beresteczko, Brody and Czartisch have been repulsed.

GERMANY'S FLEET IS SO LAME THAT IT CANNOT MOVE

Strength Has Been Reduced Very Heavily Since War Began

By Archibald Hurd, Naval Expert of the London Daily Telegraph.

LONDON, June 23.—Three weeks have passed since the battle of Skagerrak and it is possible, in the light of an immense mass of information from British and neutral sources, to form what will prove a verdict of the historians on one of the most splendid incidents in our naval annals.

The German High Seas Fleet, weaker by five capital ships, is so lame that it cannot move and so blind that it could not move if it dared to do so. That is a matter on which there can be no doubt.

When the war opened, Germany possessed the following ships of the cruiser class, built and building, less than fifteen years old, those lost in the course of the war being given:

Battle cruisers—Original number eight, since lost six, comprising the Lutzow, Goeben, Seydlitz (a complete wreck), Bluecher, Hindenberg and another of a similar type, which, it is believed, is the Von Der Tann.

Large cruisers—Original number seven, since lost five, comprising the Yorck, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Friedrich Karl and the Prince Adalbert.

The two remaining vessels are the Roon, launched in 1903, therefore thirteen years old, and the Prince Heinrich (1900).

The Fuerst Bismarck (1898) is of no military value and can be ignored, owing to her slow speed and weak guns. She is believed now to be serving as a training ship.

MANY LIGHT CRUISERS LOST.

Light cruisers—Original number thirty, since lost twenty, comprising the Karlsruhe, Magdeburg, Kohn, Mainz, Emden, Dresden, Nurnburg, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Undine, Rostock, Wiesbaden, Breslau, Frauen Lob, Elbing, Ariadne and three others the names of which have not been revealed.

Out of the forty-five effective cruisers of all classes which Germany had built and was building when the war opened, she therefore possesses today only fourteen, and of these a large proportion was so seriously injured in the battle of Skagerrak as to be at present ineffective. Those fourteen cruisers have to suffice for as scouts for battle squadrons, for ships for torpedo flotillas and for work in the Baltic.

LANCE-CORP. B. WEST.

Lance-Corp. Burton West, of the 15th Battalion, has been killed in action, according to private advice received today. He was the son of Mrs. B. West, of Longueuil. He went overseas with the first contingent and went through all the heavy fighting until La Basse, when he was wounded. His brother, Gordon West, was killed in action of February 4.

JOHN CONWAY.

Co-Sergt-Major John Conway, of the Princess Patricia's, also killed in action, was a native of Waterford, Ireland, but had resided for some years in Montreal, living with his wife at 1344 Lafontaine street.

PTE. G. GRUNDY.

Pte. Gordon Grundy, reported seriously wounded, is the son of Mrs. Grundy, of 70 St. Denis avenue, St. Lambert. He is twenty years of age, and was formerly in business as a carter. He joined the Victoria Rifles the evening war was declared, and went overseas with the 24th Battalion. His father, Pte. John Grundy is overseas with the Foresters Battalion, and his younger brother, Pte. Harvey Grundy is with the 69th Battalion.

SERGT. R. J. McLEOD.

Sergt. Ross John McLeod, who has been slightly wounded in the leg, has been admitted to the Western General Hospital at Manchester. His wife and three children live at 12, Fourth avenue, Verdun, and he went overseas with the first contingent.

CORP. J. TAYLOR.

Corp. James Taylor, wounded, formerly resided at 1914 Esplanade avenue, and was engaged as a clerk for Walter Paul & Son, St. Catherine street. He enlisted as a private and gained his promotion on the field.

SERGT. A. E. SMITH.

Sergt. Arthur E. Smith, of the Highlanders, severely wounded in the right arm, is in No. 11 General Hospital at Wimereux. He is married, with three children, and his wife resides now at 2021 Cartier street, having removed from Walker avenue, the address given as that of the next of kin. He was engaged as a braker man in the Turcot Yards before going overseas, and had been a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders for the past fourteen years.

PTE. E. CALLAGHAN.

Pte. Edward Callaghan, of the 60th Battalion, C Company, was killed in action on June 3. He was one of the 55th Irish Rangers previous to joining the 60th, and was an employee of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles. Mrs. Garretz, who lives at 16 Jardin street, Point St. Charles, is a sister.

PTE. R. C. WILLIAMS.

Pte. Ronald Charles Williams, of the 42nd Battalion Highlanders, has been killed in action, according to a cable received by his mother, Mrs. Williams, 55 Aird avenue, Vieuxville. Pte. Williams was thirty years of age and was employed by Byers Co., contractors, as a foreman of carpenters before the war. He enlisted in May, 1915. He has one uncle and six cousins now on active service, one of them being wounded and a prisoner of war in Germany.

PTE. J. McFARLANE.

Pte. John McFarlane, reported wounded, enlisted in February, 1915, with the 5th Mounted Rifles. He was a machinist by trade. His mother lives at 232 Liverpool street. He is in the 1st Canadian General Hospital.

PTE. D. THISTLE.

Pte. Douglas Thistle, reported wounded, enlisted in the 42nd Battalion when that unit was being raised in Montreal for active service. He was employed in the Troy

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PRINCE OF WALES IS
22 YEARS OLD TODAY



H. R. H. Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, was born at White Lodge, Sheen, England, on 23rd June, 1894, and is today, therefore, 22 years of age. From the moment that he was fitted to assimilate the peculiar education befitting a Prince of the royal blood, he was placed under a tutor, carefully selected to instill not only culture and education, but those special attributes of character which a princely nature should exhibit.

After the loss of life or fight—
MEXICAN BANDITS ARE TODAY RE-
MOVING OFF HORSES FROM PARKER'S RANCH
—States fifty miles west of here.
United Press.
American troops unless the latter
assent diplomatic negotiations are
on by censor.)

Real
**SNIPER HAS NEARLY
THIRTY NITCHES NOW**

**Private J. Roberts, D.C.M.,
Decorated for Saving Com-
rades of 26th Battalion**

Special to the Evening News.
St. John, N.B., May 22.—"I got twenty-five, maybe I might have got thirty, for it was pretty fine shooting at times, but I lost track of them all together at last," said Pte. J. W. Roberts, D.C.M., of the 26th New Brunswick battalion last night, when talking of his sniping experiences at the front. Pte. Roberts was a sniper with the 26th, and one of the finest snipers in the whole Canadian army.

Pte. Roberts won the D.C.M. when he killed a German sniper who was carrying an armful of bombs which had he accomplished his purpose would have killed many of the men in the 26th battalion. Pte. Roberts was out about three o'clock in the morning hunting for a vantage point where he might take up his post when daylight broke to get a "little good shooting" as he expressed it. Suddenly he came face to face with a German loaded with bombs and a rifle. Both men fired their rifles simultaneously. Roberts got the German sniper through the heart, and the German sniper's bullet went the Chipman man's right arm, across into his left, and, travelling up the arm, made a very bad wound which has ruined the use of the left arm. For this reason Roberts was returned to Canada.



From a photo taken on the Kroovaland from New York. Left
right: Roy Campbell, Montreal (secretary); T. H. Wardleworth, Mon-
real; J. W. Woods, Toronto; H. E. Dupre, Quebec; W. F. Hathaway,
St. John, N.B. (standing).